

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1481>

EV1152

Contribution of EMDR therapy in the management of personality borderline: About a clinical case

H. Nafiaa^{1,*}, A. Ouanass¹, L. Benchikhi²

¹ Mohamed V university Arrazi hospital, psychiatry, Sale, Morocco

² Mohammed V university, psychology, Rabat, Morocco

* Corresponding author.

EMDR therapy is a new approach to psychotherapy that uses alternating bilateral stimulation, either through the movement of the eyes or through auditory or cutaneous stimuli, to induce rapid resolution of symptoms related to past events. The protocol of EMDR therapy is based on a set of principles that are essential to a humanistic and integrative approach to medicine and health: confidence in the self-healing capacity of each individual, the importance of history personal approach, a person-centered approach, restored power, the importance of mind-body bonding, well-being and performance improvement. Several controlled studies have demonstrated the remarkable effectiveness of EMDR therapy for post-traumatic stress disorder resolution. Indeed, to date, EMDR therapy is one of the best documented methods of treating post-traumatic stress disorder in the scientific literature. We report here the clinical case of a young lady with post-traumatic stress disorder complicated by depressive disorder, on borderline personality, and as comorbidity a polyaddition to tobacco, alcohol and cannabis, and in whom EMDR therapy proved its efficacy in the management of her disease, enabling her to return to a better life.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1482>

EV1153

Time perspective in multiple sclerosis patients: Looking for clinical targets for psychological interventions

E. Nikolaev^{1,*}, N. Vasil'eva²

¹ Ulianov Chuvash State University, Cheboksary, Russia

² Chuvash Republic Clinical Hospital, Cheboksary, Russia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Interaction with time is a fundamental human characteristic that varies significantly in situations of severe chronic disease. Multiple sclerosis (MS) refers to medical conditions with severe damage to the nervous system, which have poor prognosis for patients.

Objectives and aims To explore the relation between clinical variants of multiple sclerosis and time perspective in MS patients for goals of psychological interventions.

Methods A total of 104 MS inpatients (25 men and 79 women aged 19 to 64) filled out Russian version of Zimbardo time perspective inventory (ZTPI) developed by A. Sircova, E.T. Sokolova, and O.V. Mitina, 2008. Seventy-three patients were diagnosed for relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) and 31 patients for secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS).

Results Analyzing the difference in ZTPI values in MS patients one could notice that RRMS patients showed a greater focus on positive past, while SPMS patients indicated a higher priority on the future. No gender specifics were identified in MS patients with different clinical variants of the disease ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusions The data revealed could be related to the fact that SPMS patients having more severe clinical variant of MS were forced to the issues of living with the disease planning. They were

ready to assess and to prepare for possible negative consequences of the disease. They also sought the most efficient use of available resources for their own future and future of their loved ones. The resulting evidence can be used to determine clinical targets for psychological interventions in MS patients.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1483>

EV1154

Music orchestrating health feelings and senses given to the music present at the hospital during hemodynamic procedures: Cardiac catheterization and coronary angioplasty

S. Paiva^{1,*}, F. Rezende¹, J. Moreira²

¹ Hospital SEMPER Permanent Medical Services, Angiosemper,

Department of Cardiology and Hemodynamic, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

² PUC Minas, Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais,

Department of Psychology, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

Several studies indicate that music has soothing effects and is effective for reducing stress and anxiety in coronary patients. The effects of stress on the cardiovascular system have also been proven. However, the meanings assigned to music when used during hemodynamic procedures are unknown, as are the meanings of the experience of these procedures. The aim of this research is to understand the senses and feelings of music for patients undergoing hemodynamic procedures, identify and interpret the fantasies and emotions related to, and study the possibility of deploying in hospitals the "Musical Method for Hemodynamic Procedures", being developed by the author. This research is based on a clinical-qualitative methodology. The sampling method is the theoretical saturation. The semi-structured interview was used in order to obtain data that was submitted to content analysis. The subjects are patients undergoing hemodynamic procedures in hospital SEMPER, Brazil. We conclude that within the experience of listening to music while undergoing catheterisation 100% of the patients claimed they had overcome the experience of stress and felt calm, tranquillity, peace and happiness. Some patients described the music as a companion, as something that diverts their attention from fear, transporting them to an imaginary place, to another dimension. The episodic memory, the capacity to recognize a musical excerpt for which the spatiotemporal context surrounding its former encounter can be recalled, was also important, with surprising results in the case of patients who underwent catheterisation in the presence of music and, later, angioplasty without the presence of music.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1484>

EV1155

The specifics of psychotherapy of nuns

A. Pastuszek-Draxler^{1,*}, M. Jawor²,

B. Bętkowska-Korpała¹, J.K. Gierowski¹

¹ Jagiellonian University Medical College, Chair of Psychiatry,

Institute for Medical Psychology, Cracow, Poland

² Clinic of Psychiatry, University Hospital, Ward for Treatment of Emotion and Mood Disorders, Cracow, Poland

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Nuns undertaking psychotherapeutic treatment are a particular group of patients. As human beings, they experience similar emotions, everyday worries, crises and difficulties as everyone else during social interaction, but at the same time they fill a

special role in society. Presented behaviours, reactions to stressful situations, unaccepted emotional states that appear to be maladaptive, are often intensified by the rules of monastery life.

Objectives The aim of this investigation was to uncover the most significant issues in terms of the specificity of therapeutic work with nuns.

Methods The subjects were 12 patients (nuns) with the diagnosis of depressive-anxiety disorder (F41.2 according to ICD-10 criteria). Over the course of the last 10 years (since 2005) we observed the therapy processes of 12 nuns. The psychotherapy group consists of 12 patients at our ward. Every time there was only one nun in the group.

Results This study gives an overview of issues and problems reported by the nuns: their sex significantly determines their position in the community of consecrated sociality, their obligations to perform specific work, the rules to follow as well as the resulting consequences for the functioning of mental health.

Conclusions In the process of psychotherapy is important and necessary to distinguish between theological and psychological aspects, between what is secular and what is spiritual. The psychotherapy group's as well as the therapist's perception of a nun is of special importance as it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between her social role and her needs, desires, difficulties and conflicts as a human being.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1485>

EV1156

Outcomes assessment: Psychometric properties of the Spanish adaptation of the outcome questionnaire (OQ-45)

P. Penas*, I. Iraurgi, S. Gorbeña, B. Matellanes, M. Montero
University of Deusto, Department of Psychology, Bilbao, Spain
* Corresponding author.

Introduction The outcome questionnaire (OQ-45) has been one of the most frequently used instrument to measure clinical outcomes in psychotherapy. Probably due to its subscale structure, its applicability for a variety of disorders and life struggles, its sensitivity to change by repeated measurements and its predictive ability. Given its popularity, OQ-45 has been translated into several languages.

Objective As the Spanish version has not been published, through this poster it is going to show the reliability and the dimensional structure of the OQ-45.

Method One hundred and thirty-nine patients in clinical settings have completed the Spanish version. Three different confirmatory factor analysis have been calculated to analyze the construct validity.

Results The Cronbach Alpha of the instrument was adequate .92, but also, in the three dimensions: symptoms distress (.90), interpersonal relations (.78) and social role (.66). Through the CFA was proved that the Four-factor bi-level model structure [$\chi^2_{(900)} = 3930.47, P < .001, AGF = .86, CFI = .91, RMSEA = .061 (.049 \text{ to } .073)$] suited appropriately, in fact, more properly than the three-factor correlated or the three-factor with a second order factor models.

Discussion The three-factor bi-level model structure of the OQ-45 is confirmed indicating an empirically and clinically relevant measure of client functioning. In this model each item loaded on one of the three subscales originally created. Besides, each item also captures common variance represented by the general factor of overall maladjustment, where this factor may indicate the degree to which respondents are functionally impaired. Thus, OQ-45 is an instrument that could be used for monitoring treatment efficacy and for making informed decisions about clinically significant changes.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1486>

EV1157

A prospective intervention in patients with complicated grief

M. Pinheiro^{1,*}, N. Carvalho², D. Mendes², J. Rocha³

¹ Centro Hospitalar do Tâmega e Sousa CHTS, Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saude Mental DPSM, Penafiel, Portugal

² CHTS, DPSM, Penafiel, Portugal

³ CESPU, Psicologia, Gandra, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Most reactions to grief are adaptive. However, there is the possibility that some individuals present a complicated grief disorder, where there is a pathological intensification of symptoms lasting more than 6 months, deserving special treatment.

Objectives/aims Evaluate the effectiveness of two types of intervention in complicated grief: group intervention (GI) and cognitive-narrative (CN) therapy.

Methods Patients in a complicated grief process were selected ($n = 70$), and distributed in three groups: cognitive-narrative therapy group (CNTG), group intervention group (GIG) and a control group (CG). Inclusion criteria: adults, with a reference to mourning situation, with personal meaning, for over six months and results in ICG ≥ 30 points (cutoff). The Inventory of Complicated Grief (ICG), the Center for epidemiologic studies depression scale (CES-D) and the trauma questionnaire (ICD-11) were used. Follow-up was performed 3 months after the end of each intervention. Data analysis was performed using the statistical package from social sciences (SPSS 20).

Results With respect to complicated grief symptoms (CGx) and depression symptoms (Dx) there were statistically significant differences between the CNTG and the CG, but not with the GIG. There was no statistically significant effect in post-traumatic symptoms (PTx), even though both interventions had a slight decrease. When the CNTG and the GIG were directly compared, there was only a statistically significant difference between PTx.

Conclusions In our single center cohort, CNTG was a more effective intervention in complicated grief patients for CGx and Dx reduction. For PTx, no intervention was superior. Larger multi-center studies are needed to validate these results.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1487>

EV1158

Cognitive behavioral therapy and acceptance and commitment therapy as augmentation treatment for paediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infections (PANDAS): A case report

A. Pozza

University of Florence, Department of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, Florence, Italy

Introduction Paediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infections (PANDAS) are a subgroup of conditions including obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), tic disorders, pre-pubertal and sudden onset, temporal association between streptococcal infections and associated neurological abnormalities. Some strategies were developed, including the use of antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent streptococcal-triggered exacerbations, and immunomodulatory interventions for the man-