

disorder (CDC,  $n = 30$ , experimental group), dysthymic disorder (DDC,  $n = 30$ , control group), and normal (NC,  $n = 30$ , control group), by applying the new five factor inventory, and children's perception of their fathers on the parent–child relationship scale.

**Method** The children were matched on age, sex, socio-economic status and other relevant variables. The CD and DD were selected on the DSM-IV criteria for the diagnosis of conduct disorder and dysthymic disorder. The fathers of each group of children were administered the aforesaid questionnaires.

**Result** The CDF showed only significantly poor agreeableness compared to the NF. The CDC's perceived their fathers most negatively compared to the DDC and NC. The CDF's conscientiousness was significantly correlated to a number of variables of the children's perception of them as observed on the PCRS.

**Conclusion** The CDF showed lower agreeableness than the NF. The CDC perceived their fathers most negatively, hence, setting the model for the child to observe and learn socially inappropriate behavior.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1384>

#### EV1055

### Films and fiction leading to onset of psycho-phenomenology: Case reports from a tertiary mental health center, India

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Mind is influenced by socio-cultural religious belief systems, experiences and attributions in the development of psychophenomenology. Film viewing is a common entertainment among young adults.

**Objectives** Influence of repetitive watching of films of fiction and horror genres on onset phenomenology in young adults.

**Method** Two case reports on onset of psychotic features and mixed anxiety depressive phenomenology were seen in two patients aged 16 and 20 years respectively and based on the fantastic imagination created by films. The 28-year-old female patient diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder had onset at 16 years of age and the course of phenomenology was influenced by the fiction movie 'Jumanji' with partial response to medications over 10 years. The depressive and anxiety symptoms of less than 6 months duration of a 20-year-old male patient was influenced by film 'Hannibal' and responded to antidepressant and cognitive behavior therapy.

**Conclusions** Horror and fiction films can influence the thinking patterns and attribution styles of a young adult by stimulating fantasy thinking which if unrestrained can lead to phenomenology. Viewing films compulsively, obsessive ruminations on horror and fictional themes can lead to onset of psychopathology of both psychosis and neurotic spectrum. Further research on neurobiological, psychological correlates is needed. Parental guidance and restricted viewing of horror genre films with avoidance of repeated stimulatory viewing of same genre movies in children, adolescents, young adults and vulnerable individuals is required.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1385>

#### EV1056

### Behavioral addictions and the associated mental health issues and psychopathology

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**Introduction** Behavioral addictions are conceptually controversial and their relationship with mental health problems and psychopathology is poorly understood.

**Objectives** To review the relationships between personality traits, mental health issues and mental disorders on one hand and several behavioral addictions on the other. The latter include problematic Internet use, Internet gaming disorder, hypersexual disorder/compulsive sexual behavior disorder, compulsive buying and exercise addiction.

**Methods** Literature review and conceptual synthesis.

**Results** Mental health issues, personality dimensions and mental disorders are commonly associated with behavioral addictions. Although some relatively specific associations were found (e.g., between Internet gaming disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, between compulsive buying and pathological hoarding and between exercise addiction and eating disorders), the specificity of most associations was low. Most studies were cross-sectional and the direction of causality, if any, was uncertain. Therefore, it is unknown under what circumstances certain mental health issues predispose to the particular behavioral addiction or represent a primary problem and when they are a consequence of behavioral addictions. This review also underscores the importance of distinguishing between certain behavioral addictions and overlapping conditions, e.g., between compulsive buying and bipolar disorder (mania/hypomania).

**Conclusions** These findings suggest that proper conceptualization of behavioral addictions as distinct conditions or a manifestation of an underlying psychopathology will have to await results of the prospective studies. In the meantime, there are implications for treatment in terms of the importance of identifying and addressing the underlying or associated mental health problems in individuals with behavioral addictions.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1386>

#### EV1057

### The role of personality and trait affectivity on delusional ideation

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**Objective** The relationship between personality and delusional ideation is still debated. The present study was aimed to evaluate the role of personality features and trait affectivity on the severity of delusional beliefs, through the lens of a dimensional approach. In fact, robust evidence suggests that delusional experience presents a dimensional structure rather than an all-or-nothing fashion with a severity gradient of delusional beliefs from general population to full-blown delusional disorder (DD).

**Method** Forty-nine inpatients affected by DD and 42 non-delusional outpatients were administered the structured interview for DSM-IV Personality Disorders, the Pathological Narcissism Inventory–Italian Version, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule and the Peters et al. 33–Italian version.

**Results** Severity of delusional ideation was positively related to “hiding the self” (HS) domain of narcissistic vulnerability and to paranoid traits and negatively related to “positive affect” (PA). Para-

noid traits and HS significantly interacted in influencing delusional dimension severity (Fig. 1). Low PA represents a trait affectivity of sadness and lethargy whereas HS is closely related to the experience of shame. We speculate that lower levels of PA and higher levels of HS may grasp the “asthenic” pole of Kretschmer’s “sensitive character”.

**Conclusion** The study findings suggest that the severity of delusional ideation depends, at least in part, on a complex interplay between specific affective and paranoid dispositions within personality. Delusion may constitute the superficial shell, which develops from and cover inner affective vulnerabilities of personality.

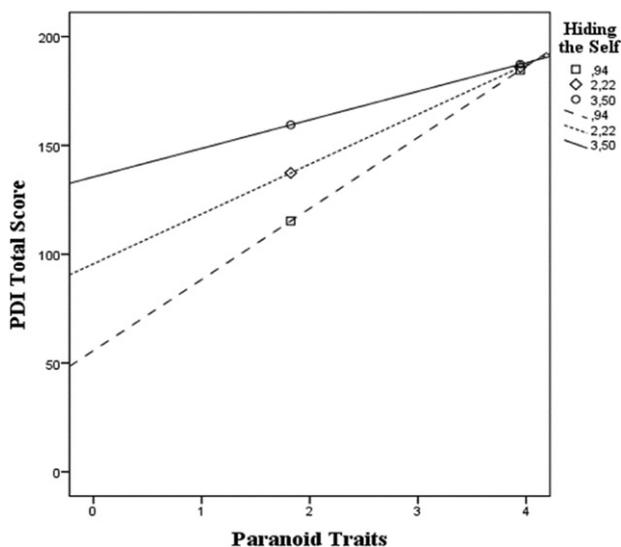


Fig. 1

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1387>

## EV1058

### The impact of interpersonal violence in youth sport on adult psychopathology

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**Introduction** A recent cohort study in the Netherlands and Belgium showed that 38% of children experienced psychological violence, 11% physical violence, and 14% sexual violence in sport (Vertommen et al., 2016). This study aims to explore the long-term consequences on anxiety, depression and somatic complaints in adults who experienced psychological, physical or sexual violence in the specific context of organized youth sport.

**Methods** A web survey in a representative sample of adults, pre-screened on having participated in organized sport before the age of 18 ( $n=4043$ ) was conducted. In this sample, depression, anxiety and somatic problems were assessed using the brief symptom inventory. A generalized linear model was used to quantify the

impact of experiencing severe interpersonal violence in sport on psychopathology.

**Results** All three types of severe interpersonal violence (psychological, physical and sexual) were significantly associated with the total score and the subscales of the brief symptom inventory. The effect remains significant after controlling for socio-demographics, as well as disability, sexual orientation, adverse childhood experiences outside sport, recent trauma and family history of psychological problems.

**Conclusions** Experiencing interpersonal violence against in youth sport is associated with mental health problems in adulthood. This is an important finding to consider in child protection policy in sport.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1388>

## e-Poster Viewing: Psychopharmacology and pharmacoeconomics

### EV1059

#### Chlorpromazine-induced lupus with circulating anticoagulant. A case report

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The drug-induced lupus erythematosus (DILE) is an autoimmune disorder caused by chronic use of certain drugs, including chlorpromazine. Chlorpromazine-induced lupus associated to circulating anticoagulant antibodies (CAC) would be even less frequent. Our observation is an illustration of this association.

We report the case of Mrs. H., 33-year-old, without medical or surgical history, who has been followed in psychiatry since the age of 20 for bipolar disorder type 1. This patient was initially stabilized by an association of fluphenazine, sodium valproate and levomepromazine. The introduction of chlorpromazine in June 2015 induced a leuconetropenia, which was corrected after stopping this drug. During subsequent decompensations, rechallenge with chlorpromazine and administration of other phenothiazines (levomepromazine, fluphenazine) or atypical anti-psychotics (olanzapine, risperidone, aripiprazole) induced a leuconetropenia reversible after drug withdrawal. Within the etiological investigation of this leuconetropenia, physical examination was normal; inflammatory tests (erythrocyte sedimentation rate, serum protein electrophoresis) and serology for hepatitis B and C and HIV were negative; antinuclear antibodies (ANA) titre was positive (1: 160) with a negative antibodies screen; rheumatoid factor and complement levels were normal. Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) was prolonged (47/29 s) and not corrected by addition of normal plasma. Lupus anti-coagulant antibodies were positive. ANA became negative six months after cessation of implicated drugs. Thus, the diagnosis of “chlorpromazine-induced lupus with CAC” was retained. The pathophysiological mechanism of this association remains a subject of discussion. This induced autoimmunity, involving several anti-psychotics, is a real therapeutic challenge in our patient’s case.