

Conclusions Cultural factors such as level of comfort and communication in the patient's language play a central role in diagnosis and treatment. This study highlights the importance of culture in psychiatric diagnosis and the role of cultural competency for mental health providers.

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EW163

Case report: Hallucinations as depressive equivalents

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We comment the case of a 12 years old girl who started with visual and auditive hallucinations. Hallucinations are not a common symptom between children. They may also be linked to many conditions, some of them with poor outcome as schizophrenia. Symptoms appeared in a short time, after a previous normal development. She talked about a man who followed her and that was always behind, she also had heard some insults of undetermined voices. These symptoms were just of one-month duration and made her feel anxious and very afraid. After a normal organical study and a first proposal of medication they asked for our consultation. We found that the patient was alone at home every afternoon. Family, from other country, hadn't any social support, and the father had had to travel away some days before the child began to suffer hallucinations. Suspecting an affective disorder as the basis of anxious symptoms, and hallucinations as a cultural presentation of them, we started with a social intervention mixed with support therapy. After some sessions the patient could talk about her loneliness and fears, disappearing the other symptoms. We will resume this case and literature about other cultural presentations that may difficult diagnosis or treatment.

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EW164

Gender differences in the manifestation of brain fog, depression and indices of anxiety among secondary school students in Nigeria

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Introduction Secondary school students in Nigeria are under intense pressure to perform well in their academics so as to have competitive advantage in advancing their studies. This pressure has been linked to western derived psycho-pathologies such as depression, anxiety and culture bound syndrome such as brain fog syndrome.

Aim To examine gender differences in the manifestation of brain-fog syndrome, depression, and anxieties among students about to participate in Junior Secondary Certificate Examination (JSC) and West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) in Nigeria.

Methods Two hundred and nine (209) students (X age = 14.27, SD = 2.18) were administered a battery of tests comprising of the Brain Fog Syndrome Scale, Brain Fog Propensity Scale, State

Trait Anxiety Inventory, Patient Health Questionnaire, Mathematics Anxiety Inventory and Test Anxiety Inventory. The data was subjected to a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA).

Results The result showed no significant gender differences in the manifestation of brain-fog syndrome, depression, and anxieties, $F(6, 202) = 0.947, P \geq 0.01$; Pillai's Trace = 0.03, partial $\eta^2 = 0.02$. In consonance with earlier studies, males reported higher brain fog mean scores than female participants (X = 5.46, SD = 2.06; X = 4.88, SD = 2.43).

Conclusions The study has shown that adolescents who are about to take their final examinations manifest brain fog propensity and go on to manifest symptoms of the brain fog syndrome. But, there is no significant gender difference in the manifestation of brain fog syndrome among males and females.

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EW165

A brief exploratory synthesis of portrayal of mental health issues in the script and characters of TV series Wallander (Swedish Version)

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Introduction The modern Swedish crime drama series Wallander by Henning Mankell presents a good portrayal of mental health issues in 21st century post modern world, including the contribution of biological, psychological and social issues in predisposing, perpetuating and maintaining them.

Aim The aim of the exploratory synthesis is to study the characters in Wallander focusing on the portrayal of their mental health with a view on formulating biological, psychological and social factors that play a role in their development. Furthermore, mental health is reviewed in first world culture acclimatizing itself to the themes emerging from post-modern globalised world.

Method The episodes of Wallander (Swedish Version) are reviewed focusing on the characters and the plots for each episode matching them with mental health diagnoses offered in International classification of diseases.

Discussion The results are collated and a general commentary is offered on the observations and motifs revealed in the portrayal. The focus will be on individual character formulations (both recurring main characters as well other side characters). In addition, there is a commentary on contributing to mental health problems in a post-modern industrial society.

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EW167

Religious and spiritual implication in the assessment and management of bipolar disorder

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Introduction Religion/spirituality and medicine have been related in one way or another since the beginning of our know History. Patients' beliefs, values and practices influence the way

disease is perceived and managed. In order to provide adequate care the physician must have proper knowledge of the patients' spiritual/religious context, otherwise it may fall prey to errors of diagnostic, inappropriate management and subsequent poor compliance.

Objectives To present the case of an adult male (a preacher whose beliefs include mediunity) with delusional ideation of mystical content and mood elation, identified during a religious ceremony.

Aims Questioning the frontier between spiritual/religious beliefs and psychopathology.

Methods A case report is presented and a literature review of the theme is shortly surveyed.

Results The case reports to a 53 years old man, who during a religious ceremony presented himself with agitation and disinhibition, removing all his cloths and living the church naked. Additionally it was identified the presence of insomnia, heteroaggressiveness, accelerated speech, mood elation and delusional ideation of mystical and megalomaniac content. Several studies demonstrate the importance of acknowledging the religious/spiritual beliefs of patients. This knowledge allows the psychiatry to correctly identify the existing psychopathology and organize an appropriate intervention plan for the patient.

Conclusions Spiritual and religious beliefs' influence the way disease is perceived and managed. Physician should collect a brief spiritual story of the patient and learn about the different religious/spiritual beliefs and practices of their community, in order to understand the full dimension of the individual illness.

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EW168

Apotemnophilia: Psychiatric disorder, neurological disorder or not a disease at all?

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Introduction Apotemnophilia or body integrity identity disorder (BIID) is defined by the uncontrollable desire to amputate one or more healthy limbs or to be paraplegic.

Objectives/aims We reviewed the available studies of this condition in order to enhance the comprehension of this disorder and the possible need of a multidisciplinary assessment.

Methods Relevant papers from 2000 were identified using PubMed database, with the terms apotemnophilia, BIID and self-demand amputation.

Results Reports of the phenomenon of amputee attraction trace back to 1933 in a series of letters and articles published in journals and magazines by erotically-obsessed persons who wanted to become amputees themselves. The first scientific report of this issue only appeared in 1977, when John Money described two cases that requested an amputation of a healthy limb, a condition he named apotemnophilia. Would-be amputees – or “wannabes” – may appear in thousands and they have their own websites. Until now, the explanation of this phenomenon has been in favor of a psychiatric etiology: a pathological desire driven by a sexual compulsion. Recently, a neurological explanation has been proposed and defends that might exist a dysfunction of the right parietal lobe, leading to a distorted body image and a desire for an amputation.

Conclusions Apotemnophilia is a rare, uncommonly studied condition, which blurs the limits between psychiatry and neurology. We must be aware that this disorder is more frequent in unusual places like websites and others. A better understanding of this condition is crucial for the development of effective treatment.

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EW169

“Makoki”: A view of electroconvulsive therapy in a Spanish comic of the early 80s

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Introduction Analysis from cultural products has been previously reported in psychiatry field. This approach provides an understanding of the social imaginary about psychiatry and its work over a determined period of time.

Objectives To describe the representations of ECT and insanity in an Spanish underground comic of the early 80s.

Methods We performed an analysis of complete production (1979–1994) of “Makoki”, comic by Gallardo and Mediavilla, looking for the aspects related with our interest scope (Fig. 1).

Results The comic analyzed is inscribed in the field of provocation and insolence. This is comprehensible in the historical context of Spanish transition, if we attend to almost forty years of cultural confinement as a result of a dictatorial regime. This cultural product could be seen as “politically incorrect” from the current perspective, given that reproduces some stigmatizing topics regarding mental illness, glorifying its alleged associations with violence and drug use, in addition to a negative view of ECT, represented as a sadistic instrument of punishment, control and subjugation (see Fig. 1).

Conclusions The material analyzed reproduces the prevailing social stigma in its epoch about psychiatry and mental illness. The analysis of cultural products that reflect and built the speeches



Fig. 1 Vignettes of “Revuelta en el frenopático” in Gallardo M, Mediavilla J. Todo Makoki. Spain: DeBolsillo; 2014.