

disease is perceived and managed. In order to provide adequate care the physician must have proper knowledge of the patients' spiritual/religious context, otherwise it may fall prey to errors of diagnostic, inappropriate management and subsequent poor compliance.

Objectives To present the case of an adult male (a preacher whose beliefs include mediunity) with delusional ideation of mystical content and mood elation, identified during a religious ceremony.

Aims Questioning the frontier between spiritual/religious beliefs and psychopathology.

Methods A case report is presented and a literature review of the theme is shortly surveyed.

Results The case reports to a 53 years old man, who during a religious ceremony presented himself with agitation and disinhibition, removing all his cloths and living the church naked. Additionally it was identified the presence of insomnia, heteroaggressiveness, accelerated speech, mood elation and delusional ideation of mystical and megalomaniac content. Several studies demonstrate the importance of acknowledging the religious/spiritual beliefs of patients. This knowledge allows the psychiatry to correctly identify the existing psychopathology and organize an appropriate intervention plan for the patient.

Conclusions Spiritual and religious beliefs' influence the way disease is perceived and managed. Physician should collect a brief spiritual story of the patient and learn about the different religious/spiritual beliefs and practices of their community, in order to understand the full dimension of the individual illness.

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EW168

Apotemnophilia: Psychiatric disorder, neurological disorder or not a disease at all?

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Introduction Apotemnophilia or body integrity identity disorder (BIID) is defined by the uncontrollable desire to amputate one or more healthy limbs or to be paraplegic.

Objectives/aims We reviewed the available studies of this condition in order to enhance the comprehension of this disorder and the possible need of a multidisciplinary assessment.

Methods Relevant papers from 2000 were identified using PubMed database, with the terms apotemnophilia, BIID and self-demand amputation.

Results Reports of the phenomenon of amputee attraction trace back to 1933 in a series of letters and articles published in journals and magazines by erotically-obsessed persons who wanted to become amputees themselves. The first scientific report of this issue only appeared in 1977, when John Money described two cases that requested an amputation of a healthy limb, a condition he named apotemnophilia. Would-be amputees – or “wannabes” – may appear in thousands and they have their own websites. Until now, the explanation of this phenomenon has been in favor of a psychiatric etiology: a pathological desire driven by a sexual compulsion. Recently, a neurological explanation has been proposed and defends that might exist a dysfunction of the right parietal lobe, leading to a distorted body image and a desire for an amputation.

Conclusions Apotemnophilia is a rare, uncommonly studied condition, which blurs the limits between psychiatry and neurology. We must be aware that this disorder is more frequent in unusual places like websites and others. A better understanding of this condition is crucial for the development of effective treatment.

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EW169

“Makoki”: A view of electroconvulsive therapy in a Spanish comic of the early 80s

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Introduction Analysis from cultural products has been previously reported in psychiatry field. This approach provides an understanding of the social imaginary about psychiatry and its work over a determined period of time.

Objectives To describe the representations of ECT and insanity in an Spanish underground comic of the early 80s.

Methods We performed an analysis of complete production (1979–1994) of “Makoki”, comic by Gallardo and Mediavilla, looking for the aspects related with our interest scope (Fig. 1).

Results The comic analyzed is inscribed in the field of provocation and insolence. This is comprehensible in the historical context of Spanish transition, if we attend to almost forty years of cultural confinement as a result of a dictatorial regime. This cultural product could be seen as “politically incorrect” from the current perspective, given that reproduces some stigmatizing topics regarding mental illness, glorifying its alleged associations with violence and drug use, in addition to a negative view of ECT, represented as a sadistic instrument of punishment, control and subjugation (see Fig. 1).

Conclusions The material analyzed reproduces the prevailing social stigma in its epoch about psychiatry and mental illness. The analysis of cultural products that reflect and built the speeches



Fig. 1 Vignettes of “Revuelta en el frenopático” in Gallardo M, Mediavilla J. Todo Makoki. Spain: DeBolsillo; 2014.

about the psychiatry and its action field, can be a useful strategy to understand the views of the general population in a given era.

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EW170

The cultural products analysis in medicine and psychiatry

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Introduction As the psychopathological constructs have been influenced by scientific and cultural paradigms of its time, culture reflects and determines the way of understanding health and disease. The knowledge generated is integrated to the cultural wealth and it continues its development by interacting with culture, thus the ideas of mental illness and its treatment vary according to culture and beliefs of a given population in a given time.

Objectives To propose a framework for analysis through the examination of cultural products. We argue that this strategy can give us some clues about how the general population understands mental illness and the psychiatric work.

Methods A review of the literature available about social representations of science, medicine, illness and psychiatry, through cultural products analysis.

Results There are many works that address the presence of these issues in the social imaginary by analyzing cultural products. In the field of psychiatry, the analysis of films, literature and music (the last, in a lesser extent) are the most frequent.

Conclusions The analysis of cultural products can be a source of additional knowledge that connects us with the social representations of our profession and its scope of practice, favoring a better understanding about what psychiatry and mental illness means for our patients and general population.

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Depression

EW174

The relationship between anxiety, depression and hopelessness among nonclinical sample

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Introduction This research aims at examining the relationship between anxiety, depression, and hopelessness among nonclinical Kuwaiti sample using Beck Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression, and hopelessness inventories.

Objectives highlighting the relationship between anxiety, depression, and hopelessness among nonclinical sample of females and males and the common factor/s.

Methods The participants were 616 (308 females & 308 males), Kuwait University students. The two genders were matched in age (18.15 ± 0.36 & 18.18 ± 0.38 , $t = 0.94$, $P > .05$) and BMI (24.12 ± 3.27 & 23.50 ± 4.85 , $t = 0.54$, $P > 0.5$). The Arabic versions of the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), the Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS), and demographic surveys were administered to participants during classes. All participants read and signed a consent form before participating. The correlation matrices, exploratory factor analysis, and reliability analysis are used in this study.

Results Internal consistency of scores were satisfactory for the BAI, BDI-II, & BHS inventories respectively (Cronbach's alpha (M)=0.88, 0.75, 0.74 & (F)=0.89, 0.84, 0.88). A correlation of ($r = 0.53$) between the BAI and BDI-II and ($r = 0.43$) with BHS. Meanwhile a correlation of ($r = 0.58$) between BDI-II & BHS. A principal-axis factor analysis with oblique rotation suggested one factor accounting for 67.73% of the common variance.

Conclusion The results indicate that there is a strong relationship between anxiety, depression and hopelessness. This highlights the important of examining common factors between anxiety, depression and hopelessness among nonclinical sample.

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EW175

Can somebody listen to me?

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Given the increase in depressive symptoms, as a mental disorder combined with an organic disease, we suggest a therapeutic approach based on group therapy. The effectivity of this kind of therapy has been confirmed by multiple studies as a way to decrease the pressure in mental health units. The results reached in various studies confirm at least an equal effectivity as individual psychotherapy, thereby it optimizes the increasingly limited public health resources. The objective of the group therapy is to promote an active attitude in the patients and make them responsible of their condition and their treatment process too. The program is aimed to female patients with various kinds of clinical depression, ranging from 40 to 60, who come to the USMC Hospital Vazquez Diaz in Huelva. The group had 12 participants, it was led by a Clinical Psychologist with the help of the Clinical Psychology residents. The program consisted in 8 bimonthly sessions of 90 minutes with an assessment test/retest at the beginning and end of it. The work in the group therapy was based on the constructivist orientation. Different areas were treated as: identification and adaptive expression of emotions, strengthening self-esteem and providing adaptive coping strategies to the psychological distress. As a conclusion we can see how the individual changes in the patients go socializing and enhancing the change in the rest of the participants in a mutual support that promote a more active role that take the patients away of the initial passivity.

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