

EV0996

A case study: Effects of EMDR therapy on a patient with persistent complex bereavement disorder (PCBD)

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Background Loss of a loved one is a distressing event that may result in grief characterized by emotional distress, longing of the dead, and dysfunctionality. Persistent complex bereavement disorder (PCBD) is differentiated by extended and damaging bereavement [1], which is being treated by some with EMDR [2]. In this study, the effects of an EMDR session on a patient with PCBD will be analyzed.

Case G.Ö. (45) is a married housewife who had been working, mother of a kid and a baby. She has lived with her family and her mother in a metropolitan city until her mother died a year ago, unexpectedly. Then, she quit her job and they moved in a small city upon her husband's wish. The inpatient had complaints such as active suicidal thoughts, marital dissatisfaction and an ongoing deep sadness. EMDR therapy is applied on her grief and dysfunctional beliefs.

Conclusion After one session of EMDR, her mood improved, her ruminations declined, she sought job, and became hopeful for the future. In our case, even one session of EMDR let remarkable improvements on PCBD. Indeed, as for other trauma-related issues, EMDR therapy can be utilized on PCBD.

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

References

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e-Poster Viewing: Prevention of mental disorders

EV0997

Medical students assessment from a public university considering the relevant aspects of medical practice

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Introduction In traditional medicine curriculum, internship is the moment in which students experience medical practice more intensively. Attitudes can be considered predictors of behaviors and actions. Evaluate them contributes to improve medical graduation. **Objective** Evaluate medical internship attitudes, considering medical practice and associated factors in a Brazilian public university.

Methods Cross-sectional study with 69 students, using a structured questionnaire and an attitude scale. Descriptive statistic was carried out, classification of the attitude tendency, group analysis ('clusters') and F statistic.

Results The average age was 25.1 and 56.5% were male. Students presented positive attitudes towards four from six aspects and negative attitudes toward death.

Conclusion Results suggest the necessity of educational intervention, which follows the educational objectives.

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

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The impact of parental schizophrenia in the development of behavioral disorders and mental illness in children

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Introduction Parental schizophrenia will potentially cause dysfunction in mother-child relationships, and it will also cause difficulty in adapting to motherhood.

Objectives We aim to study the implications of the relationship between mothers with schizophrenia and their children. The psychosocial environment and the impact of dysfunctional relationship in social skills development may cause behavioral disorders in children and further development of severe mental illness taking into account genetic factors and biopsychosocial factors.

Methods Non systematic literature review, through the Pubmed and Medline database, with time constraints.

Results The development of schizophrenia is related to genetic and environmental factors. Children of parents with schizophrenia are at increased risk of developing psychiatric disorder compared to the general population. It was found early behavioral disorders, starting between 5 and 8 years old and the difficulties in social interaction may arise at this age and remain until adulthood.

Conclusions It is important to assess the level of acquisition of social skills in children and families when there is a direct relationship with schizophrenia. It may be important in the future, monitorize the development of these children, as well as be aware of the surrounding social and family environment, to identify and manage early in the presence of behavioral disorders and possible development of serious mental illness. An early intervention at the level of social deficits in children can be a preventive intervention of later schizophrenia development.

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The status of early intervention services in Greece

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Introduction Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders usually emerge during adolescence and early adulthood deteriorating the lives of young people. As a result, a lot of early intervention services have been developed worldwide.

Objective This study aims to investigate the status of early intervention services in Greece related to similar programs around the world.