

disorder (CDC, $n = 30$, experimental group), dysthymic disorder (DDC, $n = 30$, control group), and normal (NC, $n = 30$, control group), by applying the new five factor inventory, and children's perception of their fathers on the parent–child relationship scale.

Method The children were matched on age, sex, socio-economic status and other relevant variables. The CD and DD were selected on the DSM-IV criteria for the diagnosis of conduct disorder and dysthymic disorder. The fathers of each group of children were administered the aforesaid questionnaires.

Result The CDF showed only significantly poor agreeableness compared to the NF. The CDC's perceived their fathers most negatively compared to the DDC and NC. The CDF's conscientiousness was significantly correlated to a number of variables of the children's perception of them as observed on the PCRS.

Conclusion The CDF showed lower agreeableness than the NF. The CDC perceived their fathers most negatively, hence, setting the model for the child to observe and learn socially inappropriate behavior.

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EV1055

Films and fiction leading to onset of psycho-phenomenology: Case reports from a tertiary mental health center, India

S. Soman^{1,*}, J. Parameshwaran¹, J. KP²

¹ Mental Health Centre, psychiatry, Thiruvananthapuram, India

² Government Medical College, Psychiatry, Thiruvananthapuram, India

* Corresponding author.

Mind is influenced by socio-cultural religious belief systems, experiences and attributions in the development of psychophenomenology. Film viewing is a common entertainment among young adults.

Objectives Influence of repetitive watching of films of fiction and horror genres on onset phenomenology in young adults.

Method Two case reports on onset of psychotic features and mixed anxiety depressive phenomenology were seen in two patients aged 16 and 20 years respectively and based on the fantastic imagination created by films. The 28-year-old female patient diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder had onset at 16 years of age and the course of phenomenology was influenced by the fiction movie 'Jumanji' with partial response to medications over 10 years. The depressive and anxiety symptoms of less than 6 months duration of a 20-year-old male patient was influenced by film 'Hannibal' and responded to antidepressant and cognitive behavior therapy.

Conclusions Horror and fiction films can influence the thinking patterns and attribution styles of a young adult by stimulating fantasy thinking which if unrestrained can lead to phenomenology. Viewing films compulsively, obsessive ruminations on horror and fictional themes can lead to onset of psychopathology of both psychosis and neurotic spectrum. Further research on neurobiological, psychological correlates is needed. Parental guidance and restricted viewing of horror genre films with avoidance of repeated stimulatory viewing of same genre movies in children, adolescents, young adults and vulnerable individuals is required.

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EV1056

Behavioral addictions and the associated mental health issues and psychopathology

V. Starcevic

University of Sydney, Sydney Medical School Nepean, Discipline of Psychiatry, Penrith, Australia

Introduction Behavioral addictions are conceptually controversial and their relationship with mental health problems and psychopathology is poorly understood.

Objectives To review the relationships between personality traits, mental health issues and mental disorders on one hand and several behavioral addictions on the other. The latter include problematic Internet use, Internet gaming disorder, hypersexual disorder/compulsive sexual behavior disorder, compulsive buying and exercise addiction.

Methods Literature review and conceptual synthesis.

Results Mental health issues, personality dimensions and mental disorders are commonly associated with behavioral addictions. Although some relatively specific associations were found (e.g., between Internet gaming disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, between compulsive buying and pathological hoarding and between exercise addiction and eating disorders), the specificity of most associations was low. Most studies were cross-sectional and the direction of causality, if any, was uncertain. Therefore, it is unknown under what circumstances certain mental health issues predispose to the particular behavioral addiction or represent a primary problem and when they are a consequence of behavioral addictions. This review also underscores the importance of distinguishing between certain behavioral addictions and overlapping conditions, e.g., between compulsive buying and bipolar disorder (mania/hypomania).

Conclusions These findings suggest that proper conceptualization of behavioral addictions as distinct conditions or a manifestation of an underlying psychopathology will have to await results of the prospective studies. In the meantime, there are implications for treatment in terms of the importance of identifying and addressing the underlying or associated mental health problems in individuals with behavioral addictions.

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EV1057

The role of personality and trait affectivity on delusional ideation

M. Tonna*, F. Paglia, R. Ottoni, P. Ossola, C. De Panfilis, C. Marchesi

University of Parma, Neuroscience, Parma, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Objective The relationship between personality and delusional ideation is still debated. The present study was aimed to evaluate the role of personality features and trait affectivity on the severity of delusional beliefs, through the lens of a dimensional approach. In fact, robust evidence suggests that delusional experience presents a dimensional structure rather than an all-or-nothing fashion with a severity gradient of delusional beliefs from general population to full-blown delusional disorder (DD).

Method Forty-nine inpatients affected by DD and 42 non-delusional outpatients were administered the structured interview for DSM-IV Personality Disorders, the Pathological Narcissism Inventory–Italian Version, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule and the Peters et al. 33–Italian version.

Results Severity of delusional ideation was positively related to “hiding the self” (HS) domain of narcissistic vulnerability and to paranoid traits and negatively related to “positive affect” (PA). Para-