Great parents are traumatized by the unexpected death of one of their twins little sons!

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Introduction: If death is only an "accident of life", according to the word of Bichat, then it can be brutal, unexpected and traumatic

Objectives: We will show here the particular relationship between these particular children and their grandparents which will lead us to understand to a certain extent the trauma of this unexpected death.

Methods: Exploitation and analysis of the patient file.

Results: M 73 years and F 63-years are the grandparents of J and his twin little sons! M-F took care of their little sons with kindness. The day of the operation, M accompanied J. A few minutes after the doctor announce the death of J after the anesthesia. It was a shock said M. F was inconsolable and their daughter was stronger. M and F are received in psychiatric one month after the death of J. They have since the death a reviviscence syndrome. F also presents an anxio-depressive syndrome.

Conclusions: M-F took care of their little sons with kindness. The intensity of investment of this relationship with these twins testifies to the shock received by M and his wife to the unexpected and brutal announcement of the death of J on the operating table. F and M suffer from post traumatic stress disorder. This text, showing the special relationship between these grandparents and their twin little sons, also raises the problem of traumatic death.

Conflict of interest: No
Keywords: grandparents; twins; traumatic death

EPV0966
The ability to use computer brain interfaces as an additional diagnostic procedure for post-traumatic stress disorder

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Introduction: The development of diagnostic procedures for various diseases and conditions is an important task of scientific research in psychiatry.

Objectives: The aim of this work was evaluation of possibility of using brain computer interfaces as method of instrumental diagnostics post-traumatic stress disorder.

Methods: The study involved 84 male, including 33 practically healthy persons; 23 persons with post-traumatic stress disorder, 28 alcohol abused with acute stress reaction in the past. Methods: psychopathological, Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT); Mezzich quality of life scale, civilian version of the Mississippi Scale (MS) for the evaluation of post-traumatic reactions in adaptation by NV Tarabrina; The MindWave MW001 single-channel NeuroSky Inc neural headset with MindWay Shulte application and MindRec software was used to evaluate attention and relaxation during the study.

Results: The data were processed using mathematical statistics. In the first phase of the work, the validity of the formation of qualitatively different comparison groups was verified by using quantified assessments of the severity of post-stress reactions, alcohol-related disorders and quality of life. The second was devoted to the evaluation of attention and relaxation indices using the single-channel MindWave MW001 NeuroSky Inc. The evaluation of these indicators was carried out in two qualitatively different states: in a state of calm wakefulness and in a state of mental load (work with Shulte tables). As a result BCI (such as MindWave MW001) using established as a method of instrumental diagnostics of poststress disorders and comorbid conditions.

Conclusions: Main and additional neuropsychological markers of poststress disorders (compared to alcohol abuse) were shown.

Conflict of interest: No
Keywords: comorbid conditions; post-traumatic stress disorder; diagnosis

EPV0967
"You have to suffer": traumatic stress as a consequence of institutional violence in obstetrics.

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**Introduction:** Women in labor in Kyrgyzstan experience violence from obstetricians from the moment of early pregnancy till childbirth. The violence toward pregnant women and during labor process is normalized by a daily routine aggressive communication with future mothers in maternity hospitals in the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to explore the forms of institutional violence in obstetrics through the real stories of women, gynecologists, and the psychotherapists, working with traumatic consequences in the women experienced violence.

**Methods:** To achieve this goal, in-depth interviews have been collected from 10 women, 5 obstetricians – gynecologists, and 7 psychiatrists, thematic analyses was used as the main method.

**Results:** The most frequent forms of institutional violence in maternity hospitals of the Kyrgyz Republic were forcing to pay for childbirth, verbal humiliations, dehumanizing of labor process, invasive practices without consent, denial of medical care, unnecessary use of medication. The consequences of the violence include such disorders as posttraumatic stress disorder, postpartum depression, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, and chronic changes of personality as the result of the trauma experienced by the women in labor.

**Conclusions:** The violence in maternal hospitals is structuralized and institutionalized; it is a real bulling towards women and newborn babies. Among health consequences of institutional violence in maternal hospitals of the Kyrgyz Republic we would like to underline a postpartum stress disorder, which is difficult to diagnose because of its clinical picture, and difficult to treat because of lactation period.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** violence; Traumatic stress; physical abuse; women in labor

**EPV0968**

I am not stressed, i am just ill: pathomorphosis of PTSD symptoms in Osh survivors.

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**Introduction:** Social crises in the Kyrgyz Republic are often due to the wide-spread official corruption and penetration of organized crime into government structures. The consequences of one of those crises exist up to nowadays.

**Objectives:** To explore the dynamics of the symptoms of measurable level of traumatic stress in Osh events survivors.

**Methods:** Repeated measures design was used to assess the level of traumatic stress, dissociative and somatic symptoms in 250 respondents in 2010, 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2018. A battery of psychological tools, including scales of traumatic stress, dissociation, semantic differential, and survey to determine the preferable address for receiving help was used in the research was used repeatedly in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2018.

**Results:** PTSD symptoms in men are transformed into somatic symptoms and related disorders, the most frequent one was illness anxiety disorder; while PTSD symptoms in women were converted into either possession disorder or conversion symptoms. There was found a strong significant correlation (r=0.78) between the score of somatic scale symptoms in 2017 and the level of PTSD symptoms in 2011.

**Conclusions:** Somatic symptoms and related disorders among our participants are associated with PTSD. Patients with conversion symptoms without any other symptoms of PTSD should be treated as patients with PTSD.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** Traumatic stress; conversion symptoms; pathomorphosis

**EPV0970**

Cannabinoids effects in anxiety symptoms of PTSD: literature review and case report.

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**Introduction:** Standardized first-line treatments of PTSD according to clinical guidelines are SSRIs and psychotherapy. In our clinical experience it is common to observe that symptoms of anxiety are treatment-resistant during onset, what is more patients resort to alternative stress management strategies, including self-medication with cannabis. Given the current legal regulation of medical use of cannabinoids in different countries numerous studies about its effects have been published.

**Objectives:** To analyse existing evidence regarding the use of cannabinoids in PTSD.

**Methods:** We present a case report and a review of the relevant literature which address the potential anxiolytic effects of cannabis and its potential indication in the PTSD is carried out.

**Results:** Evidence suggests that the indication of cannabis in the PTSD could be potentially beneficial due to its effects on the endocannabinoid system. However, many of the studies present methodological limitations inherent to their observational or case series design. Furthermore, no conclusive results can be found regarding the benefits and harms of cannabinoids long-term use. In the aforementioned case report, through self-medication with cannabis our patient achieved better control of anxiety.

**Conclusions:** It is not possible to establish a solid recommendation of use of cannabinoids in cases of PTSD given the limited evidence available. However, our review shows the importance of understanding the role of toxic consumption in each case and to perform an individual the risk assessment.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** New treatments; Cannabinoids; PTSD; Anxiety

**EPV0971**

Correlations of family health deterioration and poststress psychological maladaptation in combatants

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**Introduction:** Psychological effects of combatants’s participation in hostilities have negative impact on their family relations.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** Traumatic stress; conversion symptoms; pathomorphosis

**EPV0970**

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