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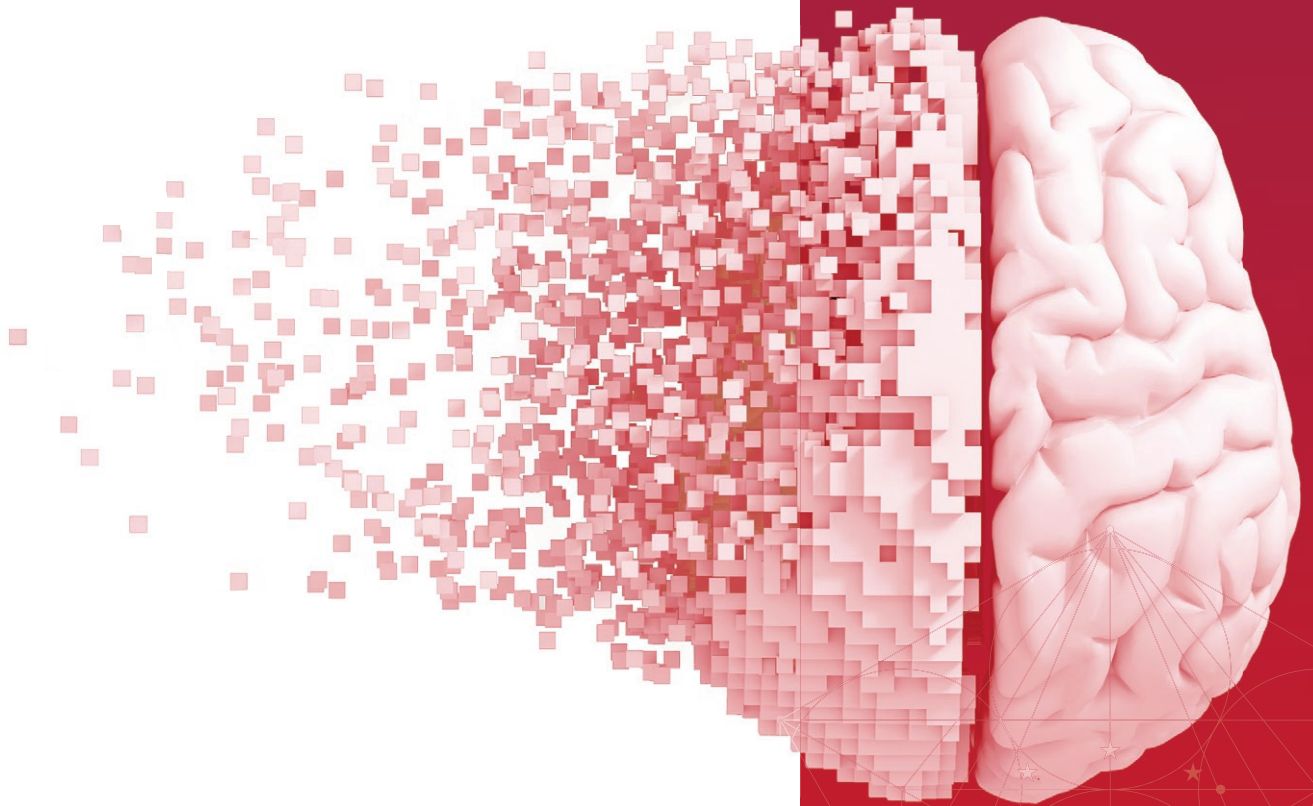
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# EPA 2020

28<sup>TH</sup> EUROPEAN  
CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

4-7 July 2020

**VIRTUAL CONGRESS**



**THE SHARED HERITAGE**

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**CONTENTS**

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**Abstracts of the 28th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2020**

Debate .....	S1
Oral Communication.....	S3
e-Poster Presentations.....	S45
e-Poster Viewing.....	S283
ECP Programme.....	S590
Joint Symposium .....	S594
Plenary .....	S596
Symposium.....	S597
State of the Art .....	S618
Workshop .....	S620

**Introduction:** Women in labor in Kyrgyzstan experience violence from obstetricians from the moment of early pregnancy till childbirth. The violence toward pregnant women and during labor process is normalized by a daily routine aggressive communication with future mothers in maternity hospitals in the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to explore the forms of institutional violence in obstetrics through the real stories of women, gynecologists, and the psychotherapists, working with traumatic consequences in the women experienced violence.

**Methods:** To achieve this goal, in-depth interviews have been collected from 10 women, 5 obstetricians – gynecologists, and 7 psychiatrists, thematic analyses was used as the main method.

**Results:** The most frequent forms of institutional violence in maternity hospitals of the Kyrgyz Republic were forcing to pay for childbirth, verbal humiliations, dehumanizing of labor process, invasive practices without consent, denial of medical care, unnecessary use of medication. The consequences of the violence include such disorders as posttraumatic stress disorder, postpartum depression, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, and chronic changes of personality as the result of the trauma experienced by the women in labor.

**Conclusions:** The violence in maternal hospitals is structuralized and institutionalized; it is a real bullying towards women and newborn babies. Among health consequences of institutional violence in maternal hospitals of the Kyrgyz Republic we would like to underline a postpartum stress disorder, which is difficult to diagnose because of its clinical picture, and difficult to treat because of lactation period

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** violence; Traumatic stress; physical abuse; women in labor

## EPV0968

### I am not stressed, i am just ill: pathomorphosis of PTSD symptoms in Osh survivors.

E. Molchanova

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**Introduction:** Social crises in the Kyrgyz Republic are often due to the wide-spread official corruption and penetration of organized crime into government structures. The consequences of one of those crises exist up to nowadays.

**Objectives:** To explore the dynamics of the symptoms of measurable level of traumatic stress in Osh events survivors.

**Methods:** Repeated measures design was used to assess the level of traumatic stress, dissociative and somatic symptoms in 250 respondents in 2010, 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2018. A battery of psychological tools, including scales of traumatic stress, dissociation, semantic differential, and survey to determine the preferable addresses for receiving help was used in the research was used repeatedly in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2018

**Results:** PTSD symptoms in men are transformed into somatic symptoms and related disorders, the most frequent one was illness anxiety disorder; while PTSD symptoms in women were converted into either possession disorder or conversion symptoms. There was found a strong significant correlation ( $r=0,78$ ) between the score of somatic scale symptoms in 2017 and the level of PTSD symptoms in 2011.

**Conclusions:** Somatic symptoms and related disorders among our participants are associated with PTSD. Patients with conversion symptoms without any other symptoms of PTSD should be treated as patients with PTSD

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** Traumatic stress; conversion symptoms; pathomorphosis

## EPV0970

### Cannabinoids effects in anxiety symptoms of ptsd: literature review and case report.

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**Introduction:** Standardized first-line treatments of PTSD according to clinical guidelines are SSRIs and psychotherapy. In our clinical experience it is common to observe that symptoms of anxiety are treatment-resistant during onset, what is more patients resort to alternative stress management strategies, including self-medication with cannabis. Given the current legal regulation of medical use of cannabinoids in different countries numerous studies about its effects have been published.

**Objectives:** To analyse existing evidence regarding the use of cannabinoids in PTSD.

**Methods:** We present a case report and a review of the relevant literature which address the potential anxiolytic effects of cannabis and its potential indication in the PTSD is carried out.

**Results:** Evidence suggests that the indication of cannabis in the PTSD could be potentially beneficial due to its effects on the endocannabinoid system. However, many of the studies present methodological limitations inherent to their observational or case series design. Furthermore, no conclusive results can be found regarding the benefits and harms of cannabinoids long-term use. In the aforementioned case report, through self-medication with cannabis our patient achieved better control of anxiety.

**Conclusions:** It is not possible to establish a solid recommendation of use of cannabinoids in cases of PTSD given the limited evidence available. However, our review shows the importance of understanding the role of toxic consumption in each case and to perform an individual risk assessment.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** New treatments; Cannabinoids; PTSD; Anxiety

## EPV0971

### Correlations of family health deterioration and poststress psychological maladaptation in combatants

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**Introduction:** Psychological effects of combatants's participation in hostilities have negative impact on their family relations.

**Objectives:** To develop a program of measures for its psychological correction on the basis of the study of phenomenology and mechanisms of development of health deterioration of families of demobilized combatants.

**Methods:** 100 families of demobilized combatants who participated in military actions and their wives were surveyed – 200 people in total. The research was conducted with socio-demographic, clinical-psychopathological, psychodiagnostic methods and system-structural analysis of sexual health.

**Results:** The generalization of the obtained results confirmed our hypothesis about the polymodality of the phenomenon of health deterioration of combatants' families, which has at least psychopathological, behavioral, personal, psychosocial, sexual and family dimensions of the problem, congruent with the levels of post-stress maladaptation. In addition, on the basis of the obtained results, two Clinical and psychological variants of family health deterioration of combatants were distinguished: destructively-congruent, which was characteristic for 40.3% of problematic married couples, and traumatically-uncoordinated, found in 59.7% of the families of the main group. The psychocorrection program for the family health deterioration of combatants was developed, which takes into account both the general laws of its development, and the meaningful differences in its manifestations, depending on the Clinical and psychological variant.

**Conclusions:** The evaluation of effectiveness, carried out through a comparative analysis of the indicators of marital satisfaction and quality of life of individuals of psychocorrection and control groups, has proved their effectiveness in relation to the selected targets of psychocorrective impact.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** poststress psychological maladaptation; family health deterioration; participants in military actions

## EPV0972

### Phenomenology of psychopathological disorders in combatants with eyes injury and varying severity of post-stress psychological maladaptation

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**Introduction:** Combat trauma of the vision are one of the most serious in terms of the forecast of social functioning and limitations of life for the patient.

**Objectives:** To conduct a comparative study of the phenomenology of psychopathological response manifestations as psychological disadaptation or post-traumatic syndrome in participants of military actions with eyes injury and partial loss of vision

**Methods:** 191 participants of military actions were examined: 54 combatants with eyes injury and partial loss of vision (PLV) and manifestations of post-traumatic syndrome; 49 combatants with PLV and signs of psychological disadaptation; 46 combatants

with manifestations of post-traumatic syndrome; 42 combatants with psychological maladaptation.

**Results:** Combatants with eyes injury due psychological disadaptation demonstrated a reducing signs and symptoms of behavioral maladjustment urgency against the backdrop of the injury. Their skills of adequate psychological behavior on change the external environment were missing. In combatants with PLV on the background of the manifestations of post-traumatic syndrome the processes of formation of neurotic symptomatology on the background of eyes injury was identified. The level of somatic manifestations of psychopathological response indicates the beginning of the formation of neurotic disorders on the basis of post-traumatic syndrome, which is intensified under the influence of additional stress as a result of eyes injury.

**Conclusions:** The obtained results will be taken into account when creating specialized highly-target approaches to medical and psychological rehabilitation for this contingent.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** post-stress psychological maladaptation; eyes injury; combatants

## EPV0973

### The relationship between trauma, HIV infection and neurocognitive impairment: a systematic review of observational epidemiological studies

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**Introduction:** HIV/AIDS and traumatic experiences or stressors are independently associated with neurocognitive impairment (NCI). Both exposures tend to consistently affect various domains of cognition including language ability, working memory and psychomotor speed across studies.

**Objectives:** There are limited data of the interaction between trauma and HIV infection and their combined effect on NCI. In the present systematic review we synthesize the evidence of their interaction and combined effect on NCI from high and low middle income countries.

**Methods:** Our inclusion criteria for this review are observational epidemiological studies including case control, cohort and cross-sectional studies of the interaction of HIV infection and trauma and specifically their combined effect on NCI in adults. We include studies from high income and low and middle income countries. We searched a number of electronic databases including Pubmed/Medline, Psyc info, Embase and Global Health using the search terms: HIV, trauma, neurocognitive impairment, interaction and permutations thereof.

**Results:** We included 15 studies, of which the majority were conducted in high income countries. Ten of these studies were conducted in the United States and five in South Africa. Seven of these studies focused on early life stress/childhood trauma. The remaining studies included trauma across the lifetime. Nine studies included