

EPV1719

Psychological Symptoms in Family of Death Patients with infectious diseasesG. Lacatusu^{1*}, C. Sapaniuc¹ and D. Manciu²¹Hospital of Infectious Diseases "Sf. Parascheva", Infectious Diseases, Iasi, Romania and ²University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa", Infectious Diseases, Iasi, Romania

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Introduction: Looking back into history, infectious diseases played an important role in human history being responsible, in terms of pathologies, for more deaths than any other disease.**Objectives:** Considering that infectious diseases have a high rate of transmissibility, with an acute debut and sometimes with a fast evolution to exitus, the impact of the news on families of the departed patient diagnosed with an infectious disease can come as a shock. We conducted a literature review regarding the the psychological symptoms, mourning and staging of processing a loss using the international database.**Methods:** We conducted a literature review regarding the the psychological symptoms, mourning and staging of processing a loss using the international database.**Results:** Processing the unexpected death of a family member needs not only the implication of the physician but also the counseling of a specialized psychologist which can help the families through all stages of loss and grief.**Conclusions:** For the family of deceased patients in hospitals, mourning and depression are a reality that the psychologist and the attending physician face every day. The team of psychologists and medical doctors are facing cases of severe shock and depression in parents, varying with the age of the child and of the young adult, in cases with an acute or severe disease leading to death.**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

EPV1718

The Puzzles Test and the Red Shapes Test as new diagnostic tools for neglect syndromeV. Propustina¹, G. Stepanov¹, D. Yurina^{1*}, N. Varako^{1,2}, M. Kovyazina^{1,2}, S. Vasilyeva³ and V. Daminov³¹Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation; ²Research Center of Neurology, Department Of Neurorehabilitation And Physiotherapy, Moscow, Russian Federation and ³Pirogov National Medical and Surgical Center, Medical Rehabilitation Clinic, Moscow, Russian Federation

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Introduction: Neuropsychological methods for diagnosing neglect syndrome (NS) are focused on identifying the inability of patients to respond to stimuli localized in contralesional space. There are a large number of methods capable of diagnosing spatial neglect, but at the same time having various limitations and restrictions in their use.**Objectives:** To devise and to test universal diagnostic techniques for visuospatial neglect detection.**Methods:** 1) A.R. Luria test battery; Trail Making Test (Part A); the Bells Test; 2) Authors' methods: the Puzzles Test, the Red Shapes Test. A total of 47 patients after stroke with right hemisphere

damage participated in the study and were divided into a target (18 patients with NS) and a control (29 patients without NS) groups. The Puzzles Test consists of three tasks: turning over cards, completing a sentence using cards with letters, completing a picture. The Red Shapes Test consisted in the search for a variable number of geometric shapes. Objective indicators of the study: total task completion time, the number of left omissions.

Results: The sensitivity of the tests to NS was examined using the Mann-Whitney U-test. Differences in the number of omissions and task completion time between patients with and without spatial neglect were statistically significant regarding all tasks: turning over cards ($p=0.01$), completing a sentence ($p<0.001$), completing a picture ($p<0.001$), finding geometric shapes ($p<0.01$).**Conclusions:** The Puzzles Test and Red Shapes Test along with the foreign tests (the Bells Test, Trail Making Test) are sufficiently effective methods for spatial neglect detection.**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.**Keywords:** neuropsychological assessment; spatial neglect; unilateral neglect; visuospatial search

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Ludovico's Technique: The Literary Depiction of Aversion Therapy in 'A Clockwork Orange'J. Wellington^{1*}, A. Wellington², M. Abbasy³, M. Bhagia⁴, D. Myles⁵ and V. Bhure⁶¹Cardiff University, School Of Medicine, Barry, United Kingdom; ²Cardiff University, Department Of Biosciences, Barry, United Kingdom; ³Rush University Medical Centre, Medical Centre, Chicago, United States of America; ⁴Nanavati Max Superspeciality Hospital, Medicine, Mumbai, India; ⁵Medical University of the Americas, Psychiatry, Kentville, Canada and ⁶Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Institute Of Medical Sciences, Bhandara, India

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Introduction: Anthony Burgess' novel 'Clockwork Orange' identifies the topical debates surrounding the use of aversion therapy (or aversive conditioning) as an effective treatment for addictive behaviours. Widely popularised in literature as 'Ludovico's Technique', Burgess attempts to credit the misunderstanding and dramatization of its effects when the main protagonist is released from a prison sentence after undergoing this treatment.**Objectives:** We aimed to highlight the depictions of aversion therapy in modern popular literature.**Methods:** A narrative review of the current literature concerning aversion therapy and Anthony Burgess's novel 'A Clockwork Orange' was conducted. Emphasis on the misinterpretation of aversive therapies was noted.**Results:** Since the introduction of pharmacological alternatives and additional forms of psychological therapies, there has been a decline in the use of aversion therapy in recent decades. However, it is still effective when conceding the conditioning process. Likewise, its predecessor 'visual imagery' is believed to be a more acceptable and effective form.**Conclusions:** The depiction of aversion therapy in literature and media has played a role in shaping societal views on aversive conditioning techniques and the degree to which they are deemed acceptable forms of treatment. The "Ludovico Technique" featured in the novel 'A Clockwork Orange' and its film adaptation is arguably the most salient depiction of aversion therapy in popular culture.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: aversive conditioning; ludovico's technique; Psychiatry in literature; Aversion therapy

EPV1720

From medication to meditation as treatment for chronic stress and utility of hair cortisol measurement: randomized clinical trial

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Introduction: Stress is part of the daily life of many people, especially in Western countries. Recent studies have shown that cortisol has been listed as the primary hormone linked to stress. Currently, to measure cortisol values there are only tests that quantify it at a determined time point, without taking into account its variability and its changing pattern over time, depends on the circadian rhythm and other stress-related factors.

Objectives: This randomized clinical trial of the Hospital Clínic de Barcelona proposes to study the utility of accumulated hair cortisol concentration (HCC) as a measure to correlate the levels of this hormone over time with the stress suffered by the patient.

Methods: Patients are classified into two groups: a control group and an intervention group. In the second group, the participants will follow a mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) with the aim of reducing stress and, consequently, cortisol levels.

Results: The purpose of this study is to validate the utility of HCC in order to, retrospectively, obtain cortisol secretion curves as a measure of the level of stress of each individual and personalize the treatments. Simultaneously, we intend to present new perspectives for treatment in psychiatric disorders where stress predominates, such as generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) or major depression (MD), which are becoming increasingly important in our society.

Conclusions: HCC contributes to the practice of personalized medicine as it allows us to detect cortisol exposure in the months prior to obtaining the capillary sample, and thus to draw the trend of this hormone over time.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Stress; Mindfulness; Cortisol; Anxiety

EPV1721

Trainees between theoretical knowledge and the initiative taking at the hospital

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Introduction: The internship is a period in which the student implements what they have learned from their training to obtain or certification and to promote their professional integration, the difficulty of taking initiative and the lack of self-esteem representing an obstacle to their training

Objectives: This is a quantitative descriptive study conducted at the different placement departments among all 2nd-year students in all sections. Our data collection was done using two questionnaires administered, one for the supervisors and the other for the students.

Methods: Theoretical Framework: Theorist Patricia Benner

Results: According to the results found, in our sample, there is a predominance of females 89.17%, with a sex ratio of 0.121. 88.34% are aged between 20 - 21 years and an average age of 22.4 years. According to the interpretation of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale scores, 17.5% of the trainees have a "Very Low Self-Esteem", 47.5% have a "Low Self-Esteem", 25.83% have an "Average Self-Esteem", and only 9.17% have a "High Self-Esteem". In addition, more than half of the respondents, 53.33%, state that they "often" have difficulty taking the initiative in the traineeship environment, while 30.83% do not have such difficulty but "rarely". Indeed, 53.33% of confirmed supervisors say that they "often" have difficulty taking the initiative in the placement environment

Conclusions: It is necessary to take into account these obstacles to the trainee's training through better psychological supervision, which could be the first step towards solving the problem

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: practical knowledge; Patricia Benner; Initiative taking; coach

EPV1722

What is Resilience? A Case Report of a Fully-Functional Man with Corpus Callosum Agenesis

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Introduction: Resilience has attracted much attention, not least since the pandemic. It is characterised by a person's ability to bounce back from adversity. Although there is no exact definition of what adversity means, it assumes that the individual is aware of the event. Here, we would like to challenge this preconception by putting forward a case of an individual who shows remarkable resilience without being aware of his disadvantages.

Objectives: We present a case of a fully-functioning middle-aged man with corpus callosum agenesis of which he has been unaware. We sought to demonstrate that personality traits which have been associated with resilience may not necessarily be characteristic of a resilient individual.

Methods: T.C. is a 44-year-old individual who enrolled as a healthy participant in a research study at the University of Cambridge, which involved cognitive and personality assessments and a structural brain scan.

Results: T.C.'s psychological profile portrayed a well-balanced man who had attained a high level of education, stable employment, a healthy personal life and good community integration. T.C.'s cognitive performance fell well within normal ranges, but was superior in terms of self-control, as measured by the stop-signal task. To our surprise, he scored below-average on questionnaires of resilience