larger samples and longer follow-up periods are needed to robustly inform evidence-based treatment for PNES.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Psychogenic Nonpileptic Seizures; Conversion Disorders

EPV0040

Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT) for Posttraumatic stress disorder

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Introduction: Therapies focused on exposure like prolonged exposure (PE) or Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) dominate the treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). There are many patients with PTSD who are not fully responding with exposure-therapies. or don't want exposure therapies at all. Many patients don't like to be confronted with elements of their traumatic experience. IPT has proven to be highly efficient in e.g. depression and bulimia and is promising as a treatment for PTSD while NOT using exposure. IPT aims to repair the damage trauma does to interpersonal trust and social functioning.
Objectives: Learn more about IPT. Learn more about the way IPT is used in the treatment for patients with PTSD (adaptations).
Methods: Literature review focused on IPT for PTSD.
Results: Among the consequences of PTSD are affective numbing, interpersonal hypervigilance, and social withdrawal (1). Numbness, an avoidance particularly of negative affect, makes it hard to read one's interpersonal environment. Thus in adapting IPT for PTSD, we devote the early part of treatment to affective reattunement: helping patients to identify their emotions and to recognize them as helpful social signals. Once patients can read their feelings, they can put them to use to handle relationships better, deciding whom they can trust and whom they can't. IPT for PTSD tends to focus on role transitions, which are usually inherent having been traumatized (2).
Conclusions: In the past there has been several kinds of research that show that group IPT and individual IPT reduce PTSD and depression in traumatized patients with PTSD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Interpersonal PsychoTherapy; PTSD

EPV0041

BAD NEWS FOR HYPOCHONDRIACS: Covid-19 Associated Aggravation of Somatic Symptom Disorder with Psychotic Depression

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has brought with it far-reaching consequences that affect the mental health of a significant population. Those suffering from somatic symptom disorder (SSD) present a significant focus on physical symptoms, with excessive thoughts and behaviours, to an extent that results in major distress and dysfunction. Aggravation of SSD could be associated with various stressors, including the current pandemic, and culminate in an increased severity of the base presentation.
Objectives: The authors present the case of an elderly man with previous diagnosis of SSD which began to aggravate and evolve into a depressive psychotic state, precipitated by the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic.
Methods: The authors conducted a non-systematized literature review with focus on those articles most pertinent to the topic in question as well as presenting a clinical case as compliment.
Results: With the pandemic overwhelming the globe, the literature has demonstrated a significant correlation with aggravation of mental health and psychiatric cases. The patient in question was previously followed in consultation for SSD. With the pandemic acting as precipitating stressor, the patient demonstrated a significant aggravation in his base presentation with the development of psychotic depression. He was subsequently hospitalized with implementation of psychotherapeutic and psychopharmacological methods, with remission of the psychotic state, with poor response of the SSD.
Conclusions: External stressors are an important influence on psychiatric disorders. Whenever potential life stressors, especially those that exert influence on a global scale, the psychiatrist should be attentive to the possibility of significant aggravation of a stabilized clinical picture and offer support.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Psychotic depression; covid 19; somatoform

EPV0042

Psychological characteristics of men with arterial hypertension according to the MMPI test

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Introduction: The term hypertension means super-stress - psychoemotional. It is generally accepted that this condition is more inherent in men.
Objectives: Study psychological features of arterial hypertension patients depending on severity.
Methods: Examined 102 men, ages 31 to 62; the average age was 46.4 ± 0.32 years. Of these, with stage I AG 46 patients (1 group), with stage I AG 45 (2 group), with stage III AG 11 (3 group). Psychological status of patients was examined using the MMPI test.
Results: The averaged personality profile of patients showed that a profile exceeding 80 T points is typical for all comparison groups: 82,6%, 73,3%, 81,8%, in groups 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The first profile type in frequency was the profile with a leading peak on the first scale in combination with a moderate rise on the right scales: seventh-eighth: 63.7% of the total number of surveyed. This profile reflected mainly depressive tendencies. The second most frequent profile reflected alarming trends: an increase on the 2nd scale with the main peak at 7. Persons with depressive manifestations were characterized by a focus on compliance with the normative criteria of the social