

(F20.8 – 16 patients of MHRC mean age 10,2; F21 – 18 patients of MHRC mean age 10.0).

Methods Battery of pathopsychological tests for assessing cognitive functions (memory, attention, thinking), test figures of Leeper for visual perception. Z-scales were used for estimation of cognitive deficit or defect.

Results Patients demonstrate variety of cognitive functioning. Normal cognitive functioning: ASD1* – 22%, F20.8 – 18%, F21* – 50% (* – $P \leq 0.05$); partial cognitive defect: ASD1 – 27%, F20.8 – 18%, F21 – 22%; total cognitive defect: ASD1** – 50%, F20.8 – 64%, F21** – 27% (** – $P \leq 0.01$). ASD1 and F20 were the worst in thinking. Children ASD1 and ASD2 demonstrate similar success in recognizing Leeper's figures.

Conclusions There are some common features of cognitive development in children with severe forms of ASD and early onset schizophrenia, first of all in thinking.

No significant differences obtained between severe – mild forms of autistic disorders in visual perception (ASD1 and ASD2).

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.498>

e-Poster viewing: Classification of mental disorders

EV0170

Complicated grief: Is there a place in psychiatry?

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Introduction Grief is as normal reactive to a significant personal loss. It is characterized by affective, cognitive, behavioural and physiological symptoms. The grieving process is usually divided in five different stages, but in most cases presents a benign course, with decreased suffering and better adaptation to the new context. However, when high levels of emotional suffering or disability persist over a long time period, it becomes a case of complicated grief (CG), which should be adequately addressed.

Objectives To review the characteristics of CG, the evidence that supports it as an individual pathological entity, and its place in current classification systems.

Methods We performed a bibliographic search in Pubmed and PsychInfo, of articles written in English, Portuguese and Spanish, containing the key words: grief, bereavement, psychiatry, classification.

Results The main issue regarding grief is the degree to which it is reasonable to interfere with a usually benign process. Since DSM-III bereavement has been referred to as an adaptive reaction to an important loss, which should not be diagnosed as major depressive disorder or adjustment disorder. However, DSM-5 has stated persistent complex bereavement disorder as an independent entity. In fact, CG fulfils the general criteria of every psychiatric syndrome, namely regarding specific diagnosis criteria, differential diagnosis from depressive disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder, and improvement with adequate treatment.

Conclusion It is important to correctly approach CG, since it presents with characteristic diagnosis features and much improvement may be achieved once adequate treatment is provided.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.499>

EV0171

Bipolar spectrum – A helpful concept?

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Introduction Many patients seen in clinical practice have a mood disorder not well described by the existing diagnostic categories. Formally, they would be called “not otherwise specified” but this creates a huge single category for many patients that belies the richness and complexity of their symptoms.

Objectives Review the existing information regarding the bipolar spectrum concept and reflect about its importance and utility.

Methods Nonsystematic review of the literature – scientific publications from Pubmed and Psychiatry Textbooks.

Results The “bipolar spectrum disorder”, designating those patients who fall in the middle of the mood spectrum between the classic unipolar and type I bipolar extremes, would represent recurrent severe depression, but with a family history of bipolar disorder or antidepressant-induced mania or a number of other features of bipolarity in addition to depressive symptoms, course, or treatment response. The presence of hyperthymic or cyclothymic mood temperaments has also been suggested as part of this bipolar spectrum concept. Several arguments can be found supporting the existence of this spectrum. A validated bipolar spectrum concept will allow a decrease in the diagnostic underestimation of bipolar disease and a more differentiated investigation and treatment model. Bipolar spectrum concepts will help identify those patients to whom antidepressants are not the best therapeutic approach, in relation to mood stabilizers and/or neuroleptics.

Discussion The bipolar spectrum concept has considerable supporting evidence and utility, theoretical as well as practical. Its development and diagnostic acceptance shall allow new discriminated investigation and better patient outcomes.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.500>

EV0172

The profile of female crack users undergoing treatment on psychosocial care center for alcohol and others drugs in Brazil

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Background The prevalence of crack cocaine on Brazil reveal an increase since 2009 and represents a public health problem.

Aims To describe and study the socio-demographic profile of female crack users undergoing treatment in psychosocial care center for alcohol and others drugs (CAPS AD).

Methods This is a qualitative, ethnographic study of 9 female crack users that was conducted from February until September 2015 at CAPS AD in Brazil. This study is part of a research entitled “The daily life of female crack users: public service access”.

Results These women are young, have children that most of them are separated and have at least primary school. All of them have a long time using crack and different attempts of abstinence. They access different public health programs.

Conclusion The results show the vulnerable profile of female crack users. These findings indicate the need specific public intervention in order to improve social and health conditions.