Selected abstracts of the EAPM Annual Meeting

Sibiu, Romania
25-28 June 2014
13 - Psychotherapy versus drug therapy in somatoform disorders
Arimon H. M. a, Iamandescu I. B. a, Rulea C b
aUMF Carol Davila Bucharest, Romania
bUniversity Lucian Blaga Sibiu, Romania
Purpose: The study has proposed comparing the effectiveness of psychotherapy versus drug therapy in somatoform disorders, following the clinical reality in patient selection.
Methods: The study, controlled clinical trial, non-randomized, followed the evolution of two groups of patients diagnosed with somatoform disorders, the first group of 30 patients treated with hypnotherapy and cognitive-behavioral therapy, and the second, control group, of 33 patients treated with sertraline 100 mg/day. The treatment was conducted over a period of 3 months, and patients were followed up at 3 and 6 months after completion of therapy.
Results: After 3 months of treatment, improvements was comparable in the group treated by psychotherapy (73.33%) and in the control group (75.76%), also remission rate: 26.67% in the first group, respectively 24.24% in the control group (p = 0.83). At 6 months after completion of treatment, improvements were maintained at 53.33%, and remissions at 23.33% of patients treated with psychotherapy, while in control group, improvements were maintained at 21.21%, and remissions at 3.08% of patients (p = 0.003).
Conclusions: The study results suggest increased efficiency in the long term of psychotherapy versus drug therapy, in patients motivated and who are able to establish a good therapeutic relationship. Even in terms of recurrence, the symptoms have been much better managed by patients who followed a psychotherapy than those who received medication, the latter having the tendency to become psychologically addicted to the drug.

14 - Eating disorders investigated by the tomatis approach
Attal A.R. a, Bernavel V b, Di Girolamo G a, Gamberini L b, Moretti P b, Taccos D a
aMozart-Brain Lab Sint-Truiden Belgium
bUniversity of Aix-Marseille, France
Purpose: The study aims to evaluate the impact of eating disorders on the quality of life and to assess the effectiveness of the Tomatis approach in the treatment of eating disorders.
Methods: A total of 50 patients with eating disorders were randomly assigned to either the Tomatis group or the control group. The Tomatis approach consists of using auditory feedback to improve sound discrimination and enhance auditory processing. The control group received standard therapy. The study outcomes were assessed using questionnaires and clinical interviews.
Results: The Tomatis group showed significant improvements in self-esteem, body image, and quality of life compared to the control group. The results suggest that the Tomatis approach can be an effective intervention for improving the quality of life in patients with eating disorders.

15 - Beneficial Influences of music on choral performers
Avram C. L.
National Music University Bucharest, Romania
Purpose: The study aimed to investigate the effects of music on the psychological well-being and performance of choral performers.
Methods: A total of 100 performers were randomly assigned to either a music intervention group or a control group. The music intervention group listened to soothing music before each performance, while the control group did not. The study measured performance metrics such as vocal quality, harmony, and synchronization.
Results: The music intervention group showed significantly better performance metrics compared to the control group. The results suggest that music can have a positive influence on the performance of choral performers.
consequences of the own child getting a malignant affection are analyzed along with the protective resources, like social support, fate, hope by the means of participants discusse analysis.

37 - Psychological Defense and Cognitive Strategies in Thyroid Dysfunction Patients in Comorbidty with Depression
Bouleau E. L. a, Ilievicici P. I. a, Corneliu Moomu c a, Lucian Biagia University of Sibiu, Romania
Purpose: The description of a clinical model, from a psychosomatic and cognitive perspective, for depression-thyroid dysfunction (TD) comorbidity. The primary objective was to analyze defensive patterns in patients with TD compared with patients with other chronic diseases.

Methods: The study has descriptive design. There were two stages of the study: first stage regarded defensive style in chronic patients, and the second regarded complex psychological evaluation of patients with TD. 101 chronic patients, mean age 56±9.9 and 33 patients with TD; mean age 48±9.2 (23 hypothyroidism, 10 hyperthyroidism). Chronic patients were tested with DSQ40. TD patients were tested with DSQ40, PEF, YSQS-53, ABS2, HAS, HRSD and ATQ.

Results: The main difference identified between the chronic patients and patients with TD for the Mature Defensive Style: t=1.04 (one tailed), p=0.037. In relation to depression there are different dysfunctional cognitive strategies depending on the duration of the disease. We found an overlap with the statistical significance for functional negative emotions and developments in relation to the standard of scales for a longer duration of TD (1.51, n=18 n=15, p<0.034).

Conclusion: There is a difference in defensive style between chronically ill patients and TD patients for mature style. For reaction formation and evaluation higher scores were recorded in patients with TD. We found no significant differences compared with the scales assessed for TD patients (hypothyroidism/hyperthyroidism). The anxiety-depressive disorder in patients with TD is due to poor management of stressful situations and to inefficient assessments of life events, grafted on to a central system of irrational beliefs about self, people and life.

38 - Beliefs about emotions are associated with outcomes in irritable bowel syndrome
Bowers H
Royal Holloway University Of London, United Kingdom
Objective: To investigate the role of emotional suppression and beliefs about the incompetence of expressing and experiencing emotions in quality of life in Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) in line with a cognitive-behavioral model of IBS.

Methods: 99 participants with IBS completed a series of online questionnaires measuring beliefs about emotions, emotional suppression and IBS-related quality of life (including measures of distress and impact on daily living). Regression analyses were used to analyze whether emotional suppression and beliefs about emotional suppression statistically predict distress and impact on daily living in IBS.

Results: The analyses revealed that beliefs about emotions and emotional suppression can statistically predict distress and impact on daily living in participants with IBS, suggesting that those who believe expressing and experiencing emotions to be unacceptable demonstrate higher levels of distress and experience a greater impact of symptoms on their daily living.

Conclusion: These findings demonstrate that higher levels of emotional suppression and beliefs related to this suppression are associated with worse outcomes in IBS. These findings fit into the cognitive-behavioural model of medically unexplained symptoms and suggest a clinical benefit of targeting beliefs about emotions and emotional suppression in cognitive-behavioural therapies for IBS.

39 - The relation between psychopathology and post-migratory environmental risk factors for psychotic disorders in first-generation migrants: first results from the Italian study PEP-Ita ("Primo Episodio Psicotico - Italia")
Broca M a, Berardi D a, Berricione I b, Ferrari S a, Reggianni C a, Gazzetti E b, Chierzi F b, Storini V a, Triolo F a
a Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, Unit of Psychiatry, Alma Mater Studiorum- University of Bologna, Italy
b Department of Psychiatry, University of Modena & Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy

Purpose: Literature shows that migrants have a higher incidence of psychotic disorders; post-migratory social adversities and discrimination are considered the main environmental risk factors. A recent study of the Bologna Transcultural Psychiatric Team (BoTPT) suggested that psychotic disorders in migrants may have a peculiar psychopathological configuration, characterized by the prevalence of somatic symptoms over positive and negative symptoms. The aim of the present study is to explore the correlation between environmental risk factors and psychopathology in a sample of migrants with a first-episode psychosis.

Methods: Through the PEP-Ita (Primo Episodio Psicotico - Italia) study, an Italian multicentric research project exploring risk factors for first-episode psychosis in a population of first-generation migrants, we recruited 79 patients aged 18-64 between January 2012 and December 2013. Social adversities and perceived discrimination were recorded through the Migration History Questionnaire (MHQ), the Discrimination Interview and the Social Environment Assessment Tool (SEAT). The Association for Methodology and Documentation in Psychiatry (AMDP) system was used to assess the psychopathology: symptoms were pooled into eight psychopathological syndromes (positive, negative, depressive, manic, psychotic, obsessive-compulsive, hostility and somatic). T-student test was used to study the correlation between the scores of the eight syndromes and the environmental risk factors.

Results: Among the 79 patients currently recruited in the study, 27 have so far agreed and managed to answer our questionnaires. Those patients who recently perceived discrimination in at least three domains of life reported higher scores in the somatic syndromes (2.5±0.7 vs 0.3±0.8, p=0.056), and so did those who perceived an economic
54 - Factors Associated with Unplanned Endotracheal Tube Extubation in Adult Intensive Care Units - A Case-Control Study
Chou H., C., O., Hsui-Chen H.-L., O.

Kooshis General Hospital, Kooshis, Taiwan
Purpose: To examine the factors related to the unplanned endotracheal tube extubation (UETE).
Methods: This study was a retrospective case-control study. We used cases from adults ICUs from January to December of 2010. Among 1220 patients with endotracheal tube (ET), 57 patients were UTEE. We matched the 37 UTEE patients with planned ET based on gender, specialty, and dates of on-tube. Then we calculated needed sample size based on relation of sex (10 times of total number of variables). Finally, case and control groups composed of 37 and 94 patients, respectively. One-way ANOVA was used to examine the difference invariance among these groups. T-test was used to examine the mean difference between two groups. In addition, chi-square test was also employed to examine the association between two groups.
Results: Patients with conscious clear and restriction were statistically associated with UETE. Confusing patients was the second highest rate of UETE. On the contrary, coma and restriction patients were less likely related to UETE. Sedative medicine, pain control, and the models of ventilators were not statistically significant factors associated with UETE.
Conclusions: Conscious clear is the most important predictor of UETE. Communication with such patients is extremely important in preventing UETE. Once the UETE happened, medical professionals should re-on the tracheal tube as soon as possible to assure patients' safety.

55 - Psychiatry in the emergency: analysis of 3032 urgent first assessments at the Modena (Italy) University Hospital
Ciacia G., Mattei G., Martire L., Rigatelli M.
University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

Objective: Urgent psychiatric assessments are a challenging matter in Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (CLP), which features that may be distinctive to in other CLP activities. The aim of the present study was to describe and analyze urgent psychiatric referrals at the CLP Service at the Modena University Hospital to recognize useful recurrences and specificities.
Methods: Clinical and non-clinical data of urgent referrals performed at the Modena CLP Service between 2000 and 2012 were collected and analyzed statistically. The database included: socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for referral, medical and psychiatric history, outcome of consultation.
Results: In the considered range of time, referrals addressed in emergency to the CLP Service were 3032 (24.4% of the 12404 total referrals), mostly coming from the medical wards (35.3%). Patients were only slightly most frequently females (54.02%), with a mean age of 33.62 years (SD = 16.24), most frequently retired (40.20%) and living with own family (54.32%). The most common reason for referral was agitation (14.88%), while the most frequent psychiatric diagnosis was depression (18.57%). Psychiatric history was negative for most patients (63.79%) but 60.49% of patients were all the same assuming psychiatric drugs. A psychotropic medication was advised in the 66.26% of cases, and admission to psychiatric ward in the 7.79%.
Conclusions: The analysis of CLP Service activity may suggest clinical and organizational interventions to improve performance and management of medical-psychiatric comorbidity and bio-psycho-social complexity of general hospital inpatients.

56 - The "Structured Phenomenological Hypnotic Protocol" (SPHP) for treatment of chronic pain. Case reports
Claramella A., Micco B., Rossi M., Rossi S.
Health Psychology, University of Pisa, Italy;
Gift Institute for Integrative Medicine, Pisa, Italy

Introduction. Clinical and experimental research literature indicates hypnosis is very useful for severe and persistent pain although it is not widely used (Patterson DR and Jensen MP., 2003; Jensen MP., 2009). It is not yet clear whether the hypnotic analog of analgesia depends on the degree of individual susceptibility (Mills LS, 2008; 2010).
Methods. Subjects, before enrolling to hypnosis treatment for chronic pain, were evaluated using a Stanford form A. The hypnotis treatment consists of four sessions administered every 14 days. This SPHP includes: (1) Rapid Induction Analgesia (RIA, Barber, 1977); (2) Symptom Transformation (ST), (3) Symptom Modulation (SM), (4) Dissociation (D). The pain was evaluated before and after each session using QUID and VAS. Results. Of the sixteen patients with chronic pain (2 cancer (CP), 7 fibromyalgia (FP), 7 migraine (MP)) only 6 have gone beyond the first evaluation. Cancer (CP) patients had highest hypnotic susceptibility which was no effect on the SPHP analgesia (z value=0.30). CP showed a progressive analgesia (VAS of 6,2,3) unlike MP that have a worse pain after SM (VAS +3.25). ST is the more effective in controlling pain in the FP (VAS of 6 for FP, 2 for CP and 2.8 for MP) while RIA was more effective in CP (VAS of 2 for FP, 6 for CP and 2 for MP). Conclusions. This is a preliminary evaluation of SPHP for analgesia. No long lasting effect have been found of SPHS but a different weighting was observed between phenomenological response.

57 - Psychological variables correlated with the onset of psychosomatic symptoms in youngsters
Clia D., Diaconescu E., Pavea-Velea O.
University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" Department of Medical Psychology, Bucharest, Romania

Purpose This study aimed to investigate the possible correlations between several psychological variables and the onset of psychosomatic symptoms (PSS) in an apparently healthy sample of youngsters.
Method The design of the study was transversal. Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Questionnaire (1), Kobasa's Hardiness Test (2), Scheier's Optimism Test (3), Schwarzer's General Self Efficacy Scale (4), Rotter's Locus of Control Scale (5), Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence Scale (6), Zigmond & Snaith's Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (7) and Giessen Complaint Questionnaire (8) were...
mechanisms of compliance and the factors that influence the patients is vital.

Results: Increasing the complexity of the treatment regime results, usually in a decrease in patient compliance. Non-compliance with medication, diet or reduced effectiveness of fluid restrictions exposure the patient to a clinic stabilization that could lead to the amplification of cardiac symptoms. The information and beliefs affect particularly non-pharmacologic treatment. To identify what the patients think in relation to their treatment is therefore important in advising and educating patients with cardiac disease.

There are many different ways in which patients become partially compliant: omit to purchase medicines, forget to take a drug / follow a diet / doing physical exercises, forget to discontinue the administration of a medication, take the medication at a wrong time, take an extra dose, stop treatment too early, treatment is different from one day to the next and so on.

Also, patients with chronic cardiovascular disease have a higher prevalence of depression and the patients with symptoms of depression are more prone to having adherence problems, their ability to be motivated to adapt to a chronic disease is low.

Conclusion: Adherence to treatment is often seen as the most important result of educating patients. The aims of education are to motivate the patient to comply with the prescribed treatment and adopt the non-adherent behaviors.

In conclusion, management programs in heart disease may positively influence compliance and behavior in relation to the patient's health care. Important component of these programs are education done with patience, collaboration with professionals in health care and psycho-social support.

61 - Psyche versus Some: about Body-Soul relationship in western culture. An history of a paradigm shift
godson a.t.
babes-bolyai university, cluj-napoca, romania

Greek Orphism and Plato's philosophy have introduced in Christianity an asymmetrical relationship between body and soul: the soul was considered to be good, whereas the body bad. Occidental philosophy has begun to displace the equilibrium of this relationship in the context of the modern world through the idea of immanence and through Hegel's powerful idea of otherness and the body has become the material image of the soul for another.

French phenomenology excels in drawing the consequences deriving from this Kantian Hegelian perspicacity upon the soul (consciousness), otherness and body. But, by far, one of the most radical interpretations is the put forward by Freud's psychoanalysis. Freud has discovered that the psychological parasympathetic takes place in conformity with the trajectory of the different names of the parts of the body and not with the trajectory of nerves. In this way he discovered a body made of words, a body of language. The body enters the sphere of communication and the one which imposes the "speaking" of certain languages is society. The body becomes an artifact as well as in the plastic surgeries undertaken by Orlan or in the performance of Stelart and other experiments of this type. In this aesthetic self-representation the body is taken as starting point of communication. Which means that here we are facing a signifier which signifies itself, a simulacra (Baudrillard). And this new model of simulacra signifies the new model of body: the prosthetic body.

62 - Particularities of a prostate cancer screening
Caman R
"iuliu Hatieganu" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Knowing the characteristics of prostate cancer screening brings important information for a good medical practice and for program efficiency improvement.

The prostate cancer screening strategy can combine the clinical examination and prostate specific antigen (PSA) tests with different regimes of their application in order to obtain a maximum of benefits. For the identification, analysis and comparison of the potential screening strategies, adequate epidemiological studies, which can reflect the real condition of the male screened population, must be used.

Prostate cancer screening poses difficulty in the interpretation and particularly in the evaluation of the results also for those that are false and real, especially the real positive. These aspects generate in practice different situations, difficult to manage with a tendency to over-diagnosis and over-treatment of patients identified by the screening program. On the other hand, for a prostate screening program evaluation to be comprehensive, the analysis should take into account the consequences of the impairment of the patient's quality of life.

The processes for achieving an efficient prostate cancer screening program involves a dynamic mechanism of evaluation, innovation, implementation, conducting epidemiological surveillance and studies regarding the population's healthiness.

63 - The impact of non-ecological environments on human health
Cornutiu G
University of Oradea, Clinic of Psychiatry, Romania

In this paper the general-biological premises of the interaction between the environment and the human being are addressed first. Afterwards, the existence of an ecological pathogenesis and pathology is inferred, with definite clinical and prevalential arguments. Ultimately, the paper cautions about the need to involve all social decision factors and various specialists in monitoring the evolution of the human ecological environment.

64 - "INTERMED self assessment study: developing an instrument for evaluation of biopsychosocial complexity"
Corradini G a, Gentile A a, Ghidoni A a, Ferrari S a, Paderni S a, Piemonte C a
Department of Diagnostic and Clinical Medicine, and Public Health; section of Psychiatry; University of Modena & Reggio Emilia, Italy

Introduction: The intermed method was created to identify patients with multiple care risks, needs and negative health outcomes, in order to assess their biopsychosocial complexity as a first step towards integrated care. Until now, it was based on a face-to-face interview (IM-CAG). Several studies in the last decades have confirmed its face-validity and reliability. A self-
assessment version was derived (IM-SA) providing a complementary tool for clinical and research applications.

Aims: Preliminary evaluation of IM-SA's predictive validity, in comparison to IM-CAG's.

Methods: 100 outpatients with liver disorder from local outpatients clinics of the Moderna University Hospital underwent the protocol of evaluation, including: IM-SA, IM-CAG, CIIRS, HADS, SF-36, EuroQol. Clinical and sociodemographic data were also collected for all patients. After a first evaluation at the baseline, a follow-up was performed after 3 and 6 months, that included SF-36, EuroQol and health care utilization indices.

Results. A comparison between IM-CAG and IMSA has stressed statistically significant differences concerning all the scores except for the ones regarding the historical dimension. IM-SA is significantly connected to SF-36 (p-value= 0.021; linear regression coefficient= -0.057) and EuroQol 5 Item (p-value= 0.012; linear regression coefficient= 3.101). No significant variances were found between SF-36 (T2-T0) and both intermed tools.

Conclusions. Both intermed instruments, IM-CAG and IM-SA, were able to identify complex patients. By comparing the differences between IM-SA and IM-CAG scores, it seems that patients undergo their psychophysical conditions. The preliminary results found, however, suggest IMSA reliability. Further Investigations will be necessary.

65 - Interceptive awareness and resting heart rate variability in women
Costa R
ISPA, Instituto Universitário, Unidade De Investigação Em Eco-Etiologia, Lisbon, Portugal

Purpose: To test the hypothesis that greater resting heart rate variability (HRV) is associated with better interceptive awareness in women.

Methods: Thirty-four women participated in the study (mean age = 22.76, SD = 3.77). From a five-minute recording of resting heart rate, several time and frequency-domain measures of HRV were calculated: high-frequency HRV (HF), low-frequency HRV (LF), standard deviation of NN intervals (SDNN), root mean square of differences between adjacent NNs (RMSSD), number of pairs of successive NNs differing more than 50 ms (NN50), percentage of NN50 (pNN50), and standard deviation of heart rate (STD HR). Interceptive awareness was assessed through a heartbeat perception task.

Results: Interception correlated directly with almost all time-domain measures of HRV: SDNN (r = -.41, p = .017), RMSSD (r = .39, p = .025), NN50 (r = .34, p = .046), pNN50 (r = .40, p = .021). Interception did not correlate with STD HR (r = .18, p = .29) nor with the frequency-domain measures: HF (r = .30, p = .09), LF (r = .28, p = .11).

Conclusion: The results support the view that resting HRV (an index of emotion regulation, associated with physical and mental health) tends to greater among women with more accurate awareness of bodily responses.

66 - Anxiety and bronchoscopic examination: is there a link?
Crisan C, Nuna M, Pop M, Sabau L, Vremariu F
University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iuliu Hatieganu, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Department of Psychiatry and Pediatric Psychiatry, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Emergency County Hospital, Department of Pneumology, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Emergency County Hospital, Department of Pneumology, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Hôpital Fribourgeois Riaz, Swiss

Purpose: To evaluate the level of anxiety in patients undergoing diagnostic bronchoscopy for lung cancer in the Emergency County Hospital Cluj-Napoca, Department of Pneumology.

Methods: 50 patients (18 women-36% and 32 men-64%) aged between 29 and 65 years (mean=52.28, SD=9.58) participated in this study. A semi-structured interview, on data collected demographic data. We followed physiological indicators of anxiety (blood pressure, heart rate) before, during and after bronchoscopic examination. ECG was performed before and after bronchoscopy. We evaluated the subjective anxiety using State Anxiety Inventory (STAI-X1) and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-X2).

Results: The level of subjective anxiety (measured by STAI-X1) after bronchoscopic examination was significantly lower (t(49)=7.11, p<0.01). Evaluating objective and through physiological indicators, our results showed that the heart rate increased significantly from pre-intervention to intervention and decreased significantly from intervention to post-intervention (p<0.016). The results were similar for systolic and diastolic blood pressure (p<0.016). There was no significant correlation between subjective and objective anxiety before or after procedure (p=0.001). There were significant differences between females and males in terms of heart rate during bronchoscopy procedure (p=0.006). Patients with previous information about the procedure were more anxious than those who read about it (p=0.013). Patients knew the reason for this invasive examination and those who received standardized explanations about the procedure were less anxious (p=0.001, respectively p=0.020). We didn't find a correlation between the level of subjective anxiety and cooperation during sedation bronchoscopy.

Conclusion: Even if the bronchoscopy is considered a minimal invasive procedure with no need for a full period of recovery, it is accomplished by anxiety.

67 - Culture bound aspects and multidisciplinary approach of anxiety and depression
Crisan M, Dudaia D, Miculita I
University Of Medicine And Pharmacy Iuliu Hatieganu, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Purpose: to emphasize culture specific and different approaches of anxiety and depression in some somatic diseases, who seem to be from diverse spectra, apparently without any obvious connection.

90 - „Primary biliary cirrhosis “- a stigmatizing diagnosis term? A qualitative study
Feige A a, Lohse A.W. a, Löw B b, Rose M c, Schramm C a, Wahl I a, Weiler-Norman C b, Wilke S c
a Department of Gerontopsychiatry and psychotherapy, Asklepios Klinik Nord Ochsenzoll, Hamburg, Germany;
b Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany;
c Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf & Schön Klinik Hamburg Elb, Hamburg, Germany;
d Medical Department, Division of Psychosomatic Medicine, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany.
Purpose: Primary biliary cirrhosis is an autoimmune liver disease which generally progresses slowly, and can lead to liver cirrhosis. About one third of patients does not sufficiently respond to treatment with ursodeoxycholic acid. They can develop a progressing disease with the risk of liver cirrhosis. Thus, the diagnosis term primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) suggests a disease stage which is not present in the majority of patients. We aimed to assess the meaning of this term to the patients illness perceptions.
Methods: Twelve female PBC-patients of the Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, participated in a semi-structured interview. They described their subjective associations to the term PBC, their expectations of others associations, and their experiences with others reactions on the term. The patients ideas of the diseases cause as well as their assumed ideas of others were assessed.
Interviews were evaluated using the qualitative content analysis of Mayring (2008).
Results: Patients (mean age: 52; 21-70) knew their PBC-diagnosis for five months on average (1 day - 2.5 years). Alcohol was the immediate association of five patients when receiving the diagnosis. Three patients reported physicians had broached the issue of alcohol consumption due to increased liver blood values. Two thirds of patients reported their acquaintances had associated alcohol with the PBC-diagnosis. Patients had to face comments such as only alcoholics get liver cirrhosis. Four patients attributed the diseases cause to medication; heredity, infection, lifestyle, and stress were also considered. The majority of patients expected others to consider alcohol consumption as the diseases cause. Patients associated cirrhosis with ultimate destination, liver collapse, death sentence.
Conclusion: The term cirrhosis is associated with deadly consequences by PBC-patients, and may promote their stigmatization as an alcoholic. Findings suggest to critically question the suitability of this diagnosis term.

91 - Clinical-based research on complexity: application of the INTERMED method
Ferrari S a, Boenink A b, Soellner W c
a University Of Modena & Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy;
b Vume University Medical Centre Amsterdam, Netherlands;
c Dept. For Psychosomatic Medicine, University Hospital Heidelberg, Germany
INTERMED is a method to assess biopsychosocial case complexity and a screening instrument to identify patients with multiple care needs. It is based on an interview, brief and easy to use, that can be conducted by different health care professionals. Various studies in the last 12 years have confirmed its face validity and reliability as a clinimetric tool. It can be used for clinical aims, to support integrated care, but also for training and research scopes, especially within CLP contexts, since it contributes to interdisciplinary communication and has a pragmatic, clear-cut structure.
Its structure, possible applications, limitations and strengths will be described in the presentation. The symposium will then offer examples of clinical application of the INTERMED method: one is the ongoing study on the self-assessment version of the instrument, IMS; preliminary results of this multicentric international study will be presented and discussed; a contribution about how to deal with complex patients, and potentialities of the INTERMED method in this, will be also offered; and finally applications of the use of INTERMED in dealing with transplant patients will be reported, as result of another multicentric research project promoted by the INTERMED working group.
Participants to the symposium are expected to learn about the theory and clinical-research applications of the intermed method.

92 - Intervention cognitive strategies in neurosurgical patients. Case study
Filip C a, Mara D a, Saceleanu A a, Saceleanu V a
a Neurosurgery and Neurological Department, County Clinical Emergency Hospital Sibiu, Romania;
b Faculty of Law, Department of Private Law and Educational Sciences, Lucian Blaga University Sibiu, Romania;
c County Clinical Emergency Hospital Sibiu, Romania
Purpose: Rehabilitation of people with different disabilities resulted after some diseases represents an objective pursued by specialists from many areas like medicine, psychology, pedagogy, psychopedagogy, sociology.
Methods: Instrumental Enriching Program (Feuerstein method) is made up of a set of exercises divided into 14 instruments, which are used as means for developing mental abilities. The instruments do not have disciplinary contents, because they do not target specific knowledge acquisition but aim at acquiring mental abilities and concepts using acquisition facilitation capacities of an instrument, which may result from the appropriate utilization of an instrument or from the strengthening of its effects.
Results: The treatment focused on the acquisition of behavior capacities that may result from the use of an instrument, while the strengthening of its effects may produce the additional cognitive skills of the person.
Conclusion: The purpose of our intervention was to change the intrapsychic actions and behaviors, making the patient feel more competent in the situation where he was submitted.

93 - Special people
Fita I.G. a, Ana A b, Carolei I c, Neagoe A d, Carol I c, Bucurescot E e, Gr.T.P. f, Romania
Psychosomatic care of special people. It is a process of partnership, rather than a measure of care. This process is divided into two parts: diagnosis and treatment. Diagnosis helps the person to find out the source of his disorder, while treatment helps to reduce the patient’s symptoms and to improve the quality of life. The special people are those who have mental disorders, chronic diseases, or who have a history of addiction. They are usually characterized by their difficult behavior, which can lead to conflicts with others. In addition, they are often accompanied by emotional problems, such as anxiety, depression, and hopelessness. The goal of the treatment is to help the person to live a more fulfilling life, by improving their coping strategies and by reducing their dependence on drugs or substances.

Psychologische Medizin 36
25. Jahrgang 2014, Nummer 1, EAPM Suppl