

EPP0491

Covid 19- consideration on separation and mourning ritualS. Cerino^{1*} and A. Amati²¹Sphere, ECOS - EU, Massa Martana, Italy and ²Psychiatry Department, University of Magna Graecia, Naples, Italy

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Introduction: During COVID 19 epidemic it has been interesting to observe the gradual transformation of the daily routine into death, sorrow and pain. The moment of transition from life to death was really changed by distressing for survivors who had to face with unexpected ways to live their mourning.

Objectives: The paper would like to analyze the mourning ritual during COVID 19 epidemic.

Methods: During COVID 19 tragedy victims and survivors have been first associated by the infection and then dramatically separated by its effects. It has been necessary to re-elaborate new procedures of separation from deceased, as far for laws prohibitions it was no longer possible to use the traditional ones.

Results: So a leaving “ritual” re-emerged very similar to the “crying ritual” of the Southern Italy folkloric culture. The traditional wailers have been substituted by the windows flash mobs trying to replace the forced absence of “pietas”, with a moment of positive sharing of physical distance between life and death, using sounds, songs, tools that always, in farming culture help to exorcise and take away death.

Conclusions: The relevant starting powerlessness to face the fast disease diffusion, its intrinsic seriousness, inspired surprising capabilities of immediate reaction and active mobilization in response to the attack suffered by Koerper and Leib (in Heidegger sense) which actualized in the research of a new “separation” dimension. In the end, as psychiatrists, we have to notice how this collectivization practice is actually a big distress container and wonder where and how this distress will finally arrive

Keywords: Mourning; Ritual craing; Grief; covid 19 emergency

EPP0490

Arts-based research in psychiatry: A way to the examination of the popular beliefs about mental disordersF. Pavez^{1,2*}¹Escuela Internacional De Doctorado, Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain and ²Suicide And Mental Health Research Group, University of Otago Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand

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Introduction: Research about the depictions of psychiatry and mental disorders in popular culture has been scarce and often lacks systematized research strategies. However, this tendency has changed in the last few years and it is now possible to find articles which investigate the social representations of mental illness through the analysis of the media, music, films, and other artistic manifestations. One possible indication of the emerging relevance of this topic is the inclusion of the MeSH term ‘Medicine in the

Arts’ in the database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine in 2018.

Objectives: To understand prevalent ideas regarding mental illness and psychiatry in a specific time and place by using artistic and cultural productions as data sources.

Methods: Content and Thematic Analysis

Results: In this communication I present examples from the content and thematic analysis of 7,777 Spanish Punk Songs (1981-2010) referring to psychoses, suicide and related behaviors, and other interesting issues for the psychiatric field.

Conclusions: The study of the products of popular culture can give us information about common ideas present in the social imaginary regarding mental disease. One advantage of this type of study is the public character of the data. In addition, the fact that artistic productions persist over time enables access to information which could not be gathered through other qualitative research designs. In this way, the products of popular culture could be seen as what I call ‘cultural fossils’, which can be ‘traced back’ to the historical time in which they were produced.

Keywords: medicine in the arts; social meanings of psychiatry; art-based research; depictions of mental disorders and psychiatry

EPP0491

The perceptions of turkish immigrants towards discrimination and racism during the last ten years: An empirical analysis of quantitative survey data

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Introduction: Turkish people immigrated to Germany initially as guest workers since the 1950s. Even though some Turkish immigrants resist to integrate culturally in order to preserve their traditions, those who immigrated during the last ten years considered themselves as part of the German society. It is hypothesized that Turkish immigrants experience more discrimination in the labor market and in education life since the early years of immigration. In addition, they feel more discriminated in comparison to immigrants from other nations.

Objectives: This paper aims to investigate the perceptions of Turkish immigrants towards discrimination in their daily lives. Besides, the relationship between being discriminated and having mental disorders is investigated.

Methods: 125 participants aged between 18 to 70 years were surveyed through a specific questionnaire. Moreover, face to face interviews were held to gain more insights into participants perception of discrimination. The relationship between being discriminated and having mental disorders was analyzed.

Results: The preliminary findings illustrate that while the perception of the elderly Turkish immigrants towards discrimination is higher, the younger immigrants feel more integrated and in the society. Turkish immigrants mostly experience discrimination in education life (27.3 %), labor market (30.8%), and while house seeking (50.3 %). 38.5 % participants also indicate that they felt very depressed and stressful after they experienced discrimination during the last ten years. Turkish immigrants (58 %) feel more discriminated in comparison to other immigrants.

Conclusions: The results of the study demonstrate that there is a relationship between having mental disorders and being discriminated in daily life as an immigrant.

Keywords: perceived discrimination; discrimination; Turkish immigrants

EPP0492

Mental health and immigration.

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Introduction: Immigration entails uprooting and this is always a destabilizing event. It includes disorders in family life and a radical break with culture, values, among others. These events create a situation of uncertainty that exacerbates stress and anxiety.

Objectives: Within this framework, we wanted to inquire about the state of mental health, and more specifically, about depression, in migrants.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out that includes 272 migrants from different countries of the world, during the months of August and September 2020, through an anonymous, voluntary and multiple response type online survey which included questions about sociodemographic aspects and the Beck Depression Inventory. The survey was published through social networks (Facebook and Whatapp) in migrant forums around the world, mostly Spanish-speaking, because the survey was published in Spanish.

Results: Of the 276 immigrants surveyed, an average age of 36.63 is seen. The 30% are single. The 30.79% are unemployed. 0.72% attended an immigrant reception centre. 99.63% have Spanish as mother tongue. 33.33% emigrated alone. The results of Beck's questionnaire, 28.98% have moderate/severe depression. Of the total respondents, 49.63% have been an immigrant for 1 to 5 years. The 85.14% were in a regular legal-immigration situation.

Conclusions: The immigrant population can be a group at risk for developing anxiety or depressive symptoms, especially when there is a situation of vulnerability and the necessary adaptation mechanisms for a satisfactory migration process cannot be guaranteed.

Keywords: mental health; Ulysses Syndrome; Beck Inventory; immigration

EPP0494

When healing becomes a burden: The feedback of tunisian psychiatrists

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Introduction: Psychiatry is a fascinating medical specialty. Many reasons may motivate early career doctors to choose this field. However, this experience could have a different impact on their quality of life and social functioning.

Objectives: we aimed to assess the impact of psychiatry as a medical career, on the psychiatrist's quality of life, and to evaluate their feedback on their experience and how it effects their life.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study of 68 psychiatrists. An E-questionnaire has been sent via a psychiatrist's closed groups on social media. We collected sociodemographic data, we also used the stress perceived scale, and we explored the quality of life using the SF-12 questionnaire.

Results: The participants were mostly females with a mean age of 32 years (range25-65). Only 10% of psychiatrists had psychiatric history mostly depression. Concerning substance use, 15% were smokers, 17% used alcohol, 10% smoked occasionally cannabis and 23 % used different psychotropic drugs. 73% our sample were interested in psychiatry during their studies. 60% of our population considered the role of psychiatrists ambiguous among other colleagues. A very high perceived stress was noted in 90 % of our sample. Physical health status was in the average of standard deviation wether mental health status was below average among psychiatrists. The most frustrating situation mentioned was the absence of intermediate structures to receive psychotic patients.

Conclusions: Tunisians psychiatrists are facing many obstacles during the practice of their job, that would transform their passion into demotivation and a desire to leave the country.

Keywords: psychiatrists; quality of life; perceived stress

EPP0495

Local and exhaustive study of transmission of detected psychopathological dimensions in family groups in the "albanova" area.

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Introduction: It is not known with certainty how different phenotypes are transmitted in groups of families divided into three generations.

Objectives: Having meticulously searched for terms of psychopathologic lexicon that best translated the sterile categorical diagnosis, we obtained three dimensional groups for all six families in the three generations.

Methods: We calculated the frequencies and percentages of the three dimensional groups for the three generations of families based on sex.

Results: The chi-square TEST attests a p-value = 0.049, statistically significant for the dimensional group "A". (Tab. 3)