

Methods: -

Results: OUR DUTY: The main goals of HAPT are educating ourselves, forming a community and making connections with colleagues country-wide and last but not least, trying to stand up for our interests, when needed.

Throughout the year we organize educative presentations about topics that are somehow left out of focus during the official training program. Every year our main event is a three-day long weekend, where we can go deeper into a couple of topics via presentations or workshops, and it is also a great opportunity to get to know each other better.

We also organize case-discussion-groups according to the Balint method, considering the residents' daily difficulties and trying to pay more attention to their mental well-being.

Last year we tried some other ways to broaden our perspectives in the form of cultural events, when we watched a movie or a play and then discussed it together as a group, had been led by a psycho-therapist.

HAPT is part of the Hungarian Psychiatric Association and the relationship between the two Organizations has a constantly changing dynamics – in some ways we are trying to be more independent, however, there are common goals that are important for all of us, for example being present on at international events.

Conclusions: FUTURE GOALS: One of our future plans include being more active in the European community, like getting to know the EFPT or the ECP better. This conference is a perfect opportunity for all of us to make new professional connections.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1179

Exploration of dreams in Charaka Samhita – an Ayurveda text and their content analysis of prodromal dreams in various conditions

A. K. Iyer^{1*} and W. Upadhyaya²

¹Unaffiliated, Independent, London, United Kingdom and ²Centre Ahimsa, Paris, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1728

Introduction: Research into dreams, have shown the association between increased frequency of distressing dreams, specific content themes (analysed using the Hall Van de Castle system) and greater incidence of progression of neurological conditions and dementia. The history of predicting illnesses by the content of dreams, in the western world is popularly traced backed to the ancient Greek medicine. This stimulates the curiosity if any such practices existed in the ancient medical practises of the eastern world. Ayurveda is one such traditional system of medicine, that is native to the Indian subcontinent. Charaka Samhita is one of the oldest texts on Ayurveda consisting of 8 sections and 120 chapters totally. This text was selected for the purpose of this review, with the line of enquiry such as what does Ayurveda say about dreams associated with illnesses? What are the contents of such dreams? Furthermore, the dream content analysis was done using the Hall Van de Castle system, which is probably the first time being done on an Ayurveda text content.

Objectives: 1) To explore if, Charaka Samhita mentions, describes dreams in relation to illnesses, stages of illnesses and their prognosis. 2) To analyse content of the dreams seen in prodromal stage of illnesses.

Methods: 1-The Charaka Samhita text was scanned chapter by chapter, to answer the questions- a) What are the types of dreams? b) Are any associated with illnesses? c) Are any dreams mentioned in the prodromal stage of illnesses? d) What do they imply? e) What are their contents? 2- The contents of prodromal dreams were analysed against the categories of Hall Van de Castle system.

Results: As per Charaka Samhita, the types of dreams are, i) those based on what was seen ii) heard iii) reflected upon iv) desired v) imagined vi) those of prophetic type and vii) those caused by illnesses. Specific dreams in the prodromal stage, predict manifestation of specific illnesses (mild or fatal). In the diverse dream contents (18 themes mentioned) ranging from things animals to gods and demons, except the elements of the past, rest of the general categories occur, at least once. The categories characters, objects, activities and social interactions were more common than the rest.

Conclusions: Thus akin to the ancient Greek medicine, Ayurveda too had the practice of predicting illnesses based on the dream contents.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1180

Subjective discomfort and lack of volitional drive with neuroleptic pharmacotherapy - a phenomenological case study

L. Korošec Hudnik¹ and I. Kosmačin^{1*}

¹Department for Intensive Psychiatric Treatment, University psychiatric clinic Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1729

Introduction: In comparison to extrapyramidal and metabolic side effects, the subjective aspects of neuroleptic treatment have been less extensively researched. Nevertheless, they are equally significant given their potential to influence adherence and functional outcome. Historically, terms such as “neuroleptic dysphoria,” “neuroleptic-induced psychic indifference,” and “neuroleptic-induced deficit syndrome” were used to characterize a range of unpleasant mood states on the one hand and a documented and observable motivational deficit on the other. The latter aligns with the findings from preclinical neuroscientific studies and animal models highlighting the significant involvement of mesolimbic dopamine in motivational processes. Despite an abundance of anecdotal data these adverse effects are often undetectable in large-scale clinical studies that utilize standardized assessment measures.

Objectives: To present adverse subjective changes in arousal, mood and volitional drive resulting from neuroleptic intake from a patient's perspective.

Methods: The subject is a patient, with no reported negative symptoms or lasting functional impairment described, who underwent a gradual 6-month discontinuation of risperidone in an outpatient setting following a complete recovery after a single psychotic episode. A semi-structured interview modelled after