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In recent years, mobile phone is a necessary device in life, because it provides much easiness in education, work, business, etc. but extreme use of communication devices, especially among young people are related with mental health problems. So, the aim of this study was surveying of relationships between personality traits with Mobile dependency in high school students. The research method was correlation. The population were included all high school students that 220 students were selected by cluster sampling method. Research data were collected by McCare & Costa's NEO personality traits (Neuroticism, Openness to new experience, Extroversion, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness) and Jenaro's Mobile dependency inventory, and were analyzed by Pearson correlation formula. The results showed that there is positive and significant relationship between Neuroticism and openness to new experience with Mobile dependency, and positive and significant relationship between extroversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness with mobile dependency. Thus, it can be concluded that personality traits have main impact on mobile dependency.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1281>

EV0952

A serious case of hysteria

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Introduction Histrionic personality disorder (HPD) is one of the most common personality disorders diagnosed in Psychiatry. This disorder, although not thoroughly researched, has been known to be present in more than 40 percent of patients. There is also a high tendency for those diagnosed with this disorder to be female.

Objectives The purpose of this case is to show all the difficulties caused by this pathology, since differential diagnosis with other personality disorders, groups of characteristics from different clusters and also, complications produced in daily routine.

Methods The purpose is to study a clinical case of a 27-years-old woman, with a degree in journalism, who began with a depressive episode after a failed relationship. After being diagnosed of infertility, she debuted with dissociative episodes and somatization symptoms. She did not remember what she had done during the dissociative episode. After that, she suffered several depressive episodes, and a pseudo hipomaniac episode, making the diagnosis of bipolar disorder, with no pharmacological response to lithium or lamotrigine.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1282>

EV0953

Vortioxetine efficiency in controlling obsessive symptoms in patients with depression. A case report

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Introduction Obsessive symptomatology can sometimes be worsened when a patient with this personality trait suffers through a period of increased stress.

Aim To review articles in PubMed related to how vortioxetine affects obsessive symptoms in patients with depression.

Methods We review the case of a 45-year-old male with obsessive personality traits diagnosed of recurrent depression. He was going through a period of stress at work that had worsened his obsessive symptoms (primarily obsessive thoughts). In a previous depressive episode, he was treated with an antidepressant that triggered sexual dysfunction as a side effect. Trying to prevent another antidepressant-induced sexual dysfunction, we decided to use vortioxetine because of its low tendency to interact with the sexual function.

Results We started treatment with vortioxetine reaching a dose of 10 mg/day. Three weeks later the patient reported a decrease in his levels of anxiety, a slight upturn of his mood and a relieve of his obsessive symptoms.

Conclusions Vortioxetine can be considered a good therapeutic option in the treatment of obsessive symptoms in a depressive episode with patients with a history of antidepressant-induced sexual dysfunction.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1283>

EV0954

Use of memantine in organic personality disorder: A case study

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This is a case study of a 27-year-old man with co-morbid congenital communicating hydrocephalus and epilepsy. The patient had multiple hospitalizations in psychiatric clinics due to serious domestic violence caused by compulsive buying demands. Impaired social interaction skills, diminished judgment, planning, insight and temporal organization difficulties were also present and the diagnosis of organic personality disorder was given.

The patient was treated with 1.5 g valproic acid for epilepsy and for the behavioural difficulties multiple antipsychotics, benzodiazepines, SSRI's and beta-blockers were administered, without major benefits. Due to serious aggression and impulsive behaviour, it was administered memantine 20 mg/day according to NMDA receptor antagonist hypothesis and gradually reduced the benzodiazepines and SSRI's.

A significant decrease in the average score of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) and to violence incidences was observed. Also, social interaction skills were improved and a slight improvement at patient's judgment was observed.

The patient had good tolerance during the treatment and no side effect was reported. It is the first scientific report on memantine effectiveness in this patient group. Further research is needed.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1284>

EV0955

Shame: An overlooked factor in conceptualizing and treating