

Conclusions Results indicate that this peculiar psychopathological model could lead to increased vulnerability to effects of the trauma, in particular in male.

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

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EV0976

DSM-5 PTSD and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Spectrum in patients with fibromyalgia: Possible correlations with subthreshold autism spectrum?

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Introduction PTSD is extremely common in patients with fibromyalgia (FM) with rates up to 57%, and it often correlates with increased severity of the disease.

Objectives The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of PTSD, diagnosed according to DSM-5 criteria, and of Post-Traumatic Stress Spectrum symptoms in a sample of patients with FM.

Methods Sixty-one patients, 7 males and 54 females, with FM, diagnosed according to American College of Rheumatology (ACR) at the Unit of Rheumatology of A.O.U.P clinics, were assessed by: SCID-5; Trauma and Loss Spectrum Self-Report (TALS-SR); Adult Autism Subthreshold Spectrum (AdAS Spectrum).

Results Patients with FM with full and partial PTSD reported a significantly higher number of losses and potentially traumatic events in the TALS-SR than patients without PTSD. Significantly, higher AdAS Spectrum scores in almost all domains were reported in patients with PTSD with respect to those with partial or without PTSD. Moderate to good correlations were highlighted amongst most of the TALS-SR and ADAS-Spectrum domains.

Conclusions Significant DSM-5 PTSD rates emerged in our sample of patients with FM. Significant correlations were found between Adult Subthreshold Autism Spectrum and Post-Traumatic Stress Spectrum, corroborating recent hypotheses that indicate autism spectrum symptoms as vulnerability factors for PTSD.

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

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Full and partial DSM-5 PTSD in parents of children with epilepsy: Exploring gender differences

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Introduction Increasing literature suggests the need to explore PTSD and post-traumatic stress symptoms among parents and caregivers of children with acute and chronic illnesses but scant data are available on epilepsy.

Objectives The aim of this study was to estimate full and partial PTSD rates among parents of children with epilepsy according to DSM-5 criteria. Further, aim of this study was to examine eventual gender differences between mothers and fathers.

Methods One hundred and thirty-eight parents, 91 mothers (65.9%) and 47 (34.1%) fathers, of children diagnosed with epilepsy were interviewed using the SCID-5.

Results Full and partial DSM-5 PTSD were reported by 10.4% and 37.3% of patients, respectively. Significant gender differences, with the mother more affected, emerged in the rates of partial A PTSD rates ($P=0.048$) and in the endorsement rates of criterion B (intrusion symptoms) ($P=0.047$), criterion D (negative alterations in cognitions and mood) ($P=0.010$) and criterion E (alterations in arousal and reactivity) ($P<0.001$) too.

Conclusions This is the first study to identify post-traumatic symptoms in caregivers of pediatric patients with epilepsy with the use of current diagnostic criteria and the relevance of the results suggests the need for further studies on this risk population.

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

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Post-traumatic stress and subthreshold autism spectrum among divers of the Italian Navy employed in search and rescue activities

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Introduction Rescue emergency personnel is at high risk to develop PTSD due to possible extreme and repetitive exposition to "cruel details of traumatic events".

Objective This study aimed to explore posttraumatic stress and subthreshold autism symptomatology and their impact on social and working functioning level among sub mariner of Italian Navy, who were employed in the Costa Concordia and Genova tower rescue operation.

Methods Eighty-five subjects were enrolled and investigated by the following instruments: Trauma and Loss Spectrum Self-Report (TALS-SR), Adult Autism Subthreshold Spectrum (AdAS Spectrum) and Work and Social Adjustment Scale (WSAS).

Results The response rate was about 50%. Ninety-five percent of the subjects were employed in recovering corpses and 80% reported at least one rescue operation in the last three years. Full and partial DSM-5 PTSD rates were 8% and 27.5%, respectively. A strong correlation emerged between several TALS-SR and ADAS domain. Furthermore, TALS-SR domain scores were related to WSAS domain.

Conclusion This data showed rescue personnel to be at risk for post-traumatic stress spectrum and related work and social impairment. Further studies are needed to better investigate possible risk and resilience factors associated to PTSD.

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Post-traumatic stress disorder, violence and war: A documental exploratory research

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Introduction In a globalized world, violence, present in all forms and everywhere, it is a serious public health problem. Violence and war lead to death and leave marks on the bodies and minds, and the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental disorder that may develop following exposure to a potential event traumatic.

Results In the 3-month period (January 2016 to April 2016), according to typological analysis of the journal cover, the following results were found: the type of prevailing violence was interpersonal, community, committed by a stranger (75%), followed by the violence of the economic type (16.7%), and finally interpersonal violence committed by partner (8.3%). Although not all cases have provided the number of people who perpetrated or suffered violence, most victims of violence were male (8), aged 3 months and 36 years, followed by 2 women, and as a perpetrator of violence the men were in excess (4 men) followed by one woman.

Discussion Violence and war are traumatic stressors and risk factors for PTSD which, in turn, is also a risk factor to perpetrate violence, such as domestic violence. The costs of violence are high and its routinization as a way of life has important effects on the mental health of population.

Considerations Scientific research, including qualitative studies, on PTSD, violence and war are necessary so that we have a better understanding of the phenomenon as well as to promote the mental health of all through early intervention or even in preventing the onset of this disorder.

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

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EV0980

Deaths and symbolic use of language: Semiotics and thanatological reading of the film *Nell*

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Introduction Psychiatric disorders may become more severe when the subject is exposed to a hostile environment. Symptoms of mental malaise are expressed by the senses, including speech and language.

Methods The method is used of semiotic analysis and thanatological movie.

Objective To investigate the limit and death as a trigger of a singular mode of use of the spoken language. The problem presented in this paper is the linguistic system created by *Nell*.

Results Partial results show that spoken language in this particular cut, becomes an instrument for dealing with the losses accumulated throughout his life. The life of isolation, restrictions on maternal vocalization, her mother's death and mourning acted as an inhibitor of language.

Conclusion The spoken language works like kaleidoscope of interactions of the individual with their group, with the medium in which it is inserted, with the set of beliefs that nourishes and with the world that she wants there, even if only in your intimate venue. Thus, demonstrating the sociolinguistic approach inalienable role in speech performance.

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EV0981

Pieces of me: A story of trauma and dissociation

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Introduction Traumatic event related disorders (ASD, PTSD and dissociative disorders) could share a common dissociative psychobiological origin. Patients diagnosed with dissociative identity disorder present a high sexual abuse rate (85–90%), way above the rest of the traumatic spectrum disorders.

Objectives The goal of this study is to analyse the existing relation between different types of trauma, especially sexual abuse, and the onset and continuity of dissociative disorders.

Materials and methods We report the case of a 37 years old woman with a long sexual abuse history. The symptoms appear by age 30, in the form of flashbacks, ushering a persistent identity fragmentation in individual differentiated opposed components, shaping a dissociative personality disorder, which was present for years taking a fluctuating and invalidating nature.

Discussion When a traumatic event occurs, acute dissociative reactions frequently appear, usually briefly, disappearing spontaneously afterwards. In this case, we can discern the persistence of the dissociative symptoms and the repercussion they had in the patient's functionality.

Conclusion The existence of a correlation between the duration of a chronic traumatic event and the persistence of dissociative symptoms in the evolution of a dissociative personality disorder is possible.

Keywords Dissociation; Trauma; Abuse; PTSD

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Prevalence study of mental disorders in Georgian military personnel participating in peace-keeping missions

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Introduction Due to the professional activities acute stress disorder and PTSD are most diffuse disorders among military servants. Number of studies revealed relationships between post-traumatic stress and depression, anxiety or somatic complaints.

Objective Though Georgian military personnel actively take part in the international peacekeeping missions since 2004 and no research was conducted to investigate the prevalence of above-mentioned disorders.

Aims Thus, this study aims to investigate the prevalence of PTSD, depression, anxiety and somatic complaints in the cohort of Georgian military servants.

Method The research participants were 2799 military servicemen who had been deployed on the 6 month long period to the peace-keeping missions and were screened for psychological problems after deployment. All of them were Caucasian males, with average age of 29.3 years. All participants were asked to complete a PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5), as well as a 15-item somatic subscale of the Patient History Questionnaire (PHQ-15), a 9-item depression subscale of the Patient History Questionnaire (PHQ-9), a 7-item anxiety subscale of the Patient History Questionnaire (GAD-7).