

EV0996

A case study: Effects of EMDR therapy on a patient with persistent complex bereavement disorder (PCBD)

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Background Loss of a loved one is a distressing event that may result in grief characterized by emotional distress, longing of the dead, and dysfunctionality. Persistent complex bereavement disorder (PCBD) is differentiated by extended and damaging bereavement [1], which is being treated by some with EMDR [2]. In this study, the effects of an EMDR session on a patient with PCBD will be analyzed.

Case G.Ö. (45) is a married housewife who had been working, mother of a kid and a baby. She has lived with her family and her mother in a metropolitan city until her mother died a year ago, unexpectedly. Then, she quit her job and they moved in a small city upon her husband's wish. The inpatient had complaints such as active suicidal thoughts, marital dissatisfaction and an ongoing deep sadness. EMDR therapy is applied on her grief and dysfunctional beliefs.

Conclusion After one session of EMDR, her mood improved, her ruminations declined, she sought job, and became hopeful for the future. In our case, even one session of EMDR let remarkable improvements on PCBD. Indeed, as for other trauma-related issues, EMDR therapy can be utilized on PCBD.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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e-Poster Viewing: Prevention of mental disorders

EV0997

Medical students assessment from a public university considering the relevant aspects of medical practice

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Introduction In traditional medicine curriculum, internship is the moment in which students experience medical practice more intensively. Attitudes can be considered predictors of behaviors and actions. Evaluate them contributes to improve medical graduation. **Objective** Evaluate medical internship attitudes, considering medical practice and associated factors in a Brazilian public university.

Methods Cross-sectional study with 69 students, using a structured questionnaire and an attitude scale. Descriptive statistic was carried out, classification of the attitude tendency, group analysis ('clusters') and F statistic.

Results The average age was 25.1 and 56.5% were male. Students presented positive attitudes towards four from six aspects and negative attitudes toward death.

Conclusion Results suggest the necessity of educational intervention, which follows the educational objectives.

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EV0998

The impact of parental schizophrenia in the development of behavioral disorders and mental illness in children

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Introduction Parental schizophrenia will potentially cause dysfunction in mother-child relationships, and it will also cause difficulty in adapting to motherhood.

Objectives We aim to study the implications of the relationship between mothers with schizophrenia and their children. The psychosocial environment and the impact of dysfunctional relationship in social skills development may cause behavioral disorders in children and further development of severe mental illness taking into account genetic factors and biopsychosocial factors.

Methods Non systematic literature review, through the Pubmed and Medline database, with time constraints.

Results The development of schizophrenia is related to genetic and environmental factors. Children of parents with schizophrenia are at increased risk of developing psychiatric disorder compared to the general population. It was found early behavioral disorders, starting between 5 and 8 years old and the difficulties in social interaction may arise at this age and remain until adulthood.

Conclusions It is important to assess the level of acquisition of social skills in children and families when there is a direct relationship with schizophrenia. It may be important in the future, monitorize the development of these children, as well as be aware of the surrounding social and family environment, to identify and manage early in the presence of behavioral disorders and possible development of serious mental illness. An early intervention at the level of social deficits in children can be a preventive intervention of later schizophrenia development.

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EV0999

The status of early intervention services in Greece

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Introduction Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders usually emerge during adolescence and early adulthood deteriorating the lives of young people. As a result, a lot of early intervention services have been developed worldwide.

Objective This study aims to investigate the status of early intervention services in Greece related to similar programs around the world.

Methods The literature was accessed in order to investigate the status of clinical early intervention services throughout the world. In terms of Greece, a naturalistic research was added to the literature one, since there are not enough published data available.

Results Hundreds of early intervention programs exist in Australia, Europe, North America and Asia, designed to provide early and sustained care with less prescription not only soon after psychosis has been diagnosed but in a prodromal state as well, like the outreach and support in South London (OASIS) team. In Greece, four early intervention services have been established since 2007, without funding, and they still operate in a volunteer basis. Furthermore, the field about ultra-high risk subjects in Greece remains neglected.

Conclusions The specialized services play an important role in the prevention and proper clinical management of the illness and its outcome with a positive impact on the economy. Greece needs to recognize the significance of this issue in order to enhance public health and welfare.

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EV1000

CEVUP program: An analytical epidemiological cohort study

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Introduction Over the past few years, several teams have built programs to detect patient at clinical high-risk state for psychosis and to develop interventions at an early stage of psychiatric troubles. The aim of this study is to provide an overview of the functioning and the results obtained by the specialized program developed in Brest, France (CEVUP).

Methods We retrospectively analyzed the medical records of patients addressed to the CEVUP between June 2010 and April 2014. Data were double collected by two different investigators and we tested the inter-raters reliability. We included 49 help-seeking patients, aged from 15 to 30 years old, addressed by psychiatrists and general practitioners. The initial evaluation included a clinical evaluation, CAARMS scale, Rorschach test and neurocognitive tests. Subjects were classified in two groups: not at risk for developing psychosis (NA) or at risk for developing psychosis (AR).

Results The main results at initial evaluation showed that 16 (32.7%) patients were AR and 33 (67.3%) NA. Among AR patients, 8 (24%) developed psychosis in two years against 2 (12.5%) for NA patients. These patients have psychiatric comorbidities, essentially depression or anxiety. Secondly, there are more disturbances of psychomotor and affective development in subjects AR: 14 (41.1%) against 7 (20.5%) in group NA.

Conclusion The present study describes the procedures and the main results established by a specialized program for patient at high risk to develop psychosis. The characteristics of the sample remain consistent with descriptions of such populations worldwide.

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EV1001

Relationship between values of the health care and cognitive beliefs about body, illness and treatment: Is there “hypochondriac discourse” in the society?

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Introduction Social values of health and health care are considered as important factors of health behavior as well as sources of self-regulation in health and illness. However, emphasize on medicine, health and body that is widespread in mass media nowadays may increase hypochondriac-like beliefs and behavior as well as the risk for unexplained somatic symptoms in some individuals.

Objectives Analysis of mass media revealed four models of health care value: health as a depletable resource requiring conservation, health as fragile value requiring protection and control, health as a necessary source of success and happiness, health as requiring periodic restoration by alternative medicine.

Aim was to investigate the relationship between these models and beliefs about body, illness and treatment.

Methods One hundred and thirteen adults without history of mental or severe somatic illnesses filled checklist of values of health care, Cognitive Attitudes about Body And Health Scale (Rief et al., 1998), Compliance-related Self-Efficacy Scale (Tkhostov and Rasskazova, 2012).

Results The models of health as a depletable resource and as fragile value are dominated in the sample. Agreement with these models of health care is, on the one hand, related to willingness to seek medical help and follow treatment, but, on the other hand, to an excessive attention to bodily sensations, somatosensory amplification, monitoring and catastrophization about bodily sensations.

Conclusions Possible pathways linking “hypochondriac discourse” in the society in its various forms and cognitive beliefs typical for hypochondria and somatoform disorders will be discussed. Research supported by Russian Foundation for fundamental research, project 17-06-00849.

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EV1002

Assessment the probability of formation burnout syndrome among health care workers

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Aim Study of psychosocial risk factors in the formation of burnout syndrome.

Material and method Based on a questionnaire developed by WHO experts for the European model of “health management, environment and security in the workplace”, conducted surveys 246 health care workers. Individual attention was paid to health, physical activity and nutrition.

Results Survey conducted of the medical personnel showed high prevalence among them psychophysical, social and psychological, behavioral symptoms that allows to think of high probability of formation of a syndrome of professional burning out. Part of medical workers who have one complaint in each group of symptoms (psychophysiological, sociological-psychological, behavioral) – 18,7%. Part of HCW with two and more complaints in each group – 39% (Table 1). Prevalence of psychophysiological, sociological and psychological, behavioral symptoms among health care emergency workers is different (Table 2).