

EV0725

Patterns of eeg coherence associated with emotional burnoutS. Tukaiev^{1,*}, I. Zyma²¹ National Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv, Department of Social Communication, Department of Physiology of Brain and Psychophysiology, Kiev, Ukraine² National Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv, Laboratory of physicochemical biology- Department of Physiology of Brain and Psychophysiology, Kiev, Ukraine

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One of the main problems is evaluation of the influence of emotionogenic factors in everyday life and interpersonal communication on an individual. Burnout is a mechanism of psychological defense, which is responsible for partial or total loss of emotions in response to stressful situations during interpersonal communication. The changes of functional connectivity between different regions of brain in the rest state depends on the current level of brain activation, which, in turn, depends on the initial emotional state. The development of emotional burnout is characterized by decrease of information capacity of the brain: reduction of spatial synchronization provides delayed and less efficient spread of excitation in the cerebral cortex. The decrease of interhemispheric coherence of low and high-frequency components of EEG may indicate the increase of level of differentiation of neuronal groups. In women, decrease of coherence in theta-subband indicates the influence of burnout on attention concentration, working memory, and emotional processes. In men weakening of the relationship between left frontal and right occipital zones indicates the weakness of informational aggregation, reducing readiness of the neural centers for processing information in the "cognitive axis". Reduction of the level of coherence of alpha band may indicate problems of psychological adaptation within the experiment in examined groups of men with the Resistance stage of burnout. These EEG features allow us to conclude that participants with Resistance stage were concentrated on negative emotional reactions. Study indicates that men are more vulnerable to stress-induced conditions, which lead to burnout.

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e-Poster viewing: Obsessive-compulsive disorder

EV0726

Unresolved grief and diogenes syndrome and misery senileS. Färber^{1,*}, M. Färber²¹ VIVER Psicologia e Tanatologia, Tanatologia, Cascavel, Brazil² VIVER Psicologia e Tanatologia, Psicologia, Cascavel, Brazil

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Introduction Mourning the death of a loved one, the loss of social aggregation or familiar, or any trauma may not follow the normal process when has any kind of complication In these cases of the complicated mourning, a person may develop or manifest dissociative behaviors, like diogenes syndrome or the misery senile syndrome.

Objective To investigate the presence of unauthorized mourning, complicated or not elaborate as triggers of diogenes syndrome and misery senile.

Methods To develop this research we use the systematic literature review, following the process of research, cataloging, careful

evaluation and synthesis of the documentation associated with the method of thanatological hermeneutics.

Conclusion Thanatology is useful tool in scientific and clinical research and care for patients with diogenes syndrome. The need for safety against the distress of fear of the future and loneliness is at the origin of compulsive hoarding. If the mythical diogenes lived in Athens a Spartan life, living in a barrel, as the character Chespirito of Roberto Bolaños (Fig. 1), the carriers of this syndrome follow the opposite path accumulating objects to achieve a sense of stability.

Results There is a significant presence of unresolved grief in the history of the psychiatric patient with diogenes syndrome.



Fig. 1

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EV0727

I Don't recycle! An organic hoarding disorderL. Garcia Ayala^{1,*}, M. Gomez Revuelta², C. Martin Requena², E. Saez de Adana Garcia de Acilu², O. Porta Olivares³, M. Juncal Ruiz³, N. Nuñez Morales², M. Zubia Martin², M. Laborde Zufiurre², B. Gonzalez Hernandez², A. Aranzabal Itoiz², M.P. Lopez Peña², A.M. Gonzalez-Pinto Arrillaga²¹ Osakidetza, Psychiatry, Salvatierra-Agurain, Spain² Osakidetza, Psychiatry, Vitoria, Spain³ Marqués de Valdecilla, Psychiatry, Santander, Spain

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Introduction Hoarding often occurs without the presence of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), showing distinguishable neuropsychological and neurobiological correlates and a distinct comorbidity spectrum. Furthermore, it presents itself secondarily to other psychiatric and neurobiological disorders. Therefore hoarding disorder has been included as independent diagnosis in DSM-5.