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Introduction.– The Russian psychological school of Vygotsky-Luria-Zeigamik offers a holistic view of the development of higher mental functions (HMFs), which are socially acquired, mediated by social meanings, voluntarily controlled and exist as a link in a broad system of functions. **Objective.**– To show the diagnostic capabilities of the pathopsychological assessment methods and to substantiate the prospects for the creation of their English-speaking analogs.

Methods.– Theoretical and methodological study of the concept of symbolic mediation (Vygotsky-Luria-Zeigamik school) and assessment of the capabilities of pathopsychological diagnostic methods of thinking and memory, interoception, emotion regulation. The case study presents 10 patients with somatoform symptoms and 10 healthy subjects, comparable in age and sex.

Results.– The ability to mediate is studied through the level and quality of the generalization. Two levels of mediation are distinguished: (1) operational - the ability to operate with cultural signs; (2) motivational-semantic - the pervasion of individual meanings into signs (symbols). Violations of generalization are represented by reduction and/or distortion (Zeigarnik, 1981). Our study identified and described various types of violations of signs and symbols mediation, combining partial or total reduction and/or distortion in the structure of the examined HMFs.

Conclusion.– Mediation is a “cross-cutting” characteristic of the psyche and reflects the individual’s ability to generalize his/her experience and regulate behaviour through symbolic means. Methods of pathopsychological diagnostics allow distinguishing the preserved and broken elements of cognitive and personal organization as a single system, that is important for comprehensive diagnosis and personalized care.

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EV0761

Measuring implicit emotional appraisal of semantic stimuli in affective disorders

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Introduction.– Measuring implicit emotional appraisal of self, others, events is important for revealing targets for psychotherapy. Method of color-emotional semantic associations (Kisel'nikov et al., 2014) is an alternative to methods assessing reaction time (Emotional Stroop Test, Implicit Attitude Test). It is an experimental procedure based on vector psychophysiological model (Sokolov, 2013) that includes pairwise comparison of semantic-color and color-emotional stimuli and subsequent reconstruction of them on the semantic-emotional two-dimensional sphere.

Objectives.– The aim was to study opportunities of the method in people with affective complaints and affective disorders.

Methods.– First, 74 students filled Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale and 12 with depression, 10 with high anxiety and 10 without complaints participated. Second, we included 7 patients with anxiety disorders, 6 patients with major depression and 13 controls. **Results.**– Comparing to the 2-factor structure of the appraisal in controls (Valence and Arousal), in anxious and depressive students appraisal of “Me”, “World”, “Present”, “Future” becomes less intensive and the third factor of relatedness to social interactions emerges (Fontaine et al., 2007; Russel, 1991). In anxiety disorders the only factor of emotional sign remains while in depression

appraisal of “Me”, “Others” and “Past” becomes closer to sadness, fear and guilt.

Conclusions.– Results suggest that in people with affective complaints appraisal intensiveness and social meaning of stimuli should be addressed while for clinical disorders it is important to consider content of emotions.

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EV0762

Contribution to assertiveness reminiscence of the reference personal experience (RPE) STRATEX method

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Lack of assertiveness is a widespread personal and professional difficulty. The STRATEX method enables to restore the subject's confidence by enabling him or her to reminisce his or her own experience of reference.

Defined as a personal achievement experience, the Reference Personal Experience (RPE) is considered by the subject as the most accomplished experience of his or her life path. This authentic peak experience is stored in both autobiographical and semantic memories.

Mnesic anchoring of this experience needs a memory audit to facilitate its recollection. It takes the form of an interview combining the emergence of a recollected real-life experience to a structured method, called STRATEX, which puts the subject in a situation of meta-analysis and learning.

The method is made up of four parts:

- In characteristics: context, date of occurrence, performance indicators, duration;
- Content description, which permits to identify a personal and reproducible script of success;
- Emergence of positive beliefs about one's own identity or capacities extracted from the experience;
- Finally, the reproducibility of RPE, the replication of the pattern of success.

Applying this method to a mixed-gendered sample group of 50 subjects enabled to verify its capacity to stimulate assertiveness, it showed a frequency in the emergence of positive beliefs in oneself and replications of the success scenario in their main field of action.

As a conclusion, the reminiscence of RPE enables one to find or restore the pride of being oneself.

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EV0763

Designing an inclusive model of clinical intervention among persons diagnosed with borderline personality disorder: A research project protocol

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Introduction.– There is evidence that Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is associated with stereotypes, prejudices and stigmatization even among mental health professionals. Negative

attitudes and behaviours from the part of the medical and nursing personnel towards people living with BPD (PLBPD) could be counter-therapeutic.

Objectives.– To develop an inclusive and comprehensive model of therapeutic communication and effective management of the relationship between the mental health professionals and PLBPD, taking into account the views and the experiences of both actors in terms of facilitating factors and barriers. The purpose is to inform the content of interventions in order to support change in clinical and societal level.

Methods.– The program consists of research, educational and communication activities. A mixed methods research approach will be implemented, including: a) interviews with psychiatrists and psychologists, b) focus groups with psychiatric nurses, c) interviews with PLBPD, d) participant observation in psychiatric wards, e) cross-sectional research with students in mental health professions, and f) on-line survey for PLBPD. The outcome will lead to a model of therapeutic communication and professional training sessions. Further communication activities are expected to contribute to social visibility and stigma tackling.

Conclusion.– We believe that the specific project presents a number of social innovations according to the EU standards. Specifically: a) at an epistemological level seeks to connect different theories, b) at a methodological level uses mixed methods research, c) adopts an empowering approach, d) promotes new collaborations between institutions and groups, e) seeks to create social change through public awareness and knowledge.

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EV0764

Psycho-social stress and global mental health problems of last decades – Evolutionary approach involving epigenetics

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Introduction.– Recent decades are characterized by a steady growth of the most common mental health problems like anxiety, depression, addictions and psychosomatic disturbances, as well as suicides.

Objectives.– Studies suggest that early life stress and allostatic load later in life can trigger epigenetic mechanisms that may lead to programming mental health problems exhibiting transgenerational inertia.

Method.– To integrate knowledge on the possible role of stress-induced epigenetic events in programming mental health impairments in big populations from the evolutionary perspective.

Results.– Evolutionary psychology is trying to explain how human traits and behaviours have emerged adaptively in the course of Darwinian-type genes propagation, while evolutionary psychiatry is discussing how these traits become counterproductive in changing environments. On the other hand, alternative evolutionary approaches are discussing how environments can trigger epigenetic mechanisms and alter transcription of vast sets of genes resulting in behavioural and psychological patterns, which are stable in the ontogenesis and may be transferred to several subsequent generations. Darwinian and non-Darwinian processes may act together, depending on the ecological and, in case of humans–social cues. Recent findings on the stress-induced epigenetic programming of long-term alterations in critical brain regions give an impression how psychosocial stress contribute to the origin

of psychopathologies. Human behaviour and perceived stress may mediate these interrelations.

Conclusion.– Interactions of genes and social environments, which are producing psycho-social stress and perceived stress, with the implication of stress-triggered epigenetic events suggest a logical explanation of the comparatively fast global growth of mental health problems in the last decades.

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EV0765

Levels of global activity of people with severe mental disorder in ambulatory regime

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Introduction.– The symptomatology, the use of medication, among other factors can cause a decrease in the participation of people with mental disorder in the activities of their daily lives.

Knowing the level of global activity that mental health patients have can help in the planning of new intervention strategies aimed at the level of independence and autonomy of these patients.

Objectives.– To assess the level of global activity in people with severe mental disorder who attend mental health devices on an outpatient basis.

Method.– Sample of 30 people with severe mental disorder.

The EEAG global functionality scale was used, characterized by:

- Evaluates psychological, social and work activity;
- Range of score from 0 to 100;
- Menor score indicates a worse level of global activity at the psychological, social and labor levels;
- Analysis of data with mean and standard deviation, calculated with SPSS version 20.0

Results.– People with severe mental disorder showed an M (SD) = 61.97 (7.37) points on the EEAG scale.

Categorized by his psychiatric pathology according to criteria of the DSM-V was observed:

- Tr Bipolar M (DT) = 63.83 (6.43) points;
- Paranoid Schizophrenia M (DT) = 61.64 (5.96) points;
- Tr Schizoaffective M (DT) = 63.71 (9.52) points.

Conclusion.– The results for the general sample and for pathologies showed “moderate symptoms” regarding the activity, presenting moderate difficulties in social, labor or school activity, characterized by a low social network and conflicts with companions.

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EV0766

Reliability and validity of inventory of suggestibility – Romanian version. A factor analysis

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