

A 28-year-old patient who began three months of symptoms of low mood, apathy and anhedonia. The patient in this last month had accepted a job but the first day had left by “feeling incapable”. He asked for specialized help. He was diagnosed with severe depressive episode and antidepressant treatment. Some weeks of patient treatment did not improve. He began to voice greater feelings of hopelessness and ideas of active death secondary to his process. He was admitted a partial hospitalization for further control and evaluation. In his evolution, visual hallucinations and a mild delusional ideation of unstructured surveillance and injury were observed. The patient verbalized with little repercussion these sensor-perceptive alterations. Neuroleptic treatment was given but we could not manage high doses because of poor tolerance and side effects of treatment. The symptomatology did not improve and the patient’s anguish increased. In the moments of greater distress, the patient performed superficial cuts on his forearms that he criticized. During the following months, symptoms of an obsessive type were observed, which had already pre-entered but had been reactivated. He began to perform rituals of verification with important repercussion.

**Discussion** In the scientific literature the relationship between psychosis and obsession has been studied on many occasions, without reaching firm conclusions. In 2004, Poyurovsky postulated the possible diagnosis of a subgroup called “schizo-obsessive” that included both disorders.

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#### EV0186

### Safety and efficacy of sildenafil citrate in treating erectile dysfunction in patients with combat-related post-traumatic stress disorder: A double-blind, randomized and placebo-controlled study

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To evaluate the safety and efficacy of sildenafil citrate for treating erectile dysfunction (ED) in patients with combat related post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

**Patients and methods** In all, 266 combat-exposed war veterans with ED (aged 37–59 years) were recruited. They met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV criteria for PTSD according to the Structured Clinical Interview for Patients, Investigator Version. The patients were also evaluated with the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale, both to establish the diagnosis of PTSD and to measure symptom severity. Only patients with psychogenic ED were included in the study. The patients were randomly divided into a group of 133 who received 100 mg of on-demand sildenafil 0.75–2 h before sexual stimulation, and 133 who received placebo. Patients were asked to use  $\geq 16$  doses or attempts at home.

**Results** Sildenafil did not produce significantly and substantially greater improvement than placebo in each of the primary and secondary outcome measures ( $P=0.08$ ). A normal EF domain score ( $\geq 26$ ) at endpoint was reported by 13 (9.8%), and 11 (8.3%) of patients on the sildenafil and placebo regimens, respectively ( $P=0.09$ ). Patients treated with sildenafil had no statistically significantly greater improvement in the five sexual function domains of the IIEF questionnaire than those treated with placebo ( $P=0.08$ ). The incidences of treatment-emergent adverse events were significantly greater in the sildenafil arm than in the placebo group ( $P=0.01$ ).

**Conclusions** Sildenafil is no better than placebo in treating PTSD-emergent ED.

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#### EV0187

### Resilience and risk, mental health and well-being: How do these concepts relate?

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**Introduction** Resilience and well-being have become commonplace and increasingly used terms in a wide range of scientific as well as mental health political contexts.

**Objectives** There is much confusion about the relationship of the two constructs: while some use well-being as a proxy measure of resilience, others treat one concept as a component of the other or see interchangeably one as the prerequisite of the other.

**Aims** To study the definition of these two concepts in relation to each other.

**Methods** Literature review.

**Results** Both ‘resilience’ as well as ‘well-being’, have so far defied universal definition and common understanding of their respective measurement. Part of the confusion around these two concepts is the overlap in their components, in particular with regard to resilience and psychological well-being, and the lack of research on these concepts both by themselves, in relation to each other and in relation to other concepts like mental health, risk or protective (or promotive) factors.

**Conclusion** Our critical and comparative inspection of both concepts highlights the need for more conceptual cross-sectional as well as longitudinal studies:

- to uncover the composition of these constructs and to reach agreement on their definition and measurement;
- to detect their potential neurobiological underpinnings;
- to reveal how they relate to each other;
- to determine the potential role of developmental and cultural peculiarities.

Thus, the use of the terms resilience and well-being should always be accompanied by a brief explanation of their respective meanings and theoretical framework.

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#### EV0188

### Translational inhibitors as potential therapeutic tool of human neuroblastoma through mitochondrial gene expression

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Neuroblastoma is a solid neuroendocrine tumour and most common type of cancer of infancy. It is a complex heterogeneous disease and many factors such as molecular, cellular and genetic features are involved in its development. Mitochondria play a pivotal role in neuronal cell survival or death. Neurons are highly reliant on aerobic oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) for their energy needs. Defective activities of mitochondrial complexes I, II, III and IV have been identified in many neurological and neurodegenerative

diseases. Human mitochondria with its own genetic material meet the needs required for the assembly of subunits of the oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) complexes. A number of translational inhibitors are known that could potentially effect translation of mitochondrial protein synthesis. Among these puromycin, homoharringtonine and cyclohexamide were selected for the present study. The effect of these translational inhibitors on mitochondrial gene expression for the treatment of neuroblastoma are not well established. Therefore, in this study, we have investigated the effects of these translational inhibitors on the expression of human mitochondrial gene expression in SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells.

We observed a significant effect on the level of mitochondrial transcripts upon exposure to these translation inhibitors in SH-SY5Y cells, however, the effects on expression of mitochondrial proteins were minimal. This suggests that translational inhibitors might not directly affect the abundance of mitochondrial proteins. Translational inhibitors induce significant effect on mitochondrial gene expression that can be lead to the new-targeted therapy for treating neuroblastoma.

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