

injectable paliperidone. Eight months later, he continues to be monitored and markedly recovered.

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EV0338

Understanding the cultural concept of “highly sensitive person” among bipolar patients

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Introduction The concept of “highly sensitive person” is a cultural concept, which has become popular in western societies including Sweden. A highly sensitive person (HSP) is usually described as having hypersensitivity to external stimuli, different cognitive processing and high emotional reactivity. Although the concept lacks diagnostic validity, psychiatric patients may refer to this concept.

Aims To examine the feasibility of the Cultural Formulation Interview (CFI) and the clinical relevance of cultural concepts of distress among patients with bipolar disorder that report being a HSP.

Methods A case series of three patients with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder that report HSP. The CFI was conducted with all patients and the applicability of the DSM-5 cultural concepts of distress tested.

Results In all three cases, the CFI facilitated the clinical consultation as reported from the patients and in one of the cases also increased the treatment engagement. The HSP-concept could be conceptualized as a cultural syndrome, idiom of distress and as an explanatory model.

Conclusion The CFI and the cultural concepts of distress proved to be useful for understanding the concept of HSP as also they increased the cultural validity of the diagnostic interview. The three cases illustrate the challenges when encountering patients with other cultural references than clinicians. This highlights the necessity to integrate anthropological thinking in our current diagnostic work in order to reduce the “category fallacy” and promote a more person-centered approach in psychiatry.

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EV0339

‘The Good Parent’ and ‘The Other Parent’: Medicalization, othering and social exclusion in Israeli professional discourse regarding learning disorders and difficulties

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This lecture seeks to uncover the various textual techniques through which binary representations of ‘parenthood’ are constructed in the framework of clinical professional discourse of Israeli learning-disorders experts. Historically this discourse has constructed two contrasting parenthood representations: ‘parenthood of learning-disordered children’ on the one hand, and ‘parenthood of cultural deprived children’ on the other hand.

The lecture posits the following main questions: Which textual representations of ‘parenthood’ were constructed in the framework of

the aforementioned discourses? Which affinities can be identified between the textual representations and the contextual characteristics of social class, culture, ethnicity and educational capital? And which affinities can be identified between these representations and the explicit or implicit normative messages of ‘blame’, ‘responsibility’ and ‘agency’ embedded in the texts? Discourse analysis was implemented in order to uncover the mutual and contradictory construction processes. The analysis also reveals the stereotypical imputation of ‘normative’ parents with a well-off, well-educated and western origin population, as well as the stereotypical imputation of ‘problematic’ parents with a low class, little educated and eastern origin population. The lecture concludes by situating the texts in the social and historical context of their formulation: The processes of psychocultural othering which operated on low class, little educated and eastern origin parents are interpreted on the historical background of the class and ethnic hierarchical structure of the Israeli society. The conclusion also raises a conjecture regarding a rising new medicalizing ‘othering’ potential, a potential, which was already implicitly embedded in the analyzed historical texts.

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EV0340

Hikikomori goes global: A Portuguese case

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Introduction Hikikomori, a form of severe social isolation, once characterized as a Japanese cultural-bond behavior with social and economic consequences, it is now being described in other countries. Its presentation mimics some clinical features of various classified mental diseases, such as prodromal phase of schizophrenia, personality disorders, Internet dependence, social phobia or depression, without fulfilling their defining criteria.

Objectives/method This work aimed to do a brief review of this subject, describing one case that is probably the first ever reported in Portugal, comparing it with similar cases around the world.

Results The patient was a 22-year-old male, taken to psychiatry evaluation after 4 years of social withdrawal, avoiding or blocking any contact even with family members, which resulted in work and school impairment. He spent most of his days locked at his room, investing his time in particular interests and Internet use, only leaving to eat or do his basic hygiene. At that time, he presented no affective or psychotic symptoms and perceived his behavior as egosyntonic. After six appointments with psychotherapeutic approach, he was able to get a job and improved his communication with the others, especially with family.

Discussion/conclusion This case fits most of the reports found on literature, in its presentation and clinical management. Hikikomori is not considered yet a disorder and further documentation of these cases is still needed to define its place in psychiatric nosology.

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