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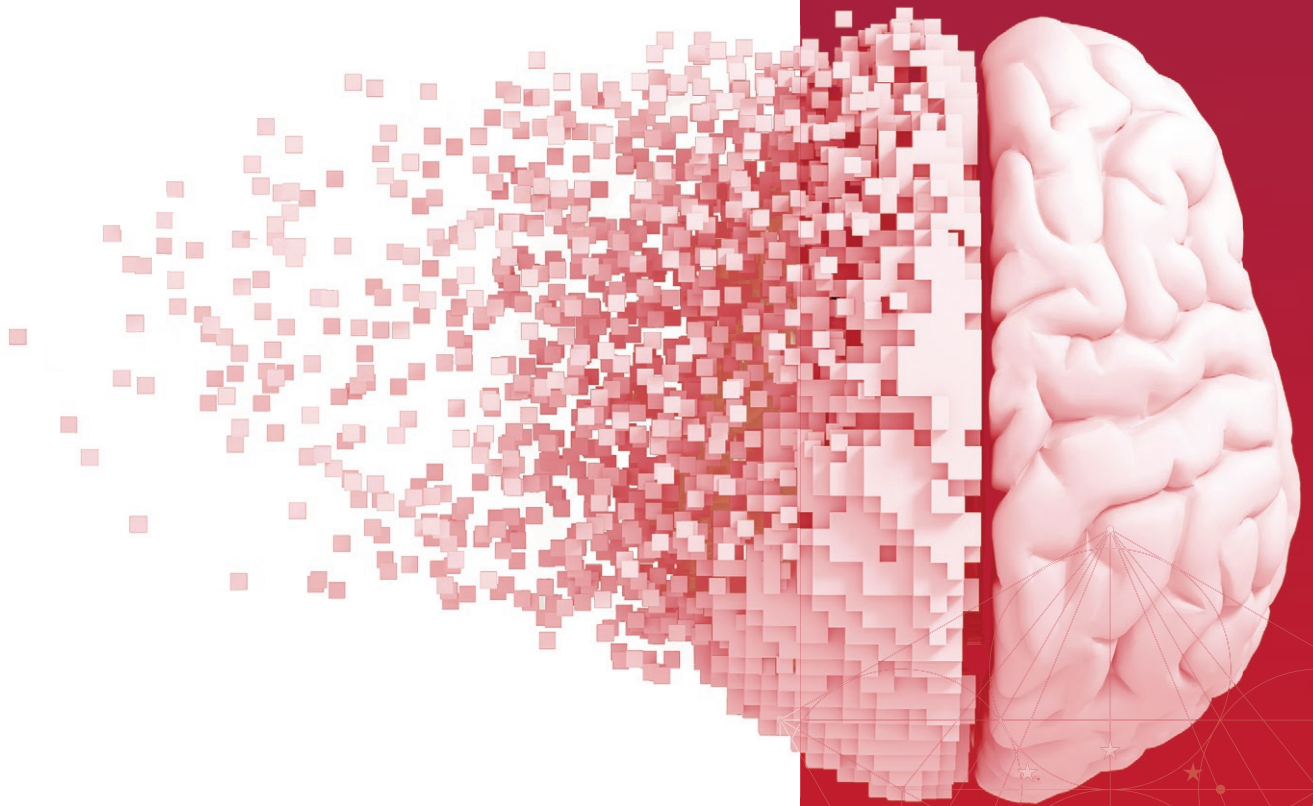
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EPA 2020

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CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

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VIRTUAL CONGRESS



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Methods: We have examined 120 combatants; 74 people had MTBI, PTSD - 39 people, adjustment disorders - 35 people. All patients were screened for BAT-L, CAPS-5, and a cognitive test battery.

Results: According to BAT-L, 68 people (63.2%) have at least one MTBI throughout life, 39 people (41.9%) had at least one military MTBI, and 16 (17.2%) patients did not seek medical assistance after receiving MTBI). Among war injuries mentioned in a BAT-L scale in 15 individuals (38.5%) they were caused by the explosion, in 17 people (43.6%) they were caused by other reasons (injuries, falls, etc.), in 7 people (17.9%) the mechanism of injury was combined. We have identified disorders of cognitive functioning: 59 people (86.8%) had difficulty in switching, maintaining and the amount of attention and 51 people (75.0%) had difficulty in planning, doing the scheduled tasks and solving multistage projects.

Conclusions: In the diagnostic algorithm of the verification of a disease state MTBI + PTSD is appropriate to use the Boston Assessment of Traumatic Brain Injury-Lifetime (BAT-L), Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5 (CAPS-5) and a series of cognitive tests primarily aimed at the study of attention and executive function.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: mild traumatic brain injury; cognitive dysfunction;
E-POSTER PRESENTATION: POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

EPP0845

Personal features as predictors of maladaptive states after screen technologies influence of information-psychological pressing in the conditions of the hybrid war

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Introduction: Due to the hybrid war that has been waging against Ukraine since 2014, the massive influence on population is using of information-psychological pressing. The problem of medical-psychological consequences of the overuse of screen technologies on the mental sphere and behavior is strongly relevant.

Objectives: Identify personal characteristics for the formation of maladaptive states due to the influence of screen technologies of information-psychological pressing in the conditions of hybrid war.

Methods: 221 patients of general-somatic profile with the manifestations of psychological maladaptation were examined. The main group consisted of 112 people with high involvement in the use of information-psychological war exposure via screen technologies, the comparison group - 109 patients with the low level of using information-psychological war means. The clinical-psychological and psycho-diagnostic methods were used.

Results: Individuals who have intense addictive status regarding to seizure of watching TV and using the Internet, abuse of psycho-emotional sphere have a greater severity of pathopsychological symptoms of maladaptive states compared with those with a safe

level of TV and Internet use ($p < 0,01$). Mosaic combination of personal characteristics of patients of the main group forms extra punitive destructive, disorganizing profile that determines the presence of maladjustment to the loss of control of craving, increased anxiety and disorganization of behavior. Low personal resilience causes a lack of sense of personal significance and presence of a sense of loss of control over their own lives, and the state of helplessness "acquired helplessness".

Conclusions: Psychological patterns that lead to the development of maladaptive states, should be considered as targets of correction.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: information-psychological pressing; screen technologies; hybrid war

EPP0846

PTSD, ASD, secondary- traumatization, and death-anxiety among civilians and professionals as outcomes of on-going wars, terror attacks and military operations: an integrative view

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Introduction: Wars, terror attacks and military operations have been a part of the Israeli population's daily experience over the years. Recent examples include the Second Lebanon War (2006), the Cast Lead Operation (2008) and the Protective Edge Operation (2014).

Objectives: The main goal of this study was to review published studies on the impact of extreme negative life events related to political violence such as terror attacks and wars on the well-being and mental health of various groups of Arab and Jewish civilians in Israel. More specifically, this study examined the well-known risk factors for PTSD related to terrorism, military operations and wars in Israel, as well as symptoms of Dissociative disorder, Acute Stress Disorder (ASD), Secondary Traumatization, and Death Anxiety. The study also took into account some of the background characteristics, and internal and external resources available to the individual, which can serve as mediator variables between these negative events and the population's well-being.

Methods: All of the literature published in Israel on these topics up until May 2017 was systematically reviewed. The review included over an hundred items and studies on the impact of ongoing terror attacks and risk factors for distress, trauma and PTSD.

Results: Findings indicated that causes, risk factors, and outcomes vary widely, from the earlier and traditional studies to the more recent, modern, and sometimes integrated approaches towards these topics

Conclusions: More studies should be conducted to learn more about cultural, gender, ethnics and other differences among the potential injury among professional and civilians.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: PTSD; Jewish and Arab population; Secondary traumatization; Wars and military operations

EPP0847

Intimate partner sexual violence: identification and clinical exploration among a population of women victims of domestic violence. preliminary results.

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