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Introduction: War is the most powerful psychosocial stressor affecting all segments of modern Ukrainian society.

Objectives: It was conducted a comprehensive examination of 176 patients of both sexes: Group I consisted of 101 military personnel; Group II - 97 volunteers; Group III - 95 IDPs in order to develop a system of personality-oriented treatment of stress-related disorders in persons affected by war.

Methods: Clinical and psychopathological examination, which included a structured interview and patient's observation aimed at studying influence of socio-psychological and biological factors on development of post-stress disorders. Psychodiagnostic method include use: M-PTSD; HADS; HAM-A, HAM-D; Questionnaire of neuropsychological stress by T.A. Nemchin; State-Trait Anxiety Inventory; Methods of diagnosing coping behaviour in stressful situations; Impact of Event Scale-Revised; Clinical Administered PTSD Scale-CAPS; Traumatic Stress Questionnaire; Colombian Suicide Intentions Severity Scale; Methods for determining suicide risk and assessing self-awareness of death in patients with depressive disorder (Kozhyna H.M., Zelenska K.O., 2015); Methods for 'Diagnosing the level of social frustration (Wasserman L.I., modified by Boyko V.V., 2002).

Results: Clinical structure of stress-related disorders was presented by PTSD and adjustment disorders. Clinical structure of PTSD was represented by anxious, dysphoric, asthenic and somatoform syndromes. System of personality-oriented treatment was developed, including differentiated use of psychopharmacotherapy, psychotherapy and psychoeducation; creation of re-adaptive atmosphere; formation of health-centered lifestyle and based on a salutogenic approach. Pharmacotherapeutic component of developed program included differentiated, targeted use of SSRIs, SNRIs, antipsychotics, tranquilizers and anxiolytics. Psychotherapeutic program was based on identification of dominant resource channels for overcoming stress and finding inner stability using integrative model of psychological survival after severe stress, Basic Ph. Psychotherapeutic support included trauma-focused CBT for all patients, EMDR therapy with additional use of Pucelik Consulting Group's PTSD Self-Management Program for servicemen patients in Group I; individual crisis therapy for patients in Group II; and interpersonal therapy for patients in Group III. For anxious depressive reactions, CBT and art therapy were used for all patients; with the additional use of problem-solving therapy for patients of Group I; Group II - individual crisis therapy; Group III - mindfulness techniques, relaxation training.

Conclusions: Effectiveness of developed system of personality-oriented treatment of stress-related disorders was proved, and positive dynamics of mental state, reduction of psychopathological symptoms, increased resistance, reduced levels of social and psychological frustration were established.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1429

The Effects of Deliberate Rumination and Prolonged Grief on Approach-Avoidance Behavior

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Introduction: In the Cognitive-Behavioral Conceptualization of Complicated Grief, avoidance strategies toward bereavement-related stimuli contribute to the development and maintenance of prolonged grief. Traumatic events, such as bereavement, often lead to intrusive negative thoughts and evoke painful emotions. For individuals experiencing prolonged grief, avoidant coping can deteriorate their symptoms. Deliberate rumination on the loss, as an active information-processing strategy to understand and find meaning in the traumatic experience, may promote adaptation to life after the loss.

Objectives: This study aims to examine the impact of prolonged grief on approach-avoidance behaviors and to evaluate the effects of a deliberate rumination intervention.

Methods: Data were collected from 41 Korean adults aged 18 and above, who had experienced bereavement at least 12 months prior. Participants were randomly assigned to either a deliberate rumination intervention group (n=21) or a distraction intervention group (n=20). The Approach-Avoidance Task (AAT) was used to measure implicit approach-avoidance behaviors toward bereavement-related and neutral stimuli in each group, with assessments conducted both before and after the intervention.

Results: The study results revealed no significant differences in approach-avoidance tendencies according to the level of prolonged grief for both bereavement-related and neutral stimuli. However, a significant interaction effect between group and time of measurement was observed for bereavement-related stimuli [$F(1,39)=4.431$, $p<.05$], but not for neutral stimuli [$F(1,39)=.424$, $n.s.$].

Conclusions: Although this study did not identify significant avoidance tendencies according to prolonged grief levels, it experimentally showed that deliberate rumination influences avoidance strategies among individuals experiencing prolonged grief. This finding implies significance in suggesting effective intervention approaches for those with pathological grief.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1431

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Cognitive Impairment: The Great Unknown

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Introduction: Accumulating evidence identifies post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a significant risk factor for the development of dementia, with affected individuals demonstrating a two-fold increase in dementia risk compared to the general population.