

ner. And furthermore, unlike physical diversities, often increasingly celebrated, mental and psychological diversity are – with notable exceptions, increasingly problematic.

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#### EV0969

### Relations between Minkowski and Levinas, a look beyond the phenomenology in the construction of the psyche

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*Introduction* Both Minkowski and Levinas introduced in France phenomenological thinking, psychopathology and metaphysics, respectively.

*Objectives* It is in this context that interested raise the similarities and differences in relation to the study of time these authors in their link to the construction of the self (soi-même).

*Aims* Both authors take up the relevance of temporality in the construction of the psychic, overtaking Husserl's phenomenology, the distinction between thinking and intuition discursive and theoretical thinking and sensitivity.

*Methods* Comparative analysis of the problem of time and its relation to the psyche, Le temps vécu of Minkowski, Autrement qu'être of Levinas.

*Results* You can set a break with Husserl's phenomenology, inspired by the philosophy of Bergson, based on the living back in the studio. At the same time, among the authors reviewed, there is an irreconcilable discrepancy in the notions of activity and passivity in relation to the construction of the self (soi-même).

*Conclusions* Phenomenology applied to the psychic needs to return to its original inspiration to go beyond a methodological rigid reading, which ends up betraying its spirit, which leads her to forget the living world in its complexity.

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#### EV0970

### Three forms of intuition in Eugène Minkowski

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*Introduction* Eugène Minkowski is one of the great authors of structural phenomenological psychiatry. However, it has stressed only its influence on the study of schizophrenia, however, the scope of its investigations is much coarser, while addresses issues that attempt to illuminate the way they are set life and humans.

*Objectives* It is interesting to pose as the author emphasizes the importance of intuition, on more than one level, giving an epistemologically worthy rank in the constitution of the self (soi-même), in psychopathology and even in the ontology.

*Aims* It is shown that in Minkowski research on intuition it appears as a study of a symptom called autism, as a psychopathological diagnostic method called empathy, and even as an ontological understanding that purpose of the study time.

*Methods* Reconstruction of the uses of the notion of intuition in the work of Minkowski.

*Results* Three ways clearly appear in different planes but complementary, pointing not only to a clinical trial, but take a glimpse metaphysical aspects.

*Conclusions* The conclusions aimed are highlighting how Minkowski think intuition not only as a dignified way to understand the suffering, or establish a knowledge, but necessary for a clinic and even an approximation of what we are.

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## e-Poster Viewing: Post-traumatic stress disorder

#### EV0971

### Alexithymia in war veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder

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*Introduction* Alexithymia consider a cluster of cognitive and affective characteristics that include: inability of recognizing and describing emotions, difficulties in distinguishing feelings and physical sensations during emotional arousal, narrowed capacity for imagination and externally oriented cognitive style. Several studies links alexithymia with increased risk for physical and mental damage. Symptoms of alexithymia are documented in persons who develop PTSD in response to different types of traumatic events.

*Objectives* To examine alexithymia in war veterans.

*Aims* To determine whether alexithymia is significantly more present in war veterans with PTSD.

*Methods* Cross-sectional study of 205 war veterans tested by Harvard Trauma Questionnaire and by Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20).

*Results* Out of 205 war veterans 89 (43.4%) of them have alexithymia. Significantly more veterans with PTSD (78 or 75%) than without PTSD (11 or 10.9%) has alexithymia ( $\chi^2 = 88.955$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) was found a statistically significant difference between the two groups in the total score of alexithymia ( $t$ -test =  $-10.676$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) statistically significant difference was found in all three domains of alexithymia.

*Conclusions* Alexithymia is significantly often in war veterans with than without PTSD.

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#### EV0972

### Residual sleep disturbance in Tunisian military patients with post-traumatic stress disorder

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*Introduction* Sleep disorders such as nightmares and insomnia are among the most frequently reported symptoms in patients with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).