

EPV0373

Distance and Psychoanalysis: Negotiating with the Virtual World

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1718

Introduction: Earlier ways of being in touch with each other have been turned into nostalgia the way COVID-19 did and continues to shake the world. There has been an enormous move under COVID-19 to move towards zoom, telephones, etc. to do online psychoanalysis and psychotherapy. Audio and video have taken exceptional agential forms by replacing physical hearing and seeing. Physical touch is replaced by a virtual touch. The virtual has extended the meaning of the body, feelings, sensations, and relations.

Objectives: The aim of this paper lies in understanding, demystifying, and de-alienating the relationship between distance and psychoanalysis. It is to understand what 'virtual turn' entails in therapy. This paper theorizes the 'and' between distance and psychoanalysis.

Methods: This research used primary sources like books and articles to elucidate the possibilities and challenges of distance therapy.

Results: In-office analysis, analysis with the video, and telephone analysis bring their own unique ways of communication and understanding. "Talking cure" and "chimney sweeping" come closest to the domain of telephone analysis where voice again becomes the foreground. Technology and distance therapy's relation to the analytic position is understood critically as what they mean for both the therapist and the patient in such times of shared social crisis.

Conclusions: International Psychoanalytic Association (IPA) has authorized telephone and virtual analysis, which is a commendable step as this makes analysis far more accessible than it has ever been to people who live outside major cities along with breaking the hierarchy between the patient and the analyst.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0374

Quality of life and fear of death among patients living with HIV during the COVID-19 pandemic second wave

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1719

Introduction: The new coronavirus pandemic has brought the issue of life quality to the forefront. Among HIV-infected patients, life quality may be associated with fear of death.

Objectives: The study aimed to investigate the life quality and death fear among HIV-infected patients during the pandemic second wave in Russia.

Methods: The data were collected from February to July 2021 using a Google form that we developed. Fifty-nine patients living with HIV participated in the study. We used the WHOQOL-BREF to examine the quality of life and the Fear of Personal Death Scale to explore fear of death. Both questionnaires were adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We found the following mean values for the domains: "physical and psychological well-being" — $M = 21.39 \pm 3.61$; "self-perception" — $M = 17.51 \pm 2.28$; "microsocial support" — $M = 9.15 \pm 2.94$; "social well-being" — $M = 24.81 \pm 5.33$. We found that physical and psychological well-being were associated with the transcendental consequences of death ($r_{xy} = 0.274, p < 0.05$), self-perception with body consequences ($r_{xy} = -0.304, p < 0.05$) and fear of forgetting ($r_{xy} = -0.287, p < 0.05$), and social well-being with body consequences ($r_{xy} = -0.310, p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Life quality is related to intrapersonal, interpersonal, and supra-personal dimensions of death fear during the second wave of the pandemic among patients living with HIV. Such fact may indicate possible psychotherapeutic targets when working with this group of patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0375

Relationship between life quality and emotional status among patients living with HIV during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1720

Introduction: Different areas of life quality are associated with emotional status. In pandemic conditions, the index of life quality may contribute to emotional stability. However, HIV-infected patients are at risk for affective disorders and are often characterized by a low life rate.

Objectives: The study aimed to examine the relationship between life quality and emotional status among HIV-infected patients during the second wave of the pandemic.

Methods: Data were collected between February and July 2021 using a Google form we developed. Fifty-nine HIV-positive patients participated in the study. We used the WHOQOL-BREF to examine the quality of life and the DASS-21 to determine depression, anxiety, and stress levels. Both questionnaires were adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We found that 64 % of the respondents had no symptoms of depression, 61 % of the patients reported no anxiety, and 71 % had no detectable stress. We found that physical and psychological well-being was associated with depression ($r_{xy} = -0.318, p < 0.05$)