

**Methods:** This is a qualitative- phenomenological study. Participants in this study were 12 youth with substance dependency with range of 18 to 30 years old that was selected with purposive sampling method. Data were collected with in-depth interview and analysis was done via Colaizzi method.

**Results:** Three themes or main concepts were derived from this study that each of these themes has any subthemes. These are including Personal factors, Family factors and Social factors.

**Conclusions:** The findings of this study indicated that people underlined of different factors such as personal, family and social factors refer to the consumption of opioid and finally depend to this substance. Regarding to findings of present study, the researchers of this study believed that the first level of prevention can useful about this. Thus in this level of prevention, three approaches of individual centered, family centered and community centered suggested.

## P0076

Psychological factors of preventing internet-addiction of teenagers

O. Zaytsev, T. Vakulich. *Ukrainian Research Institute on Social and Forensic Psychiatry and Substance Abuse, Kiev, Ukraine*

Our original research is dedicated to the analysis of factors of preventing Internet-addiction of teenagers. We have allocated main directions and approaches to studying psychological peculiarities of Internet-addiction in the world and Ukrainian science. It discloses correlation of the essence of Internet-addictiveness and Internet-addictive behavior (IAB), outlines main criteria and factors which impact its formation (psychological, social-psychological, and social). We have researched the problem of psychological peculiarities of the display of teenagers' Internet-addictive behavior in the age aspect, namely in the adolescent age, as a crucial period of generating IAB.

It is proved that intensity of demonstration of Internet-addictive behaviour (IAB) depends on individual-psychological (individual peculiarities of adolescent age) and micro social (psychological difficulties and complications generated by the close social environment) factors, which don't appear separately from each other, but perform in interconnections and interdependence. Outlined are main types of teenagers' behavior in the Internet, comprising: obsessive-searching type, compensatory type, emotion-dependent type, communicative type, cyber-sexual type.

Psychological conditions and directions of effective preventing of generation of Internet-addiction in adolescence age are defined in the paper. Results of the experiment proved expediency and effectiveness of the our programme of preventing Internet-addictive behavior of teenagers.

---

## Poster Session III: Diagnoses and Classification

---

### P0077

Towards a "Riemann' turn" in the theory of psychopathology

N. Andersch, D. Barfi. *CMHT-NW, Maudsley Hospital (SLaM), London, UK*

**Background:** In the mid 19th century 'Euclidian Geometry' found itself replaced by a group of previously unimaginable spheres: the "Riemann' Geometries". Only this radical shift of paradigm from the obviousness of concrete practice into the abstract worlds of

relational and symbolic order allowed Einstein's and Maxwell's theories to emerge and modern mathematics to be developed.

Psychopathology is in urgent need of a comparable turn - beyond the narrow field of clinical observation towards a theory of 'mental formation' - only from which a concept of mental illness can be deducted.

**Method:** The presentation reconstructs an interdisciplinary network towards a "New Psychopathology", including Kurt Goldstein, Arthur Kronfeld and Kurt Lewin, relocating psychopathological observation away from the brain to the relational order between the individual and its environment. Their joint theoretical approach was based on Ernst Cassirer's "Philosophy of Symbolic Forms", applying the ideas of change in mathematical perspectives to mental complexity and cultural development - and: its pathological disorders.

**Results:** "Symbolic Forms" emerge as magic, myth, language, religion, law, politics, science, the arts and others. They are transcultural universal phenomena which can be seen as "invariants" in a "Matrix of Mental Formation". This cultural construct breaks down in mental crisis.

**Conclusion:** Psychiatric illness is always connected to a breakdown of "Symbolic Formation". Its typical symptoms are not a lack of organic function - but derive from an inability to manage its complex 'meanings' in the constant change of parallel frames of reference. A structural concept (MATRIX) is presented as an underlying relational order to psychopathological classification.

## P0078

Hindsight bias in psychiatrists' diagnoses

M. Arbabi<sup>1</sup>, B. Mostafazade Davani<sup>2</sup>, A.A. Nejatiasafa<sup>1</sup>, M. Sadeghi<sup>1</sup>, S. Mortaz<sup>2</sup>, H. Parsafar<sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>*Psychiatric and Psychological Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Roozbeh Hospital, Tehran, Iran* <sup>2</sup>*Education Development Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

**Introduction:** Hindsight bias means knowing the outcome may profoundly influence the perception of past events and prevent a realistic appraisal of what actually occurred.

**Aims:** To evaluate the role of hindsight bias on psychiatrists' diagnosis.

**Method:** A psychiatric vignette was made, and validated by expert psychiatrists in national board of psychiatry. They defined the most probable (Bipolar Mood Disorder) and the least probable diagnosis (Schizoaffective disorder). We designed three types of questionnaire, Type A: the basic vignette with an additional explain that in pervious admission the diagnosis was Schizoaffective disorder, Type B: the basic vignette with a suggestion of Bipolar mood disorder, and Type C: the basic vignette without any suggestion. These three forms were sent out to psychiatrists by randomization and concealment allocation in three groups to evaluate their diagnosis.

**Results:** Of the 240 psychiatrists included, 173 persons responded (response rate 72%). There were 52 persons in group A with Schizoaffective disorder suggestion, 63 in group B with Bipolar mood disorder suggestion and 58 in the control group. There was a significant increase of schizoaffective disorder diagnosis (Pv < 0.001) but there was not a significant difference for Bipolar Mood Disorder or any other diagnoses. There was no difference in mean age, sex and duration of clinical practice between groups.

**Conclusion:** According to this study decision-making in psychiatry may be vulnerable to biases like hindsight bias. Insight via