symptoms that the patient suffers are relative to the mourning or if they appear as part of a comorbid disorder.
Objectives: To assess the difficulty in discriminating when accompaniment is necessary and when the patient can benefit from pharmacological, psychotherapeutic or combined treatment.
Methods: Patients' data is obtained from their medical history as well as psychological interviews carried out during the process.
Results: 32-year-old woman, with a previous history of depression. The patient was living abroad when her father was diagnosed with a terminal illness, so she decided to return home, making a radical change in her life. She is currently facing the functional deterioration of her father, who is rapidly getting worse. The patient shows symptoms of anxiety, tendency to cry and apathy. 34-year-old woman, with no history in Mental Health. As a result of her father's illness, the patient develops a clinical manifestation of anxiety and low spirits. After one year, the clinic is maintained according to the variations in the health of her father. She also reports problems concentrating, fatigue, ruminative thoughts and structured autolithic ideas. Finally, she is referred to begin a psychotherapeutic follow-up.
Conclusions: Bearing in mind that we are facing an increase in diagnoses of terminal illnesses, I consider it is necessary to reflect on this concept in order to provide a better response to patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: grief; mourning; illness

EPV0555

Understanding schizophrenia as a self-disturbance

K. Fredheim[1] and R. Wynn[2]*

[1]Division Of Mental Health And Substance Use, University Hospital of North Norway, Tromsø, Norway and [2]Department Of Clinical Medicine, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway

*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Phenomenolgical theory has contributed to a renewed understanding of schizophrenia, as a supplemental perspective to contemporary operationalistic theories. Phenomenological research with patients suffering from schizophrenia emphasizes the nature of subjectivity and suggests that a basic disturbance of the self can be understood as a core phenotypic marker of shizophrenia.
Objectives: To briefly present and discuss the phenomenological theory of self-disturbance, illustrated through a case.
Methods: In this case study we briefly present the phenomenological theory for self-disturbance. We illustrate the theory by presenting elements from a case involving a patient that suffers from schizophrenia. Our focus in on how the self-disturbance is experienced by the patient and how the therapist can address this experience. The challenges in psychotherapy related to the phenomenon of self-disturbance and the implications for examination and treatment are discussed.
Results: The patient gives a detailed description of how he experiences a diminished basic sense of self. Central elements in his experience are a loss of a common-sense ability, hyperreflexivity, and a loss of a first-person perspective. He describes how this disorder creates difficulties in communication, relationships, treatment, and in coping with life. He also describes which elements of his treatment that he has experienced as the most helpful. The case underlines the importance of considering the concept of self-disturbance in psychotherapy.
Conclusions: In this case study, we draw on phenomenological theory to gain insight into a patient's experiences relating to the concept of self-disturbance.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Psychosis; psychotherapy; phenomenology; self-disturbance

EPV0556

A literature therapeutic group at a psychiatric closed-unit

H. Yaniv*, D. Shalom Nimni and S. Raskin

Closed Unit, Jerusalem Mental Health Center, Kfar Shaul Hospital, Israel, Jerusalem, Israel

*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: This lecture will present a therapeutic group that took place at a closed-unit in a psychiatric hospital. The members of this group were patients suffering from psychotic disorders
Objectives: Patients suffering from psychotic disorders.
Methods: The patients had difficulty in organizing their thoughts as well as with the expression of their internal-world and emotions. Moreover, they were suspected of the units' staff members. These circumstances led us to create a theme group that combines a verbal-affective metaphoric instrument - literature. Art, such as literature, represents the mind of its creator and when incorporated into the therapeutic process, can serve as a third-voice - a symbolic language that conveys an idea indirectly and arouses the patient's personal associations and emotions. The use of literature, while relating to content that aroused from a poem or a short story, led to a connection or an identification with the emotion expressed in the writing stimuli or in opposition to it, and from there to a projection of the internal world of the patient.
Results: Through the possibility of alternating between proximity and distance, regard the metaphoric instrument, patients could organize their associations and emotions and express them in a more beneficent way – "normalization" of the cognitive and expressive process.
Conclusions: The analysis of the different group's sessions, points to the potential of using literature in a therapeutic group with patients in their acute state, at the closed-unit. Examples of verbal reports from different group settings, in which literature was used, will be presented.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Psychotic disorders; Literature; Therapeutic Group; Psychiatric Closed-Unit

EPV0557

A microgenetic approach to the relationship between creativity and aggression in mental disorders

H. Yaniv

Criminology, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel
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Introduction: A study, examined creativity and aggression in individuals suffering from mental disorders, will present.

Objectives: Five groups: individuals suffering from mental disorders – with or without a history of aggression; creative individuals; aggressive individuals; and a control group
Methods: Different personality questionnaires: anxiety, absorption, schizotypy and humor and the microgenetic method – a projection technique, using visual stimulation by means of a computerized experiment. The stimuli that were presented in this study were two artworks. They were presented in a blurry manner that became clearer and the exposure time became longer.
Results: An emotional process aroused, when exposed to the stimuli. The stimuli had an influence on the subject's internal world, which was reflected back in the verbal reports, especially the aspects of creativity and aggression. Secondly, the pathological groups were the lowest in the expression of creativity. However, they expressed more aggressive expression than expected while exposed to the stimuli. Moreover, these groups were ranked high, in traits related to creativity, such as schizotypy, absorption and the P dimension.
Conclusions: The Microgenetic-method gave a better perspective of the participant's personality and can be used as a diagnostic-tool. In addition, the research demonstrates that creativity and aggression are multi-dimensional traits and are noticeably present in the pathological groups. Therefore, a person coping with psychopathology should get assistance with controlling the expression of his urges. They should be directed towards a creative expression of their inner-world, allowing a full range of expression of his strengths and pains. This will sublimate the feelings of aggression.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Creativity; Aggression; microgenetic method; sublimation - defense mechanism

EPV0558

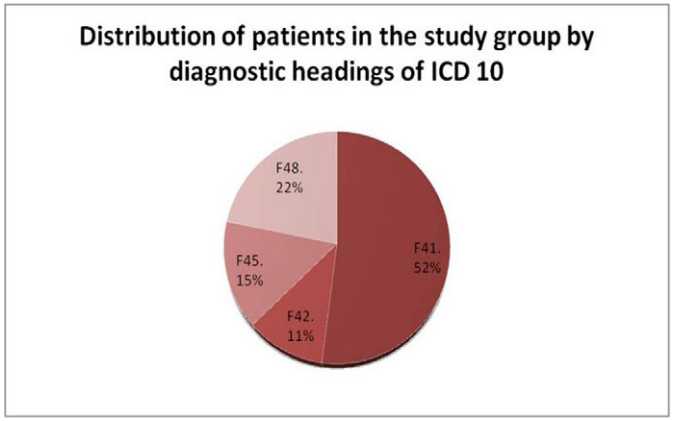
Dynamics of clinical and psychological indicators of patients with anxiety neurotic disorders in the treatment of short-term individual analytic-cathartic therapy

E. Ilchenko[1,2*], T. Karavaeva[3] and E. Abritalin[1]

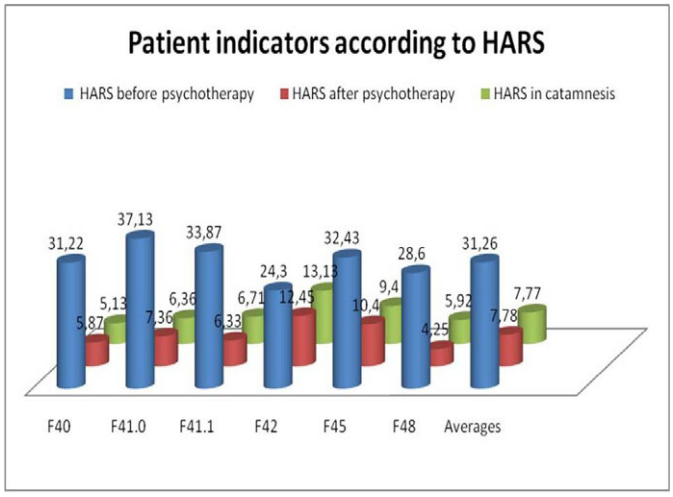
[1]Department Of Psychotherapy, Medical Psychology And Sexology, FGBOU VO "North-West State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov", St. Petersburg, Russian Federation; [2]Day Hospital №1, SPB GBUZ "Psychiatric hospital №1 named after P.P. Kashchenko", St. Petersburg, Russian Federation and [3]Department Of Treatment Of Borderline Mental Disorders And Psychotherapy, FGBU "National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Neurology named after V.M. Bekhterev "of the Ministry of Health of Russia, St. Petersburg, Bekhtereva street, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Analytical-cathartic therapy (ACTA), a modern model of psychotherapy, the theoretical basis of which is the psychology of relations of V.N. Myasishchev. ACTA is intended for the treatment of emotional disorders; the study of the dynamics of clinical and pathopsychological characteristics has not been previously conducted.
Objectives: To assess the dynamics of the clinical and pathological characteristics of patients with neurotic disorders, in whose clinical picture anxiety syndrome predominated, in the process of an individual ACTA.
Methods: A specially designed semi-structured interview, HARS, and the CGI (CGI-S - disease severity, CGI-I - improvement dynamics). The study group (N = 90) included patients with neurotic disorders, whose clinical picture was dominated by anxiety syndrome



AKTA course 12 sessions 3 times a week for 60 minutes. Psychopharmacotherapy during the period of psychotherapeutic treatment in patients was not carried out.
Results: The study of ACTA was carried out before, after treatment and in the follow-up.



The overall decrease in the HARS score was 73.8% - the high success of the therapy in relation to the reduction of anxiety.
On the CGI-I scale - improvement from minimal to significant. On the CGI-S scale, no more than mild disease severity ($p < 0.01$). The change in the CGI scale also indicates the success of the therapy.
Conclusions: As a result of the study, clinical indicators were determined, on the basis of changes in which in dynamics the success of the treatment can be assessed. ACTA allows to clearly reduce anxiety and improve the general condition of patients with neurotic disorders.