

EV1399

A glance at potential neuropsychological theories and explanations for the higher creative functioning of Leonardo da Vinci

S. Kumar

Liverpool, United Kingdom

Introduction It has been universally regarded that Leonardo da Vinci was one of the all time geniuses in terms of his contribution to art and sciences. A number of theories have been proposed to explain his genius that range from neurological, psychological uniqueness, and enhanced functional intelligence.

Aim The primary aim is to explore these theories in detail and register their pros and cons alongside contextualizing their credibility and weightage against the extant evidence in science.

Method A detailed literature search has been undertaken to identify variety of models and theories either:

- dealing with neurological, psychological or neuro-philosophical explanations;
- have been proposed by psychiatrist or psychologist and neurologists pertaining to Leonardo's brain or mind;
- theories around occult and religion have been excluded.

Discussion The results are synthesized and presented in a tabular form. The discussion expands on the various theories and the relevance of Leonardo da Vinci to the merging unified field of neurology, psychology, technology and philosophy (consciousness studies)

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EV1400

Formal caregivers' perceptions of working in a home-based care for elderly

C. Laranjeira^{1,*}, Z. Azeredo¹, M. Guerra², C. Rodrigues²

¹ *Piaget Institute, Research in Education and Community Intervention RECI I&D, Viseu, Portugal*

² *Piaget Institute, High School of Health Sciences, Viseu, Portugal*

* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Population aging is an issue increasingly gaining more prominence, as evidenced by the number of inquiries regarding the "problems" that this entails for society. This leads to a need to understand the role of caregiver for the elderly as the central figure of support in old age.

Aim The purpose of this study was to describe formal caregivers' perceptions of working conditions, difficulties and factors associated with quality of care in a Portuguese home-based care for elderly.

Methods The participants were 8 formal caregivers whose profession falls under the categories of Direct Action Helper and Auxiliary Workers. The data were collected through individual face-to-face interviews and analysed using a content analysis following Bardin's method.

Results The results show that the sample is female, aged from 32 to 53 years, with a professional exercise time between 8 and 16 years. Regarding the main conclusions of our research, we can say that our group of participants has a strong sense of team work which contributes to avoid situations of physical and emotional exhaustion; mostly caregivers can separate their personal and professional lives; there are some difficulties in communication between the caregivers and the elderly, however the most difficult situations are usually overcome due to the caregiver's understanding of the characteristics of institutionalized elderly; the matter of death is frequently seen as the most difficult situation to face.

Conclusions The caregivers should have an awareness of the importance of kindness and respect, supporting positive thoughts and help the older people to retain control over their lives.

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EV1401

The meaning of fatigue compassion in the context of healthcare

C. Laranjeira

Piaget Institute, Research in Education and Community Intervention RECI I&D, Viseu, Portugal

Introduction Studies confirm that caregivers play host to a high level of compassion fatigue. Day in, day out, nurses struggle to function in care giving environments that constantly present heart wrenching, emotional challenges.

Aim This concept analysis will aim to capture the current meaning of fatigue compassion in the context of healthcare and explore how it may be recognised and measured in education and clinical practice.

Methods Using the same search terms, findings from a literature search in 2000 and from a follow-up search in 2014 were used to conduct the concept analysis. The Walker and Avant theoretical framework was used to develop a model case of fatigue compassion in nursing care. The attributes, antecedents, consequences and references were delineated.

Results Four attributes of fatigue compassion were delineated. (1) Perceptual incongruence and appraising defines how an individual perceives role demand in relation to capabilities or resources. (2) Multidimensionality consists of physiological and psychological effects on a person. (3) Interactional feedback is the experienced acknowledgement/validation communicated by others during compassionate stressful situations at a workplace. (4) Response pattern describes the coping mechanisms used by an individual experiencing fatigue compassion.

Conclusions The concept analysis of fatigue compassion among nurses at the workplace recognized the vulnerability of the nursing discipline towards distress in general. There needs to be greater research within the field of role stress and nursing, specifically in the development of scales or tools to assist in the identification of fatigue compassion amongst nurses.

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Bobby Fischer: Chess, genius and madness at the height of the cold war

C. Llanes Álvarez^{1,*}, A. San Román Uría¹, S. Gómez Sánchez², R. Hernández Antón², J. Valdés Valdazo³, A.M. Del Brio González¹, J.M. Martínez Sánchez¹, J.L. Muñoz Sánchez¹, M.Á. Franco Martín¹

¹ *Complejo Asistencial de Zamora, Psiquiatría, Zamora, Spain*

² *Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Psiquiatría, Valladolid, Spain*

³ *Complejo Asistencial Universitario de León, Psiquiatría, León, Spain*

* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Directed by Edward Zwick "Pawn Sacrifice" is a biographical film released on September 2015. The film stars Tobey Maguire as Bobby Fischer, the American World Chess Champion, considered one of greatest player of all time. His career's peak was in 1972 when he captured the World Chess Championship from Boris Spassky of the USSR.

Aims We tried to dig a little in the biography of Bobby Fischer who many described as mentally ill. We tried to figure out what is reality

and what is just legend about Fischer. Our goal is promote chess, and also honour the great Fischer. Moreover, we wanted to explore the scientific literature published about the benefits of playing chess, especially in childhood.

Methods We made an exhaustive review of the author's life, and also testimonies of people who knew him. Moreover, we found some articles that review the relationship between chess and IQ trying to confirm or debunk some myths about this legendary game.

Results It was incomprehensible to everyone that the top of the career of Bobby Fischer at the same time meant an abrupt and complete fall. One possible explanation for this attitude would be a mentally unbalance not specified disorder throughout his lifespan.

Conclusions Not all geniuses are crazy, neither all crazy are geniuses. A genius is a person with extraordinary capabilities, that focused on a topic, has the ability to enlight new ways to explain this complex world, whether it is to create a symphony, paint masterpiece or the next move on the chessboard.

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EV1404

Evidence-based mindfulness

M. Maldonado Fernandez^{1,*}, L. Rubio Rodriguez², J. López Fernández³

¹ Hospital Vital Alvarez Buylla, ENT Department, Mieres, Spain

² Hospital de Cabueñes/Fundación Hospital de Jove, Psychiatry, Gijón, Spain

³ Hospital Vital Alvarez Buylla, Psychiatry, Mieres, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Mindfulness is a form of meditation that cultivates present moment awareness in a non-judging way. It has a Buddhist origin but has been practiced in the last 40 years without relation to any religious belief. It has been proposed as a treatment for a variety of ailments.

Objectives To carry out an overview of systematic reviews of the evidence on mindfulness as a therapeutic tool.

Aims To summarize the existing evidence on the efficacy of mindfulness.

Methods We searched for systematic reviews in the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Library).

Results We found nine Cochrane reviews (for fibromyalgia, aggressiveness in intellectually disabled people, mechanical neck disorders, reducing sedentariness at work, anxiety, somatoform disorders, and post-stroke fatigue), two Cochrane review protocols (stress reduction of patients with breast cancer, and substance use disorders), 50 non-Cochrane reviews (29 provisional abstracts and 21 structured abstracts from the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination) on the efficacy of mindfulness. The Cochrane reviews showed a lack of conclusive evidence for fibromyalgia, aggressiveness in intellectually disabled people, anxiety disorders, somatoform disorders and post-stroke fatigue. Mindfulness training induced a non-significant reduction in workplace sitting time. For chronic neck pain, mindfulness exercises minimally improved function but no global effect was perceived at short term.

Conclusions According to the existing Cochrane reviews, there is a general lack of evidence mindfulness as an effective treatment. For chronic neck pain, mindfulness exercises minimally improved function. We have detected important areas where high quality clinical trials are needed.

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EV1405

First psychotic episode on the fifth decade? Differential diagnosis of psychotic symptoms, about a case

P. Manzur Rojas*, P. Botias Cegarra, A.L. Gonzalez Galdamez, M.I. Ibernón Caballero, M.R. Raposo Hernandez, A. Sanchez Bahillo, A. Belmar Simo, M.A. Carrillo Cordoba
Centro de Salud Mental de Cartagena, Psiquiatria, Cartagena, Spain
* Corresponding author.

The postictal psychosis is a psychotic disorder that begins shortly after a crisis. Most often it affects patients with partial epilepsy and especially those with temporal lobe epilepsy. The postictal psychosis according to several publications can occur in up to 25% of patients with epilepsy. The psychotic disorder usually occurs within 24–48 hours after, be transient, with good response to treatment with antipsychotics and complete remission of psychotic symptoms. This case is for a woman of 58 years diagnosed with structural epilepsy after brain abscess left temporal intervened in childhood. The patient is being followed by neurology for complex partial seizures with secondary generalization in anti-epileptic treatment. The patient has previous studies of EEG, video EEG and brain MRI, evidence involvement of temporal lobe and hippocampus. The patient is brought to the emergency room after episode of sensory aphasia, unconsciousness and tonic-clonic limb movements, decreasing with diazepam. The patient, during the stay under observation, has auditory hallucinations, that generate anxiety must initiate being him quetiapina and clonazepam orally, yielding partially psychotic disorder, acute intracranial lesions are discarded and the patient is admitted by neurology. The evolution of psychotic disorder with antipsychotic down in a few weeks remaining asymptomatic. Epileptic psychosis is more common in refractory epilepsy. In all cases, you should make a joint approach between psychiatry and neurology, usually they have good response to antipsychotics.

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EV1406

Hypersensitivity to electricity: What place in clinical psychiatry?

V. Maria Iulia*, B.D. Diane
University Hospital of Reims, Adult psychiatry, Reims, France
* Corresponding author.

Hypersensitivity to electricity (EHS) is a self-defined syndrome where individuals experience symptoms while using or being in the proximity of equipment or devices that use electric, magnetic or electromagnetic fields. We present the case of a 45-year-old patient who received an EHS diagnosis several years ago. This patient was first sent to us for hospitalization in the psychiatric ward with mystic delusions and secondary behavior disorders. He had no remarkable psychiatric history and the thorough somatic examinations performed showed no anomaly. The EHS had first appeared 10 years ago with associated symptoms like fatigue, dizziness, headache, cognitive disturbances, as well as physically painful sensations. These symptoms had become gradually invalidating, preventing the patient from pursuing his professional activity. Nevertheless, he maintained his social and familial obligations, and, together with his wife, was still able to care for his 2 children. The patient presented, in the emergency ward, with delusions of mystical and persecuting nature of multiple mechanisms with total adherence. The initial symptomatology gradually improved under antipsychotic treatment without any real improvement of the EHS complaint. This case brought several questions. What is the place of the EHS diagnosis within the framework of a delirious episode?