

Department, Lisboa, Portugal and ⁴NOVA Medical School, Psychiatry And Mental Health, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Intellectual disability is an illness with an important burden on patients and caregivers, especially when severe and when comorbidities such as other psychiatric disorders are present. There are case reports of treatment resistant self-aggression, agitation, epilepsy, catatonia and psychosis successfully treated with electroconvulsive therapy although controlled studies were not found.

Objectives: This work reviewed the current evidence for the use of electroconvulsive therapy in the management of patients with intellectual disability as well as its ethical and methodological implications.

Methods: Non-systematic review of the literature with selection of scientific articles published in the past 20 years; by searching Pubmed and Medscape databases using the combination of MeSH descriptors. The following MeSH terms were used: “electroconvulsive therapy”, “intellectual disability”.

Results: Patients with intellectual disability can have incapacitating comorbidities that greatly impair quality of life, and may require withdrawal from the community. Treatment often differs from the general population as psychotropic medication can worsen other comorbidities. Electroconvulsive therapy can be a relevant treatment option for comorbidities in this population due to its safety profile. Ethical considerations should be taken into account, especially with non-verbal patients or when adequate representatives have not been chosen or cannot be reached. Different legal challenges may be present on different countries.

Conclusions: Electroconvulsive therapy and intellectual disability share the burdens of heavy stigma and low investment. Intellectual disability and its comorbidities present both a diagnostic and treatment challenge. Electroconvulsive therapy is an important weapon capable of restoring patients to their families and diminishing the burdens of caregivers and healthcare systems

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Electroconvulsive therapy; Intellectual Disability; Neurodevelopment; ECT

EPV1242

Tinnitus as a comorbidity to depression and transcranial magnetic stimulation as a treatment for both - case report

P. Marinovic*, M. Zivkovic, T. Bagaric, M. Skocic Hanzek and A. Mihaljevic-Peles

University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Psychiatry, Zagreb, Croatia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Depressive symptoms are common in individuals with tinnitus, however, the mechanisms of their interaction are not fully understood. There is neurobiological evidence that might help understanding the interplay between tinnitus and depression which, in turn, helps in making the right choice for treating both conditions.

Objectives: This case report describes a 70-year old female patient that presented with tinnitus and depressive symptoms lasting for the past 5 years.

Methods: The patient showed limited treatment results with different antidepressants. The otorhinolaryngologist ruled out any possible somatic causes of her tinnitus. Tinnitus was causing her sleep disturbances, which worsened her everyday functioning that was already quite poor even further.

Results: After being administered with 30 rounds of TMS, her symptoms either completely resolved or at least reached a level that was adequate for her to start functioning normally on a day-to-day basis.

Conclusions: TMS is a technique that provides non-invasive cortical stimulation, more specifically, when used for depression treatment it stimulates the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, a brain region synaptically connected to the limbic system involved in mood regulation that is proven to be hypoactive in depression. The limbic system is where tinnitus-related brain networks and regions involved in the pathophysiology of depression overlap. Further research is needed to deepen the understanding of this topic.

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Keywords: Antidepressants; Depression; tinnitus; TMS

Psychotherapy

EPV1245

Cardiac surgery patient: differentiating targets for psychotherapy

O. Nikolaeva^{1,2}, T. Karavaeva^{3,4,5,6}, E. Nikolaev^{7*}, A. Zakharova⁷, G. Dulina⁷ and D. Hartfelder⁷

¹Ulianov Chuvash State University, Department Of Faculty And Hospital Therapy, Cheboksary, Russian Federation; ²Republican Cardiology Clinic, Cardiosurgery Unit, Cheboksary, Russian Federation; ³St. Petersburg State University, Department Of Medical Psychology And Psychophysiology, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation; ⁴V. M. Bekhterev National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Neurology, Department For Treatment Of Borderline Mental Disorders And Psychotherapy, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation; ⁵St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Department Of General And Applied Psychology With A Course In Biomedical Disciplines, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation; ⁶N.N. Petrov National Medical Research Center of Oncology, Scientific Department Of Innovative Methods Of Therapeutic Oncology And Rehabilitation, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation and ⁷Ulianov Chuvash State University, Social And Clinical Psychology Department, Cheboksary, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Differentiation of targets for psychotherapy allows determining certain ways and priorities in psychological treatment of a patient.

Objectives: To work out a multi-level system of psychotherapeutic targets for clinical groups of cardiac surgery patients (CSPs).

Methods: Clinical and psychological analysis of 152 CSPs who were to undergo different types of cardiac surgery treatment.

Results: We have established four levels of psychotherapeutic targets: a patient's response to surgery, psychopathologic manifestations,

personality's dysfunctional characteristics, and social interaction specificities. Towards CSPs with open-heart coronary artery bypass grafting, the targets appeared to be as follows: low expectations from surgery, low hopes for recovery, low level of satisfaction with life, depressive disorders with somatic manifestations, cognitive abnormalities, anxiety manifestations, manifestation of hostility, rejection of the past, inclination for fatality, reduced vitality, reduced social activity, expectation of help from closest people. Towards CSPs indicated to open-heart aortic valve repair surgery, psychotherapeutic targets were as follows: high expectations from surgery; moderate fear of death; not feeling well; low spirits; depressive disorders with somatic and cognitive-and-affective manifestations; cognitive abnormalities; anxiety manifestations; manifestation of hostility; rejection of the past; reduced hedonism; expectation of help from closest people; reduced social activity. Towards CSPs indicated to minimally invasive surgery, we set such targets as: moderate expectations from surgery; apparent fear of death; depressive disorders with somatic manifestations; anxiety manifestations; cognitive abnormalities; rejection of the past; expectation of help from closest people; reduced social activity.

Conclusions: Psychotherapy of CSPs that includes the established targets can contribute to personalized approach in a patient's treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cardiac surgery patients; psychotherapeutic targets; levels of psychotherapeutic targets

EPV1248

Psychiatrist and Peritoneal Dialysis

D. Klarić¹, V. Klarić^{1*} and M. Klarić²

¹Ob Zadar, Nephrology And Dialysis, Zadar, Croatia and ²Faculty of Medicine, Rijeka, Medicine, Zadar, Croatia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Peritoneal dialysis (PD) is an equal method of treating patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD). The patients are left to themselves in the new situation. The psychiatrist recognizes their needs and through group therapy enables them to heal quality intrapsychic conflicts.

Objectives: The study analyzed data on the intensity of depression, anxiety of an individual patient respectively, but also of his family member (caregiver) too. The control questionnaires are foreseen for both groups one year after group therapy participation. The assumption is that symptoms of depression and anxiety will be less expressed with group support by the psychiatrist.

Methods: Two questionnaires were used: Hamilton's rating scale for depression and Hamilton's anxiety rating scale and identical questionnaires for member of the family caring for the patients. 13 patients who accepted group therapy were examined in our institution. They were of different gender and age, mean age 53±13.46 mini-max 25-72 years.

Results: Average months of dialysis duration 29.15±21.84 mini-max 6-84 Dialysis was performed without an assistant but with some help n 13(100%) from the patient. They describe ailments from anxiety (30.77%) and depression (38.46%) which they did not have premorbidly, and feel rejected on the emotional sphere, although not on the part of organic medicine.

Conclusions: Emphasis is placed on the emotional state and needs of the patient with severe physical ailments, in other words, demanding treatment methods, as well as the importance of emotional support from family members without whom these patients would have a poorer quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: peritoneal; dialysis; therapy; group

EPV1249

Diagnosis of subjects damaged in Buddhist groups by means of the Symptom Checklist (SCL-90)

A.I.M. Anders

Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Institute Of Social And Cultural Anthropology, München, Germany
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Introduction: At present, the mental health of members in international Buddhist organizations is often damaged by decontextualized concepts and misleading meditation training. As the treatment of resulting mental diseases presents therapeutic challenges, currently diagnostic and related therapeutic considerations are crucial. **Objectives:** Since subjects predominantly reported having received several diagnoses, with depression, anxiety disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder being the most frequently assigned, a diagnostic assessment device was employed for further differentiation.

Methods: The questionnaire *SCL-90* was used to evaluate the nine dimensions: *interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, paranoid ideation, psychoticism, somatization, obsessive-compulsive disorder, hostility and phobic anxiety*.

Results: In a pilot group of eight German-speaking subjects of different Buddhist groups the general psychological burden (GSI) was significantly elevated in six of them. However, the intensity of responses in precisely those two individuals in whom it was not increased was far below the norm (*PSDI*). Furthermore, seven of the subjects had an above-average number of symptoms indicating burden (*PST*). All of them showed a heightened level of interpersonal sensitivity and for most of the subjects anxiety, depression, paranoid ideation and psychoticism were above the mean value of the norm group.

Conclusions: As for psychiatric treatment and psychotherapy, extended research with a larger group of such subjects and at the beginning of their treatment is crucial. Particularly, hypotheses on the causes of their social insecurity, depressivity, paranoid thinking as well as psychoticism based on the distorted concepts and neologisms these persons were exposed to (e.g. '*karma-purification*') as well as their ways of 'meditation-training' seems to hold core relevance.

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Keywords: Buddhist organizations; depressivity; paranoid thinking; psychoticism; SCL-90; social insecurity