

disease is perceived and managed. In order to provide adequate care the physician must have proper knowledge of the patients' spiritual/religious context, otherwise it may fall prey to errors of diagnostic, inappropriate management and subsequent poor compliance.

Objectives To present the case of an adult male (a preacher whose beliefs include mediunity) with delusional ideation of mystical content and mood elation, identified during a religious ceremony.

Aims Questioning the frontier between spiritual/religious beliefs and psychopathology.

Methods A case report is presented and a literature review of the theme is shortly surveyed.

Results The case reports to a 53 years old man, who during a religious ceremony presented himself with agitation and disinhibition, removing all his cloths and living the church naked. Additionally it was identified the presence of insomnia, heteroaggressiveness, accelerated speech, mood elation and delusional ideation of mystical and megalomaniac content. Several studies demonstrate the importance of acknowledging the religious/spiritual beliefs of patients. This knowledge allows the psychiatry to correctly identify the existing psychopathology and organize an appropriate intervention plan for the patient.

Conclusions Spiritual and religious beliefs' influence the way disease is perceived and managed. Physician should collect a brief spiritual story of the patient and learn about the different religious/spiritual beliefs and practices of their community, in order to understand the full dimension of the individual illness.

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Apotemnophilia: Psychiatric disorder, neurological disorder or not a disease at all?

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Introduction Apotemnophilia or body integrity identity disorder (BIID) is defined by the uncontrollable desire to amputate one or more healthy limbs or to be paraplegic.

Objectives/aims We reviewed the available studies of this condition in order to enhance the comprehension of this disorder and the possible need of a multidisciplinary assessment.

Methods Relevant papers from 2000 were identified using PubMed database, with the terms apotemnophilia, BIID and self-demand amputation.

Results Reports of the phenomenon of amputee attraction trace back to 1933 in a series of letters and articles published in journals and magazines by erotically-obsessed persons who wanted to become amputees themselves. The first scientific report of this issue only appeared in 1977, when John Money described two cases that requested an amputation of a healthy limb, a condition he named apotemnophilia. Would-be amputees – or “wannabes” – may appear in thousands and they have their own websites. Until now, the explanation of this phenomenon has been in favor of a psychiatric etiology: a pathological desire driven by a sexual compulsion. Recently, a neurological explanation has been proposed and defends that might exist a dysfunction of the right parietal lobe, leading to a distorted body image and a desire for an amputation.

Conclusions Apotemnophilia is a rare, uncommonly studied condition, which blurs the limits between psychiatry and neurology. We must be aware that this disorder is more frequent in unusual places like websites and others. A better understanding of this condition is crucial for the development of effective treatment.

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“Makoki”: A view of electroconvulsive therapy in a Spanish comic of the early 80s

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Introduction Analysis from cultural products has been previously reported in psychiatry field. This approach provides an understanding of the social imaginary about psychiatry and its work over a determined period of time.

Objectives To describe the representations of ECT and insanity in an Spanish underground comic of the early 80s.

Methods We performed an analysis of complete production (1979–1994) of “Makoki”, comic by Gallardo and Mediavilla, looking for the aspects related with our interest scope (Fig. 1).

Results The comic analyzed is inscribed in the field of provocation and insolence. This is comprehensible in the historical context of Spanish transition, if we attend to almost forty years of cultural confinement as a result of a dictatorial regime. This cultural product could be seen as “politically incorrect” from the current perspective, given that reproduces some stigmatizing topics regarding mental illness, glorifying its alleged associations with violence and drug use, in addition to a negative view of ECT, represented as a sadistic instrument of punishment, control and subjugation (see Fig. 1).

Conclusions The material analyzed reproduces the prevailing social stigma in its epoch about psychiatry and mental illness. The analysis of cultural products that reflect and built the speeches



Fig. 1 Vignettes of “Revuelta en el frenopático” in Gallardo M, Mediavilla J. Todo Makoki. Spain: DeBolsillo; 2014.