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Introduction Smoking causes many life-threatening diseases and is a major risk factor for several main causes of death. Damage by smoking is also caused to those called “passive smokers”. Passive smoking has been implicated in many adverse effects on health. Very few studies deal with empathy in smokers while smoking in the presence of non-smokers.

Purpose Estimation of empathy and psychological characteristics of Greek smokers.

Methodology For research purposes we used questionnaires Toronto empathy questionnaire (TEQ), symptom check list 90-R, experience of shame scale (EES) and other as Shamer scale – OAS.

Results A statistically significant difference has been observed in the TEQ to gender (2.436, 0.02), with women showing the highest value (3.4 ± 0.4), as well as in the mean in behavioral shame 2. Another statistically significant difference has been observed in behavioral shame between educational level (3.419, 0.026) and the price of characterological shame among those who reported smoking in the workplace and those who did not.

Conclusions The sample consisted of 27 subjects with average age 24 years and standard deviation of 4 years. Smokers accounted for 48.1%, of whom 69.2% stated that smoke in their living space. Respectively, the percentage of smokers in the workplace was equivalent. The largest percentage of smokers, (13 people, 69.2%) think that non-smokers are very annoyed when surrounded by people smoking close to them. The proportion of those who said they are very much bothered when in places where smoking is prohibited but somebody smokes, is large (47.1%).

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EV1052**Cotard syndrome: Pathology review**

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Introduction Cotard syndrome (CS) is a rare neuropsychiatric condition characterized by nihilistic delusions, which may range from negation of existence of parts of the body to delusion of being dead or negation of self-existence, and it requires an urgent and appropriate therapy.

Objectives Our objective is to highlight the importance of CS, reinforcing that medical professionals should be aware of this pathology to prompt clinical description, diagnostic and treatment.

Aims The aim of this presentation is to alert psychiatrists to this remaining syndrome.

Methods Review of phenomenological and theoretical issues regarding SC.

Results CS can be found in numerous psychiatric or neurologic pathologies but it is most seen in patients with severe depression. It is typically divided in three subtypes: psychotic depression, Cotard type I, with nihilistic delusions without mood symptoms, and Cotard type II, with mood symptoms and auditory hallucinations. There are numerous etiological hypothesis mechanisms, including unusual perceptual experiences, which can similarly be involved in Capgras delusion, disconnection from emotional or limbic processes, an impaired belief evaluation or a tendency to excessive self-attribution. Frontotemporoparietal circuitry also seems to have an important role in its pathology. Treatment usually involves electroconvulsive therapy, antidepressants and anti-psychotics and the prognosis depends on the underlying disorders.

Conclusions CS is a rare pathology with self-defeating risk and its clinical recognition and proper treatment are essential to improve the prognosis of these patients. Diagnostic criteria or clinical instru-

ments for assessment of this syndrome should be encouraged, since its lack is a limitation for systematic studies and consequent management advances.

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EV1053**Hoarding disorders: Two different clinical presentations**

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Introduction Hoarding disorders (HD) have increasingly become a public health hazard. It usually emerges during two broad life periods: in early age-of-onset is usually associated with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD); in the elderly, it can be due to psychiatric and organic disorders, unrelated to OCD.

Objectives Our objective is to increase medical awareness and to highlight that both young and elderly people may suffer from this condition.

Aims The aim of this presentation is to address HD and its different presentations.

Methods Presentation of two clinical cases of HD and pathology revision.

Results A 30-year-old woman was hoarding litter, food and several items in a systematic way, become aggressive when her family tried to clean the house and was admitted several times in a psychiatric facility for cleanliness of her house. She had a history of depressive symptoms and severe OCD, with obsessive thoughts and several verification behaviors. A 78-year-old woman, with history of cerebral vascular disease, was self-neglected, living in a filthy home, with hoarding of litter and many worthless objects in a disorganized way, become aggressive after her relatives try to enter her house and refused to get help of any kind. Later on, she was admitted in a psychiatric facility and diagnosed with vascular dementia.

Conclusions Timely diagnosis and proper management of these two variations of HD will allow more advanced studies in this matter and more effective pharmacological and psychotherapeutic treatments. These clinical cases reinforce the importance of practical guidelines for appropriate approach of these patients with complex and multidimensional needs.

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

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EV1054**Fathers' personality dispositions and conduct-disordered children's perception of their fathers**

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Introduction Individual's personality profile is one of the major determinants of one's behavior. Thus, poor personality disposition of fathers and the child's perception of father have been reported to be powerful predictors of subsequent delinquency and criminal offences. The externalizers resemble the dimensions of conduct disorder as prescribed in diagnostic statistical manual IV. The essential feature is their repetitive behavioral pattern wherein the basic right of others or major age appropriate societal norms are violated.

Objective This study finds out the relationship between the fathers' personality-disposition, having male children with conduct

disorder (CDC, $n = 30$, experimental group), dysthymic disorder (DDC, $n = 30$, control group), and normal (NC, $n = 30$, control group), by applying the new five factor inventory, and children's perception of their fathers on the parent–child relationship scale.

Method The children were matched on age, sex, socio-economic status and other relevant variables. The CD and DD were selected on the DSM-IV criteria for the diagnosis of conduct disorder and dysthymic disorder. The fathers of each group of children were administered the aforesaid questionnaires.

Result The CDF showed only significantly poor agreeableness compared to the NF. The CDC's perceived their fathers most negatively compared to the DDC and NC. The CDF's conscientiousness was significantly correlated to a number of variables of the children's perception of them as observed on the PCRS.

Conclusion The CDF showed lower agreeableness than the NF. The CDC perceived their fathers most negatively, hence, setting the model for the child to observe and learn socially inappropriate behavior.

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EV1055

Films and fiction leading to onset of psycho-phenomenology: Case reports from a tertiary mental health center, India

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Mind is influenced by socio-cultural religious belief systems, experiences and attributions in the development of psychophenomenology. Film viewing is a common entertainment among young adults.

Objectives Influence of repetitive watching of films of fiction and horror genres on onset phenomenology in young adults.

Method Two case reports on onset of psychotic features and mixed anxiety depressive phenomenology were seen in two patients aged 16 and 20 years respectively and based on the fantastic imagination created by films. The 28-year-old female patient diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder had onset at 16 years of age and the course of phenomenology was influenced by the fiction movie 'Jumanji' with partial response to medications over 10 years. The depressive and anxiety symptoms of less than 6 months duration of a 20-year-old male patient was influenced by film 'Hannibal' and responded to antidepressant and cognitive behavior therapy.

Conclusions Horror and fiction films can influence the thinking patterns and attribution styles of a young adult by stimulating fantasy thinking which if unrestrained can lead to phenomenology. Viewing films compulsively, obsessive ruminations on horror and fictional themes can lead to onset of psychopathology of both psychosis and neurotic spectrum. Further research on neurobiological, psychological correlates is needed. Parental guidance and restricted viewing of horror genre films with avoidance of repeated stimulatory viewing of same genre movies in children, adolescents, young adults and vulnerable individuals is required.

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EV1056

Behavioral addictions and the associated mental health issues and psychopathology

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Introduction Behavioral addictions are conceptually controversial and their relationship with mental health problems and psychopathology is poorly understood.

Objectives To review the relationships between personality traits, mental health issues and mental disorders on one hand and several behavioral addictions on the other. The latter include problematic Internet use, Internet gaming disorder, hypersexual disorder/compulsive sexual behavior disorder, compulsive buying and exercise addiction.

Methods Literature review and conceptual synthesis.

Results Mental health issues, personality dimensions and mental disorders are commonly associated with behavioral addictions. Although some relatively specific associations were found (e.g., between Internet gaming disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, between compulsive buying and pathological hoarding and between exercise addiction and eating disorders), the specificity of most associations was low. Most studies were cross-sectional and the direction of causality, if any, was uncertain. Therefore, it is unknown under what circumstances certain mental health issues predispose to the particular behavioral addiction or represent a primary problem and when they are a consequence of behavioral addictions. This review also underscores the importance of distinguishing between certain behavioral addictions and overlapping conditions, e.g., between compulsive buying and bipolar disorder (mania/hypomania).

Conclusions These findings suggest that proper conceptualization of behavioral addictions as distinct conditions or a manifestation of an underlying psychopathology will have to await results of the prospective studies. In the meantime, there are implications for treatment in terms of the importance of identifying and addressing the underlying or associated mental health problems in individuals with behavioral addictions.

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EV1057

The role of personality and trait affectivity on delusional ideation

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Objective The relationship between personality and delusional ideation is still debated. The present study was aimed to evaluate the role of personality features and trait affectivity on the severity of delusional beliefs, through the lens of a dimensional approach. In fact, robust evidence suggests that delusional experience presents a dimensional structure rather than an all-or-nothing fashion with a severity gradient of delusional beliefs from general population to full-blown delusional disorder (DD).

Method Forty-nine inpatients affected by DD and 42 non-delusional outpatients were administered the structured interview for DSM-IV Personality Disorders, the Pathological Narcissism Inventory–Italian Version, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule and the Peters et al. 33–Italian version.

Results Severity of delusional ideation was positively related to “hiding the self” (HS) domain of narcissistic vulnerability and to paranoid traits and negatively related to “positive affect” (PA). Para-