

Conclusions Cultural factors such as level of comfort and communication in the patient's language play a central role in diagnosis and treatment. This study highlights the importance of culture in psychiatric diagnosis and the role of cultural competency for mental health providers.

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EW163

Case report: Hallucinations as depressive equivalents

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We comment the case of a 12 years old girl who started with visual and auditive hallucinations. Hallucinations are not a common symptom between children. They may also be linked to many conditions, some of them with poor outcome as schizophrenia. Symptoms appeared in a short time, after a previous normal development. She talked about a man who followed her and that was always behind, she also had heard some insults of undetermined voices. These symptoms were just of one-month duration and made her feel anxious and very afraid. After a normal organical study and a first proposal of medication they asked for our consultation. We found that the patient was alone at home every afternoon. Family, from other country, hadn't any social support, and the father had had to travel away some days before the child began to suffer hallucinations. Suspecting an affective disorder as the basis of anxious symptoms, and hallucinations as a cultural presentation of them, we started with a social intervention mixed with support therapy. After some sessions the patient could talk about her loneliness and fears, disappearing the other symptoms. We will resume this case and literature about other cultural presentations that may difficult diagnosis or treatment.

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EW164

Gender differences in the manifestation of brain fog, depression and indices of anxiety among secondary school students in Nigeria

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Introduction Secondary school students in Nigeria are under intense pressure to perform well in their academics so as to have competitive advantage in advancing their studies. This pressure has been linked to western derived psycho-pathologies such as depression, anxiety and culture bound syndrome such as brain fog syndrome.

Aim To examine gender differences in the manifestation of brain-fog syndrome, depression, and anxieties among students about to participate in Junior Secondary Certificate Examination (JSCE) and West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) in Nigeria.

Methods Two hundred and nine (209) students (X age = 14.27, SD = 2.18) were administered a battery of tests comprising of the Brain Fog Syndrome Scale, Brain Fog Propensity Scale, State

Trait Anxiety Inventory, Patient Health Questionnaire, Mathematics Anxiety Inventory and Test Anxiety Inventory. The data was subjected to a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA).

Results The result showed no significant gender differences in the manifestation of brain-fog syndrome, depression, and anxieties, $F(6, 202) = 0.947, P \geq 0.01$; Pillai's Trace = 0.03, partial $\eta^2 = 0.02$. In consonance with earlier studies, males reported higher brain fog mean scores than female participants (X = 5.46, SD = 2.06; X = 4.88, SD = 2.43).

Conclusions The study has shown that adolescents who are about to take their final examinations manifest brain fog propensity and go on to manifest symptoms of the brain fog syndrome. But, there is no significant gender difference in the manifestation of brain fog syndrome among males and females.

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EW165

A brief exploratory synthesis of portrayal of mental health issues in the script and characters of TV series Wallander (Swedish Version)

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Introduction The modern Swedish crime drama series Wallander by Henning Mankell presents a good portrayal of mental health issues in 21st century post modern world, including the contribution of biological, psychological and social issues in predisposing, perpetuating and maintaining them.

Aim The aim of the exploratory synthesis is to study the characters in Wallander focusing on the portrayal of their mental health with a view on formulating biological, psychological and social factors that play a role in their development. Furthermore, mental health is reviewed in first world culture acclimatizing itself to the themes emerging from post-modern globalised world.

Method The episodes of Wallander (Swedish Version) are reviewed focusing on the characters and the plots for each episode matching them with mental health diagnoses offered in International classification of diseases.

Discussion The results are collated and a general commentary is offered on the observations and motifs revealed in the portrayal. The focus will be on individual character formulations (both recurring main characters as well other side characters). In addition, there is a commentary on contributing to mental health problems in a post-modern industrial society.

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EW167

Religious and spiritual implication in the assessment and management of bipolar disorder

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Introduction Religion/spirituality and medicine have been related in one way or another since the beginning of our know History. Patients' beliefs, values and practices influence the way