

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 Psychiatry, School of Behavioral Sciences, Mental Health, Tehran, Iran² Department of Psychology, Azad University, Tonekaboon, Iran³ Iran

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