

ative emotions? Broadly speaking, what are 3 types of techniques for transforming emotional habits?

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EV0958

The time perception in contemporary

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With the advent of new technologies, the man begins to experience a significant change in the perception of the other, time and space. The acceleration of time promoted by new technology does not allow the exercise of affection for the consolidation of ties, relations take narcissists hues seeking immediate gratification and the other is understood as a continuation of the self, the pursuit of pleasure. It is the acceleration of time, again, which leads man to present the need for immediate, always looking for the new – not new – in an attempt to fill an inner space that is emptied. The retention of concepts and pre-stressing of temporality are liquefied, become fleeting. We learn to live in the world and the relationship with the other in a frivolous and superficial way. The psychic structure, facing new phenomena experienced, loses temporalize capacity and expand its spatiality, it becomes pathological. Post-modern inability to retain the past, to analyze the information received and reflect, is one of the responsible for the mental illness of today's society. From a temporality range of proper functioning, the relationship processes with you and your peers will have the necessary support to become viable and healthy.

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EV0959

CBT waves through the lens of Complex Systems Theory: A tentative way toward integration and sustainability

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Introduction In the last 15 years, several new waves have been described within CBT. At the same time, two constraints seem to define the role of psychotherapy: an integrative theoretical trend; an increasing incidence of chronic psychiatric disorders and psychiatric morbidity in chronic conditions.

Objectives We discuss the viability of a Complex Systems Theory perspective in fostering the theoretical integration of the new wave of CBT and in promoting the healthcare sustainability in facing with chronicity.

Aims The aims of the present study are to:

- frame a few recurrent and relevant theoretical dimensions in psychotherapy;
- outline a preliminary cost-effectiveness analysis of a Complex Systems Theory approach to psychiatric chronicity.

Methods We performed a non-systematic review and a meta-synthesis of selected references (identified through a citation analysis per single reference and per single scholar) of the new wave of CBT. We especially focused on theoretical handbooks, meta-analyses and reviews, clinical trials.

Results Complex Systems Theory describes an approach to theoretical and operational models based on adaptability, interde-

pendency and self-organization. In defining a few integrative trends in psychotherapy, we highlighted the focus on:

- interpretation of events vs. events per se;
- processes vs. contents;
- transdiagnostic vs. pathologized models.

Furthermore, we framed economic, organizational, and educational implications of such an approach in promoting the adaptability of psychotherapy-as-a-system in dealing with the so-called double crisis of welfare state: continuous cutbacks in response to recession; longer-term pressures on health and social care.

Conclusions Despite further studies are needed, we maintain that psychiatry may benefit from a Complex Systems Theory perspective.

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The experience of time in habitual teenage marijuana smokers

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The research is qualitative; it studies the experience of time in young people who smoke marijuana in excess, given the high rate of smoking in the teenage years, a delicate stage regarding the planning of the future. Our objective is to see how the relationship between past and future plans is manifested in their biography, through goals and actions, in light of their ability to anticipate themselves. Our guiding principle is the ability to “anticipate oneself”, proposed by Sutter, a phenomenological psychiatrist. The information was obtained from the analysis of autobiographies of young persons through the hermeneutical phenomenological method developed by Lindseth, based on Ricoeur. The results reveal that in the biographies the past temporal dimension is characterized by poor descriptions, the present is where they extend themselves most, describing tastes, how they visualize themselves, but showing a lack of clarity in their interests. In the future, we see the absence of reference, giving the impression of no progression from the past, and without awareness of the fact that the future possibilities or lack thereof are heavily dependent on present actions.

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EV0961

Psyche in historical context: Identity and existence in Captain Ahab and King Lear

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Introduction What ties Ahab, the notorious captain of the Pequod in Herman Melville's 1851 novel, Moby-Dick, to King Lear, the desperate old regent from William Shakespeare's eponymous play published in 1608, is not only their overabundant quest for meaning, or their obsession with pursuing their targets, but their idiosyncratic experiencing of themselves in their personal realities.

Aims Captain Ahab is put in relation with King Lear, in order to show in what way issues of identity and of existence emerge in the course of their fictional lives. Lear is considered to have had deep influence on Melville the author in creating the character of Ahab. Since, in terms of present-day psychopathology, both fictional characters present with symptoms, their issues when put in historical context can untangle their personal realities.

Methods Through a close reading of the characters' behaviour and experiencing in historical context, issues of identity and of existence are elaborated on in order to advance to the psychodramatic substrate.

Results Whereas at the beginning of the seventeenth century conflicts are newly transposed to characters' minds instead of surroundings, the nineteenth century still sees Ahab's monomania on the outside. Identity and existence have increasingly been placed in individual psyche, though.

Conclusions A paradigmatic change in personality concept at the turn of the modern epoch enables psychiatry and psychopathology to conceptualize the individual and to derive identity and existence from. Collective identity gives way to personal identity. With that, choice, interpretation, and failing are individualized.

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EV0962

Dangerous or vulnerable? A genealogy of "difficult and violent adolescents" in France

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Introduction Difficult adolescent is a clinical category, defined by psychiatrists' expertise and referred to psychoanalytical concepts. Since the end of the 1990s, it has been extensively used to describe a marginal population in public institutions managing youth deviancy in France. This success occurs against a backdrop of institutional reforms, converging towards politics of suffering and risk management.

Objectives Contributing to the anthropology of mental health, this communication provides comprehensive elements to this success.

Methods Interconnected networks of 49 documents were analyzed using a genealogical method based on Foucault's late conceptions and Ian Hacking's works on constructivism.

Results Results have shown that the category of difficult adolescents found its ecological niche in the 1960s, revealing a moral tension in the use of constraint. At that time, the introduction of the psychoanalytical notions of transference and counter transference depicted a clear distinction with previous categories such as the "abnormals" or "maladjusted youth". Since then, it has defined an ambiguous condition, suspended between the trouble of caregivers and the adolescents' individual disorder. In addition, the extension of clinical expertise silences social issues, such as gender discriminations, ethnicity and access to employment.

Conclusions The reforms of custodial treatments represented the initial conditions of detection for difficult adolescents, raising new problems of intractable individual and institutional linkage. Driving towards a biographical personalization, the category allows new forms of regulation in the use of institutional power.

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EV0963

Goodbye Eros. Hello Narciso

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Introduction Love has been one of the topics most discussed by philosophy, literature, anthropology, religion, psychology and medicine. "The feelings of love and hate are present in the background of all psychiatric disorders; love has been associated, in one way or another, in all patients that I have had" Dr. Perez Lanzac Trujillo.

Objectives (1) Analyze the possible relationship between psychotic symptoms and breakup (stressor). (2) Review the neurotransmitters involved in psychotic episodes and in love. (3) Postmodern culture and sexuality (agony of Eros and liquid love).

Methodology A 17-years-old female patient, who presented psychotic symptoms without psychiatric history. We hypothesize that the affair was the symptom and the stressful event was the breakup. We believe that early bond with the mother is a decisive factor in shaping the psychic structure of every human being factor. In this case, it seems that there is an insecure attachment: absent parent + overprotective mother.

True love draws three triangles: records (demand, drive and desire); dimensions (beliefs, significant and encounter) and emotions (pride, hope and desire).

Results Most psychiatric disorders are especially alterations in the way of experiencing emotions. Some neurotransmitters involved in her psychosis and addiction are key players in the neurobiology of love.

Conclusions True love is the neurotic experience closer to psychosis.

Overexcitement in today's society is a trauma for the psychic apparatus and it has consequences on the internal world, psychosexuality and loving bond.

The crisis of art and literature can be attributed to the disappearance of the other, to the agony of Eros.

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EV0964

Leonardo da Vinci: A neuropsychological enigma or an aberration?

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Introduction It has been universally regarded that Leonardo da Vinci was one of the all-time geniuses in terms of his contribution to art and sciences. A number of theories have been proposed to explain his genius that range from neurological, psychological uniqueness, and enhanced functional intelligence.

Aim The primary aim is to explore these theories in detail and register their pros and cons alongside contextualizing their credibility and weightage against the extant evidence in science.

Method A detailed literature search has been undertaken to identify variety of models and theories either:

- dealing with neurological, psychological or neuro-philosophical explanations;
- have been proposed by psychiatrist or psychologist and neurologists pertaining to Leonardo's brain or mind;
- theories around occult and religion have been excluded.

Discussion The results are synthesized and presented in a tabular form. The discussion expand son the various theories and the relevance of Leonardo da Vinci to the merging unified field of neurology, psychology, technology and philosophy (consciousness studies).

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