

Philosophy and Psychiatry

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Psychoanalysis, Philosophy and Literature- Intersection of Science and Art

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Introduction: Philosophy and psychoanalysis have mutually influenced each other in many ways. Ancient Greek philosophers, Socrates and Plato were frequently cited by Freud in his works and the origins of certain psychoanalytic concepts can be found in their works. The philosophical works of Kant, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Husserl, Sartre and many others had a significant impact on the development of psychoanalytic ideas. The intersection of philosophy and literature was best depicted in Simone de Beauvoir's concept of the metaphysical novel.

Objectives: The goal of this presentation is to perform a comprehensive historical review of the relationship between psychoanalysis, philosophy and literature.

Methods: Different philosophical schools from ancient philosophy to classic German philosophy and philosophy of existentialism have been explored in their relationship with psychoanalysis and world literature. Among world literary classics, we selected only those who best represent the role of psychoanalysis in the modern literary critics and on the other hand the influence of philosophy on literature.

Results: Early origins of the relationship between philosophy, psychoanalysis and literature can be found in the text of ancient philosophers and writers. The great Sophocles' tragic drama Oedipus the King was the foundation for Freud's concept of Oedipus complex. The Socratic dialogue, a technique best elaborated by his student Plato was the antecedent of modern psychotherapy. Later in history philosophical works of Kant, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Husserl, Heidegger, Sartre and many others had a significant impact on the development of psychoanalytic ideas. There is a number of other philosophical fictions in the world literature written by Sartre, Camus, Kafka, Proust and many others and some of these literary works may have characteristics of psychological novel as well. Literary critics is an important field for the application of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytic theory has been always in forefront of Shakespearean studies. Marcel Proust is a writer who gave a significant contribution to modern literary studies. He wrote about the interactive process between the reader and text and emotional impact of reading. Proust recognized the similar psychological processes that we can see in psychoanalytic setting.

Conclusions: This comprehensive historical review of the relationship between psychoanalysis, philosophy and literature demonstrates that all these disciplines have much in common, particularly in their intention to approach truth from different angles. Psychoanalysis is a science and applies scientific methodology in its theory and treatment. Certain branches of psychoanalysis like Jung's analytic psychology are sometimes closer to philosophy and art than to science. Philosophy as a humanistic discipline has always been in between science and art.

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Kandinsky Clerambault syndrome in a patient with treatment-resistant schizophrenia - elements of psychiatric semiology

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Introduction: Nothing is taken more for granted than the feeling that we are in control of our own thoughts and actions. For those who experience thoughts insertion or delusion of control, known as first rank symptoms of schizophrenia, it becomes a luxury to rule their own thoughts. Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome is characterized by pseudo-hallucinations, delusions of control, telepathy, thought broadcasting and thought insertion by an external force. The patient's thoughts, emotions, perceptions or actions are under the control of a different agent, or sometimes he believes that the operator of control is inside his body.

Objectives: Presentation of a clinical case of Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome in a patient with treatment-resistant schizophrenia.

Methods: Case report

Results: We present the case of a 38-year-old man, diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia since 2014, who has followed several therapeutic plans, starting with Haloperidol followed by Risperidone, Paliperidone, Quetiapine, Clozapine. Since 2016 he had been under treatment with Xeplion injectable 150mg/month ambulatory, but the psychotic features never fully remitted. 10 days before admission he had last administration of Xeplion LAI. The patient reports the loss of control over his mental life and describes the triple automatism: ideo-verbal, sensory and motor. “*There are some people in my body who control me, they move my limbs. I feel like my body is not mine.*” He describes imperative and commentative auditory pseudo-hallucinations. The patient speaks intermittently in the 3rd person about himself, has circumstantial discourse, with elements of tangentiality, ideo-verbal and conceptual disorganization. He presents delusions of control, persecution and prejudice. The treatment received during admission – Risperidone 5ml/day, Amisulpride 600mg/day, Orfiril Long 1000mg/day.

Conclusions: After 14 days of hospitalization, the patient is discharged in an improved state, without mentioning spontaneously the delusional ideation. He affirms the intermittent presence of auditory pseudo-hallucinations, but with low intensity compared to the moment of admission. It is ironic how the loss of the self, along with the insertion of thoughts and auditory pseudo-hallucinations create a patient's own reality, which at the same time is experienced as coming from the outside. From a phenomenological point of view, thought insertion is explained as an autoimmune disease. Thoughts are produced by our mind, but because we have lost the meaning of control and belonging to ourselves, those thoughts are attacked as foreign.

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