

## EPV0505

**Temporality, lived time and psychopathology of everyday life**M. Carneiro<sup>1\*</sup>, S. Nascimento<sup>2</sup>, T. Coelho Rocha<sup>1</sup> and J. Cunha<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Serviço Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental, Centro Hospitalar Barreiro Montijo, Barreiro, Portugal and <sup>2</sup>Psychiatry, Centro hospitalar psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2035

**Introduction:** Since Ancient Times, Man has tried to analyze the passage of time, looking for repetitions, relating them to space to build a notion of a mechanical and chronological time. The idea and problem of time play a central role in both modern philosophy and psychiatry. Many authors contributed to the notion of “lived time” and placed the focus on how time is lived and perceived by the individual. Even though the notion of “time assimilated in space” has an important role in psychiatric nosology, the “lived time” has a psychopathological impact and is a field of study and debate.

**Objectives:** This work aims to acknowledge the relevance of the experience of temporal structures (past, present and future) and how they relate to psychopathology.

**Methods:** We did a non-systematic literature revision in the main databases.

**Results:** Phenomenological psychopathology has been profoundly interested in the philosophical discussions on the nature of time and its relation with the subject’s experience and condition. For instance, the melancholic experience, the manic experience and the schizophrenic experience constitute changes in how time structures are perceived and lived by the individual.

**Conclusions:** Temporality has drawn attention to researchers from many different areas of study, having as of this day many approaches possible. It is important to know those contributions and conceptualizations in order to improve as a clinician.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** philosophy; temporality; phenomenology; psychopathology

## EPV0506

**Psychiatric symptoms of wife of military personel who died in combat: The role of meaning in life and attachment styles**H. Korkmaz<sup>1\*</sup> and B. Güloğlu<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Psychological Counseling And Guidance, Bahçeşehir University, Beşiktaş/İstanbul, Turkey and <sup>2</sup>Psychological Counseling, Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Turkey

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2036

**Introduction:** Traumatic experiences has a key role on the mental health of individuals. Turkish Armed Forces has been involved in various combat in and out of the country over the years. Individuals who are able to find meaning after a negative life events are better overcome their issues and return to their positive functioning. Unhealthy attachment styles has been observed more in clinical samples than healthy attachment styles.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to investigate the predictive role of attachment styles and meaning in life on psychiatric symptoms among wife of military personel who lost their lifes.

**Methods:** 74 women who lost their husband in combat to the study. Their age was between 21 and 74, with the mean of 46.93. 60 (75.9%) participants had a child when they lost their husband. 63 (79.7%) of them hasn’t been married again. Brief Symptom Inventory, Meaning in Life Scale and Relationship Scales Questionnaire were used to collect the data. Five different regression analysis was conducted.

**Results:** Finding meaning in life, dismissing and preoccupied attachment styles predicted depression ( $R^2= 51.8\%$ ). Finding meaning in life and fearful attachment styles predicted anxiety ( $R^2= 46.2\%$ ). Finding meaning in life and fearful attachment styles predicted negative identity ( $R^2= 51.1\%$ ). Finding meaning in life and dismissing attachment styles predicted hostility ( $R^2= 50.4\%$ ) and somatization ( $R^2= 57\%$ ).

**Conclusions:** Meaning in life has a protective role in the development of any psychopathologies whereas insecure attachment styles are risk factor.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** attachment styles; The Meaning in Life; Wife of Military Personel; Psychiatric symptoms

## EPV0507

**Delusional disorders with religious content**O. Borisova<sup>1\*</sup>, G. Kopeyko<sup>1</sup>, E. Gedeveni<sup>1</sup> and V. Kaleda<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Investigation Group Of Specific Psychopathological Forms At Department Of Youth Psychiatry, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution «Mental Health Research Center», Moscow, Russian Federation and <sup>2</sup>Department Of Youth Psychiatry, FSBSI «Mental Health Research Centre», Moscow, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2037

**Introduction:** Delusional Disorders with Religious Content (DDRC) require careful study concerning their prevalence, psychopathological heterogeneity and the risk of destructive behavior.

**Objectives:** To classify the clinical forms of DDRC

**Methods:** By clinical-psychopathological, follow-up and statistical approaches 2523 cases of patients with mental disorders who received inpatient care in a state clinic for year were analyzed; in 225 cases of total 2523 delusional disorders in schizophrenia (ICD-10: F20.0, F20.01, F20.02) were diagnosed.

**Results:** The comparative analysis of delusional disorders (225 cases, 100%) with religious (70 cases -31.1%) and non-religious content (155 cases - 69.9%) revealed prevalence of DDRC

Delusional disorders 225 cases (100%)				
	DDRC (70 cases, 31,1%)		Delusional disorders with non-religious content (155 cases - 69,9%)	
	Believers	Non-believers	Believers	Non-believers
Total Cases	18 (8%)	52 (23,1%)	4 (1,8%)	151 (67,1%)
With Destructive behavior	10 (4,4%)	23 (10,2%)	0	61 (27,1%)
	33 (14,6 %)		61 (27,1%)	