Psychopathology

EPV0815

Textaphrenia: psychological repercussions among young adults

A. H. I. Abu Shehab[1]*, I. Fulga[2], V. Gheorman[3], S. Trifu[4], A. B. Ciubară[5], S. L. Burlea[6] and A. Ciubară[7]

[1]Psychiatry, "Elisabeta Doamna" psychiatry hospital; [2]Forensic medicine, „Dunărea de Jos" University of medicine, Galati; [3]Psychiatry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Craiova; [4]Psychiatry, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest; [5]Orthopaedics and Traumatology, „Dunărea de Jos" University of medicine, Galati; [6]Dental Medicine, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Grigore T. Popa", Iasi and [7]Psychiatry, „Dunărea de Jos" University of medicine, Galati, Romania
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: In the past ten years, the use of mobile phones for text messaging has increased dramatically. This is due to its utility in communication and interactions in the professional and personal spheres. Recent studies have demonstrated that the usage of text messaging via smart phones for social networking has also contributed to the reduction of loneliness. However, excessive usage of mobile phones is linked to certain psychiatric morbidities. Textaphrenia is one of these newly emerging mental health issues.
Objectives: The aim of this review is to analyze the effects of excessive use of mobile phones among young population.
Methods: Medical publications, studies, and specialized information on the subject were used to complete this work.
Results: Researchers have shown a correlation between excessive cell phone use and personality traits like neuroticism, extraversion, low self-esteem,and impulsivity. In addition to sleep disturbances, anxiety, tension, and depressed mood are all symptoms that have been linked to unhealthy cell phone use. These symptoms have also been linked to abusive use of the internet. Moreover, the current investigation sheds light on the coexisting link that exists between problematic cell phone use and the use of substances like tobacco and alcohol.
Conclusions: The evidence suggests that excessive usage of smart phones for text messaging might lead to the development of psychological dependence and can interfere with daily tasks.

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Types of apathetic depressions formed in endogenous diseases.

A. Barkhatova* and S. Sorokin

Department of endogenous mental disorders and affective states, Mental health research center, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The topic of apathetic depression remains insufficiently studied to date. This is due to the lack of unity of views on the definition of apathy and discrepancies in the definition of it's phenomenological boundaries.
Objectives: The study of the psychopathological features of endogenous apathetic depression, the development of a typology of apathetic depression based on differences in the structure of apathetic phenomena.
Methods: The study included 70 patients (31 male, 39 female) suffering from endogenous apathetic depression in the framework of affective diseases – recurrent depressive and bipolar affective disorder (25 cases) and schizophrenia (45 cases). Clinical-psychopathological and clinical-catamnestic methods were used.
Results: Apathy in depressions differs in the disproportion of the representation of individual components of the apathetic syndrome. Based on the revealed differences, typological varieties of endogenous apathetic depressions were identified: with a predominance of a decrease in interests (30 cases, 42.9%); with a predominance of a decreased initiative (13 cases, 18.6%); with a predominance of a motivational decrease (27 cases, 38.6%). Last group, based on the degree of complicity of the adynamic component, was divided into apatheticadynamic and simple apathetic subtypes. Depression dominated by a decrease in interests was characterized by the predominance of the emotional component in the structure of apathy, consumatory anhedonia, but without loss of the ability to be involved in activities and volitional impairment. Depressions with a predominance of decreased initiative are characterized by the leading role of the cognitive component of apathy with the inability of patients to occupy themselves independently, with minimal severity of anhedonia and the formation of moral hypochondria phenomena. Depressions with a predominance of motivational decline are characterized by the dominance of the behavioral component of apathy with the loss of stimuli and motives for activity, anticipatory anhedonia, volitional deficit, with the inability to engage in any activities.
Conclusions: Apathetic disorders formed within the framework of endogenous depressions are characterized by heterogeneity, which is associated with an uneven representation of declining interests, the ability to show initiative and the motivational component of apathy.

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Symptomatological Transversality and the Absence of Pathognomonic Symptoms in Psychiatry

A. I. Gomes*, S. Jesus, G. Simões and S. Vicente

Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga EPE, Aveiro, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The diagnosis of the main psychiatric syndromes is still almost exclusively phenotypic and depends essentially of the recognition of characteristic signs and symptoms. The clinical evalution allows the formulation of a set of differential diagnoses, according to the pathological meaning of certain symptomatic patterns and combinations. Aside from the entire dependence on the clinical interview, there are still no complementary psychiatric diagnostic exams and it is also worth noting the absence of pathognomonic symptoms.

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