

Introduction In a globalized world, violence, present in all forms and everywhere, it is a serious public health problem. Violence and war lead to death and leave marks on the bodies and minds, and the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental disorder that may develop following exposure to a potential event traumatic.

Results In the 3-month period (January 2016 to April 2016), according to typological analysis of the journal cover, the following results were found: the type of prevailing violence was interpersonal, community, committed by a stranger (75%), followed by the violence of the economic type (16.7%), and finally interpersonal violence committed by partner (8.3%). Although not all cases have provided the number of people who perpetrated or suffered violence, most victims of violence were male (8), aged 3 months and 36 years, followed by 2 women, and as a perpetrator of violence the men were in excess (4 men) followed by one woman.

Discussion Violence and war are traumatic stressors and risk factors for PTSD which, in turn, is also a risk factor to perpetrate violence, such as domestic violence. The costs of violence are high and its routinization as a way of life has important effects on the mental health of population.

Considerations Scientific research, including qualitative studies, on PTSD, violence and war are necessary so that we have a better understanding of the phenomenon as well as to promote the mental health of all through early intervention or even in preventing the onset of this disorder.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1309>

EV0980

Deaths and symbolic use of language: Semiotics and thanatological reading of the film *Nell*

S. Färber^{1,*}, M. Färber²

¹ VIVER Psicologia e Tanatologia, Tanatologia, Cascavel, Brazil

² VIVER Psicologia e Tanatologia, Psicologia, Cascavel, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Psychiatric disorders may become more severe when the subject is exposed to a hostile environment. Symptoms of mental malaise are expressed by the senses, including speech and language.

Methods The method is used of semiotic analysis and thanatological movie.

Objective To investigate the limit and death as a trigger of a singular mode of use of the spoken language. The problem presented in this paper is the linguistic system created by *Nell*.

Results Partial results show that spoken language in this particular cut, becomes an instrument for dealing with the losses accumulated throughout his life. The life of isolation, restrictions on maternal vocalization, her mother's death and mourning acted as an inhibitor of language.

Conclusion The spoken language works like kaleidoscope of interactions of the individual with their group, with the medium in which it is inserted, with the set of beliefs that nourishes and with the world that she wants there, even if only in your intimate venue. Thus, demonstrating the sociolinguistic approach inalienable role in speech performance.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1310>

EV0981

Pieces of me: A story of trauma and dissociation

L. García Ayala^{1,*}, M. Gómez Revuelta², C. Martín Requena², M. Juncal Ruiz³, O. Porta Olivares³,

E. Saez de Adana García de Acilu², A. Aranzabal Itoiz², B. González Hernández², M. Laborde Zufiaurre², M. Zubia Martín², N. Núñez Morales², M.P. López Peña², A.M. González-Pinto Arrillaga²

¹ Osakidetza, Psychiatry, Salvatierra-Agurain, Spain

² Osakidetza, Psychiatry, Vitoria, Spain

³ Marqués de Valdecilla, Psychiatry, Santander, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Traumatic event related disorders (ASD, PTSD and dissociative disorders) could share a common dissociative psychobiological origin. Patients diagnosed with dissociative identity disorder present a high sexual abuse rate (85–90%), way above the rest of the traumatic spectrum disorders.

Objectives The goal of this study is to analyse the existing relation between different types of trauma, especially sexual abuse, and the onset and continuity of dissociative disorders.

Materials and methods We report the case of a 37 years old woman with a long sexual abuse history. The symptoms appear by age 30, in the form of flashbacks, ushering a persistent identity fragmentation in individual differentiated opposed components, shaping a dissociative personality disorder, which was present for years taking a fluctuating and invalidating nature.

Discussion When a traumatic event occurs, acute dissociative reactions frequently appear, usually briefly, disappearing spontaneously afterwards. In this case, we can discern the persistence of the dissociative symptoms and the repercussion they had in the patient's functionality.

Conclusion The existence of a correlation between the duration of a chronic traumatic event and the persistence of dissociative symptoms in the evolution of a dissociative personality disorder is possible.

Keywords Dissociation; Trauma; Abuse; PTSD

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1311>

EV0982

Prevalence study of mental disorders in Georgian military personnel participating in peace-keeping missions

S. Giorgi*, T. Oniani, G. Nino, K. Giorgi, L. Estate

Ministry of Defence of Georgia, Psychological Recruitment and Monitoring Department, Tbilisi, Georgia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Due to the professional activities acute stress disorder and PTSD are most diffuse disorders among military servants. Number of studies revealed relationships between post-traumatic stress and depression, anxiety or somatic complaints.

Objective Though Georgian military personnel actively take part in the international peacekeeping missions since 2004 and no research was conducted to investigate the prevalence of above-mentioned disorders.

Aims Thus, this study aims to investigate the prevalence of PTSD, depression, anxiety and somatic complaints in the cohort of Georgian military servants.

Method The research participants were 2799 military servicemen who had been deployed on the 6 month long period to the peace-keeping missions and were screened for psychological problems after deployment. All of them were Caucasian males, with average age of 29.3 years. All participants were asked to complete a PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5), as well as a 15-item somatic subscale of the Patient History Questionnaire (PHQ-15), a 9-item depression subscale of the Patient History Questionnaire (PHQ-9), a 7-item anxiety subscale of the Patient History Questionnaire (GAD-7).