

between helplessness and sublimation concepts. Helplessness is considered a new theory, developed by David Maldivsky that uses the term *desvalimiento* to define a clinical condition described by the feeling of emptiness. To understand this concept, it is necessary to return to a primitive period, when the baby is beginning to qualify his affections. Thus, using historical construction, we start at Freud's works (focusing in the primitive period and the affections qualification), explore the "good-enough mother" importance, from Winnicott, and reaching the helplessness from the present-days Maldivsky's studies. The Frida Kahlo's history illustrates this work as much because of her toxic current as because of her talent to sublimate. The maternal failure, the toxic relationships, the trauma's imposition, the abuse of alcohol and drugs and the viscosity denounce her helplessness. Nevertheless, the art expresses her fight for life. The Frida Kahlo's works represent her suffering, but they also are her attempts to understand her feelings and to reframe her traumatic events. Therefore, we introduce the sublimation as an alternative to the helplessness. Although helplessness is the lack of the symbolic life, we present the art as an opportunity to confront experiences, which can allow the representation of the traumas and the qualification of affections. Through the sublimation, Frida Kahlo recreated her inner world and returned to life.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1953>

EV969

Psychopathology and spiritual experiences: Criteria for differential assessment

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Introduction There is a plurality of differing opinions defining borders between mental disorders and spiritual experiences. This research proposes criteria for clarifying those boundaries.

Objectives Summarize practical criteria for clinicians to assess psychopathological symptoms with spiritual content and to attain a differential diagnosis from healthy spiritual experiences.

Aims Merge different approaches from psychopathology, psychology of religion and religious studies to attain practical criteria.

Methods Literature review using a phenomenological and critical approach.

Results 1. Severe psychiatric symptoms with religious content: (1) are usually in the context of personal impoverishment; (2) appear odd in cultural environments and within a person's biography; (3) do not enhance action or, in the phenomenological tradition, (4) these symptoms come from a weakening of the "intentional arc". 2. A guiding map is suggested to evaluate spiritual expressions and their relationships with mild or moderate mental disorders and with mental health and personal growth. This map is developed by combining different traditions from the psychology of religion. 3. Psychiatric and psychological judgment of religious/spiritual experiences should be self-limited. There is a judgment about its content and about its validity or truth, which is only possible within the different spiritual traditions.

Conclusions Psychopathology establishes principles to discriminate some psychotic symptoms from healthy spiritual experiences. Psychology of religion offers some general rules to guide the psychological evaluation of spiritual beliefs and their influence on mental well-being and personal growth. This review opens fields for future research in relating psychopathology and the study of religious experience.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1954>

EV970

"... I just wanted to report me, I went into the subway without paying 9 times..."

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A clinical case is presented. The reason for admission was for behavioral disturbances and agitation *piscomotriz* episode in the street: she had gone to a library to "denounce" the police for entering the subway without paying several times. The patient was very distraught because she was heavily guarded (someone had tapped her phone, entered her house, changed objects place, she was chased down the street...). In the psychopathological examination revealed the sphere of language, her speech was fluid, with pressured speech, full of details, with loss of thread and highlighted the presence of neologisms and grammatical errors (changes of subject and predicate...) and changes some letters by others in the same word. She often used sayings incorrectly and, when you are exploring about this fact, objectively presenting alteration in abstract thinking. In addition, it presents self-references on television. The diagnostic impression was chronic psychotic process of years of evolution. In this case, it was decided to administer intramuscular antipsychotic treatment because she was not aware of the disease but presenting good tolerability profile because, otherwise, leave the track and also a good social functioning was sought. Currently, she continues in mental health, she has not reported new crisis and a progressive scan objective improvement in the organization of thought and speech, leaving the psychotic symptoms.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1955>

EV971

Emotion dysregulation: A review of the concept and implications for clinical practice

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Introduction Over the past decade, emotion dysregulation has become a very popular term in the psychiatric and clinical psychology literature and it has been described as a key component in a range of mental disorders. For this reason, it has been recently called the "hallmark of psychopathology" (Beauchaine et al., 2007). However, many issues make this concept controversial.

Objectives To explore emotion dysregulation, focusing on problems related to its definition, meanings and role in many psychiatric disorders.

Aims To clarify the psychopathological core of emotion dysregulation and to discuss potential implications for clinical practice.

Methods A literature review was carried out by examining articles published in English between January 2003 and June 2015. A search of the databases PubMed, PsycINFO, Science Direct, Medline, EMBASE and Google Scholar was performed to identify the relevant papers.

Results Although, there is no agreement about the definition of emotion dysregulation, the following five overlapping, not mutually exclusive dimensions were identified: decreased emotional awareness, inadequate emotional reactivity, intense experience and expression of emotions, emotional rigidity and cognitive