

EV0941

Multidisciplinary approach to several mental disorders: Clinical caseP. Castrillo^{1,*}, R. Guijarro², M. Cerviño¹¹ Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Granada, Servicio Andaluz de Salud, Unidad de Rehabilitación de Salud Mental, Granada, Spain² Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Granada, Servicio Andaluz de Salud, Unidad de Salud Mental Comunitaria, Granada, Spain

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The research evidence supports multidisciplinary treatment covers the different needs that appear in people with mental health problems, especially with long-term mental health disorders. The aim is to emphasize the importance of integrated treatment. It means to share therapeutic targets among different professionals. We propose that not only the therapeutic relationship between patient and psychiatry is important, but also a collaborative approach among different professionals. This is a descriptive study of a case of personality disorder and an individualized treatment carried out by different professionals from a multidisciplinary point of view. Combined pharmacological treatment, group and individual psychotherapy, and other therapeutic spaces are discussed in the present study as an alternative to individual therapy sessions. She has recovered her social and labour activity 14 years later from her first contact with mental health. Coordination and communication among clinical professionals would help us to improve quality of treatment.

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

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EV0942

Personality traits of participants of local armed conflicts in the remote post-combat periodE. Epanchintseva^{1,*}, T.V. Kazennyh², V.A. Rudnitsky³, A.A. Ivanova¹¹ Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk National Research Medical Center, Russian Academy of Sciences, Clinics, Tomsk, Russia² Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk National Research Medical Center, Russian Academy of Sciences, Administration, Tomsk, Russia³ Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk National Research Medical Center, Russian Academy of Sciences, Borderline States Department, Tomsk, Russia

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Introduction The problem of the psycho-injuring influence of military operations and accidents on mentality of the person is relevant and significant that is connected with existence of emergency situations, local wars and the international conflicts.

Material and methods We examined group of patients of participants of local armed conflicts (69 people) in the remote post-combat period (not less than 15 years). Most examined persons were older than 40 years (92%). Duration of stay in conditions of military operations made 6–7 months in 42.0%, 12 months and more – in 43.0%; 15.0% participated in official journeys. Clinical, clinical-physiological, experimental-psychological examination was carried out.

Results During experimental-psychological examination reorganization of the pre-morbid personality which was expressed in increase in its structure of specific weight of pathocharacterological disorders both as a result of acuteness of qualities of character inherent in patients, and emergence of new forms of personal reaction was revealed. In communication sharpness, maximalism of judgments, rough behavior was typical in combatants. In some cases, we observed existence of permanent mood disorders in the form of a combination of intense affects of melancholy and rage. Behavioural disturbances were expressed to rough demonstration

of affect of anger and rage as a proneness to conflict, with jamming on negatively colored experiences, tendency to destructive actions up to criminal acts, abuse of alcohol took place. In some patients, the desire to return back to a situation of military operations was revealed. In the circle of the family, they showed hostility, aggression, and intolerance.

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EV0943

Personality and defence mechanisms in Takotsubo cardiomyopathyR. Ferrara^{1,*}, N. Renda²¹ École doctorale de Lausanne, Department of Biology and Medicine, Roma, Italy² University of Palermo, Department of Experimental Biomedicine and Clinical Neurosciences, Palermo, Italy

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Introduction Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TC) is an acute cardiologic syndrome, characterized by specific symptoms and ECG, echocardiographic and enzymatic abnormalities, similar to an acute myocardial infarction, with no hemodynamically significant stenosis at coronary-ventriculography.

Objective To assess personality in TC patients in order to find common psychopathological elements.

Methods A series of consecutive patients suffering from TC hospitalized at the Cardiology Unit of “Ingrassia” Hospital in Palermo in 2013–2014, were included in the study. We used Structured Clinical Interview for Axis I and II, according to DSM-IV TR criteria. Further, the Defense Mechanisms Inventory (DMI), used in order to explore defensive strategies: turning against self (TAS), projection (PRO), principalization (PRN), turning against object (TAO), and reversal (REV).

Results Eight women (mean age + SD: 57 ± 5 years) have been included in the study. A common element of them was a stressful event immediately preceding the onset of TC, in particular bereavement (4), armed robbery (1), infarction of a family member (1), estrangement of a family member (1), and separation from a partner (1). Although the patients did not fulfill any diagnostic criteria for Axis I or Axis II disorders of DSM-IV-TR, they showed scores at the SCID-II close to the limit values for avoidant and dependent personality. DMI showed, unequivocally, the common use of TAS-type defence style.

Conclusions Although the sample size was too small for complex statistical analyses, nevertheless our initial findings would indicate the presence of a common, defensive style in TC patients, and how this syndrome may be related to stressful life events.

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

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EV0944

The role of identity style and locus of control in prediction of self-efficacy among teachersS. Ghahari (PhD in clinical psychology) (Assistant professor of mental health)^{1,*}, I. Moradi (Clinical psychologist)², B. Gheitarani (Clinical psychologist)²,R. Safari (Physical education teacher employed by the ministry of education)³¹ Iran University of Medical Science, Center of Excellence in

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Object Identity style and locus of control are of the most important strategic variables in determining the characteristics of people personality. So, this study was conducted to investigate the relationship between identity style, locus of control and self-efficacy among teachers of Khodabandeh city in Iran during the academic year 2014–2015.

Methods Among all teachers in Khodabandeh city during 2014–2015 academic year (419 teachers), 120 were selected using systematic random sampling method. All of them completed identity Style Inventory (ISI), Levenson Multidimensional Scale of Locus of Control and General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE-10). For data analysis correlation and regression analysis (stepwise) was used.

Finding Data analysis showed a significant correlation between teachers' identity style, locus of control and their self-efficacy ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Due to the results, it can be concluded that identity style and locus of control can predict self-efficacy in teachers.

Keywords Identity style; Locus of control; Self-efficacy

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EV0945

Demographic characteristics of personality disorders in an emergency department

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Objective The aim of our study is to outline the demographic characteristics of the patients with a diagnosis of personality disorder that come to the ED. A second objective is to find specific risk factor for this type of patients.

Methods We selected patients that came to the ED with the diagnosis of personality disorder, between October 2015 and February 2016. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS software. Chi² test and *t*-Test were used as appropriate. A *P*-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results Sixty-eight of the 402 patients that were attended in the ED met the criteria of personality disorder; 44.92% of these patients presented with suicidal ideation or attempt. We found in the use of drugs, statistically significant differences between men and women, using drugs all the men with a personality disorder that came to the ED except one. The most frequent reason for consult were anxiety, conduct alterations, suicidal ideation, and suicidal attempt, being these consultations the 77%.

Conclusion Anxiety and suicide risk are the most common reasons for a personality disorder patient to go to an ED. We have to be even more careful due to the high rate of suicide conducts in these patients. Also, it is important to think of drug use and dual pathology when assessing these patients.

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

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EV0946

Psychopathy and twins. A case report

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Introduction We are going to explain a case of a patient diagnosed with psychopathy and his twin brother with a normal personality.

Objectives To show the controversia about psychopathy and twins.

Methods Description of a case of psychopathy. We evaluated his psychopathology using the Psychopathy Checklist (PCL).

Case A 18-years-old male teenager admitted to a penitentiary facility for several crimes: drug dealing, violent theft and multiple aggressions.

Personal history: early psychological and psychiatric attention for disruptive behaviour as a child: repeated lies, low empathy, defiance to parents and teachers, indifference to punishment, robbery, aggressive behaviour, loitering, escaping from home, cruelty against animals, promiscuity, vandalism and drug abuse. Medium-high class family, well-structured family, none of them with criminal history or mental disorders, his brother is a brilliant student.

Personality assessment: We describe 20 features of his personality according to the PCL and we score them from 0 to 2. Zero if it does not apply at all, one if there is a partial match, two if there is a good match.

Features: Superficial charm, narcissism, pathological liar, manipulator, absence of guilt, superficial affection, absence of empathy, inability to accept responsibility, need for constant excitation, parasitic life, unrealistic goals, impulsivity, irresponsibility, low self-control, conductual problems since childhood, juvenile delinquency, repeal of conditional freedom, criminal versatility, promiscuity and multiple marriages.

Results Out of a maximum score of 40, the cut-off for psychopathy is 30.

This patient has 34 points so we can conclude he is a psychopath.

Conclusions We can conclude there is not a clear relationship between twins and psychopathy.

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

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EV0947

Personality, psychopathological symptoms and illness perception in mental disorders: Results from Russian MMPI-2 validation study

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Introduction According to common-sense model illness representation regulates her coping both in somatic and mental illnesses.

Objectives As a personal reaction illness representation should partially depend not only on diagnosis and symptoms but also on personality. Aim is to identify direct and indirect effects of personality and psychopathological complaints in illness representation in mental disorders.

Methods Eighty patients (20 males) from MMPI-2 validation sample (Butcher et al., 2001) filled revised version of Illness Perception Questionnaire and Symptom Checklist 90-R. Eleven patients met ICD-10 criteria for addictions, 28 – for mood disorders, 20 – for schizophrenia and schizotypal disorder, 21 – for acute stress reactions.

Results According to moderation analysis, illness-related beliefs in mental disorders are relatively independent on clinical diagnosis and specific symptoms, but are associated with the overall level