EPV0510

The varieties of delusional syndrome of possession in schizophrenia

O. Borisova[1], G. Kopeyko[1], E. Gedevani[2]*, I. Samsonov[1] and V. Kaleda[3]

[1]Investigation Group Of Specific Psychopathological Forms At Department Of Youth Psychiatry, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution «Mental Health Research Center», Moscow, Russian Federation; [2]Researching Group Of Specific Forms Of Mental Disorders, FSBSI Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation and [3]Department Of Youth Psychiatry, FSBSI «Mental Health Research Centre», Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2040

Introduction: Delusional Syndrome of Possession in schizophrenia (DSPS) is insufficiently explored. Although it characterized by significant severity of clinical state and resistance to psychopharmacotherapy, and may be accompanied by high social risks.
Objectives: To carry out clinical and psychopathological differentiation of DSPS and to define its personalized diagnostic and prognostic criteria.
Methods: 66 patients with DSPS were observed (F20.0, F20.01, F20.02 according to ICD-10) by psychopathological, psychometrical and statistical methods.
Results: Persistent delusional conviction of patient in invasion of certain «spiritual being» (demonic or divine) inside of the body and soul is the specific core of DSPS. The psychotic episode with DSPS has similar pattern with paranoid syndrome of Kandinsky–Clérambault. Although, the structure of the syndrome is varying, and characterized by predominance of hallucinatory or delusion symptoms. According to these varieties two different types of DSPS were identified, which were observed in continuous or paroxysmal course of disease. The forms of destructive delusional behavior were also different for both of these types.
Conclusions: Delusional Syndrome of Possession in schizophrenia (DSPS) is complex and diverse phenomenon, due to religious content of delusional disorders, which occurs in specific psychopathological structure of psychotic state. This fact may cause controversy both in psychiatric practice and in religious communities. So, the obtained data could be important for social and treatment predicting, as well as for pastoral counseling.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: schizophrénia; possession; religious delusions; psychopathology

EPV0511

Clinical features of pathological pseudoreligiosity in patients with mental disorders

O. Borisova[1]*, G. Kopeyko[1], E. Gedevani[1] and V. Kaleda[2]

[1]Investigation Group Of Specific Psychopathological Forms At Department Of Youth Psychiatry, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution «Mental Health Research Center», Moscow, Russian Federation and [2]Department Of Youth Psychiatry, FSBSI «Mental Health Research Centre», Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2041

Introduction: The term pathological pseudoreligiosity (PPR) has been chosen for description of mental disorders with religious content (MDRC), accompanied with distortion of acceptance and assimilation of religious convictions, and with significant changes in patient's religious behavior and way of life.
Objectives: To assess the entire spectrum of mental pathology with religious content and relate it to the depth of mental disorder.
Methods: 857 patients (300 males, 557 females), with religious worldview and mental disorders were observed with psychopathological and follow-up methods.
Results: The pathological pseudoreligiosity was detected in 326 patients – 38%. Follow-up period estimated mean 9,5 years. Next mental disorders with religious content were identified and described. Specific PPR types were correlated with register of the depth of mental disorder (K. Schneider):

Types of PPR	Pts		The register of mental disorders
Toxic faith	6	1,8%	Personality disorders
Anorexia due to overvalued religious convictions	12	3,7%	Neurotic register
Depressive with congruent religious ideas of sinfulness, feeling of being abandoned by God	63	19,3%	Affective register
Depressive states with overvalued doubts of belief choice.	11	3,4%	
Overvalued religious behavior	13	4%	Affective-delusional
Delusion of spiritual hypochondria	7	2,2%	Delusional
Eschatological delusion	21	6,4%	
Anorexia in the form of delusional behavior with religious contents	11	3,4%	Hallucinatory-delusional
Apocalyptic delusion	32	9,8%	
Religious delusion	138	42,3%	
Religious standing, stiffening, mutism	4	1,2%	Catatonic
Fragmentary religious ideas	8	2,5%	Organic

Conclusions: Management and treatment of patients suffering from MDRC with pathological pseudoreligiosity requires a particular approach. The consideration must be given to religious content of mental disorders and to clinical specifics of these disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: psychopathology; religious delusions; pathological pseudoreligiosity

EPV0512

On social psychopathology: Example with German justice

M. Michailov[1]*, E. Neu[1], U. Welscher[1], A. Gerdzhikov[1], J. Foltinova[2], V. Foltin[3], M. Holler[4] and G. Weber[5]

[1]Pharmaco-physiology, Inst. Umweltmedizin (IUM) c/o ICSD/IAS e. V., POB 340316, 80100 M. (Int.Council Sci.Develop./Int.Acad.Sci.

Berlin-Innsbruck-Muenchen-NewDelhi-Paris-Sofia-Vienna), Muenchen, Germany; [2]Fac. Medicine, Univ. Bratislava, Bratislava, Slovak Republic; [3]Of Health & Social Work, St. Elizabeth Univ., Bratislava, Slovak Republic; [4]Fac. Economics (dean), Univ. Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany and [5]Fac. Psychology (dean), Univ. Luxemburg & Vienna, Vienna, Austria
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2042

Introduction: INTRODUCTION-OBJECTIVES. Similar to philosophy (regina-scientiarum) is psychiatry fundamental-discipline for all-medical&social sciences. Immanuel KANT: Primus inter pares of ARISTOTELES&PLATON considered over 200years ago physiological and pragmatic anthropology-[1]. Social physiology is given-[3-4]. Consideration of social-psychopathology in German-justice-[2].
Objectives: REFERENCES. [1]-Kant,I: BdXI,371-393, BdXII,399,625-638:Suhrkamp-TB-Wiss. [2]-Neu,E/Michailov, M. Ch/Welscher,U/et-al.: 2a.-FISP-2018-Beijing/Philos (1348-50,1373-4,1420); 2013-Athens Abstr.Book(AB):464-5/503-4/766; 2008-Seoul-ProcVol.4: 101-108/195-214/229-237; 2003-Istanbul:273-281; IVR-2019-Luzern (Law), Progr-Book p.116. 2b.-EPA-2020-Madrid, Eur.Psychiatry 63S, EPP0834/5+EPV0581/1470; EPA-2019-Warsaw, 56S,S689; EPA-2018-Nice, 48/S1, S623&567&662. 2c.-WPA-2021-Bangkok (in-press). 2019-Lisbon, E-Poster WCP19-2137/-1822/-1839. 2018-Mexico-City, Abs.-Book WCP18-0584/-0625/-0643/-0654. 2011-Buenos-Aires, AB:PO1.200. [3]-Glasachev,O: Sechenov Physiol.J 80/no5, 1994,p.139-143 (Russian), ref. in English. [4]-Seeley,T.D: Social-Physiology Honey-Bee, Book-1996.
Methods: [5]-Daily-journal-"tz"-München, esp. every Tuesday 2016-2019: reports on Res.-Houses,e.g. 14.02.2019, 15.02.17, 06.12.16/p.10, 18.10.16/p.10, 17.11.2020/p.6. Süddt.Zeitung-München no172/p.30,2017. Mü.-Merkur:16.11.2020/p.32; 19.11.2020/p.29. FAZ:20.10.2019/p.53; 16.11.2020/p.21. BUROW,P: Justiz am Abgrund&Ein Richter klagt an. GNISA,J, Präs.-Dt.Richterverein: „Ende der Gerechtigkeit", Herder-2017. SCHLEIF,T/Amtsrichter: Buch „Urteil: ungerecht", zeit-online 24.10.2019. Hans-Jochen&-Liselotte VOGEL:„Mehr Gerechtigkeit", 2019 „Wohn-Irrsinn" (Enteignungen). ZANTKE,S (Richter-Amtsgericht-Zwickau): TV-Programm„Auf einen Blick" Nr.47,2018,S.24. [6]-Luetge,Ch et-al.(ed): Experimental-Ethics, Palgrave-Macmillan 2014. [7]-Pegoraro,R/Vatican: «Arzt&Christ» 38:3-55,1992.
Results: RESULTS Prominent German experts for justice: Patrick BUROW, Jens GNISA/President Law-Association/Germany, Torsten SCHLEIF/Amtsrichter, Hans-Jochen VOGEL/Ex-Minister, Stephan ZANTKE/Richter reflect in their books fundamental-criticism of German justice [5]. Inst.-Ecol.-Med./IUM investigated psychopathology of juridical-offices&law-court in Munich (Amtsgericht). Analysis suggests presence of symptoms for pseudologia-phantastica, psychopathy, cyclophrenia (esp.mania),-etc. conc. observations on many persons (n>30).
Conclusions: CONCLUSION. Juridical situation in Germany demonstrates contradiction to human-rights (EU-CHARTA, art.1-8/25-26/33-35), ignoring moral-philosophy, related to human obligations/I.Kant-[1], experimental ethics/Ch.Luetge et-al.-[6], medical personnel/R.Pegoraro-[7]. Only paradigm change in law-policy incl. enlarged implication of moral philosophy-theology, psychiatry-psychology, social philosophy in juridical eduction & practices could counteract disastrous juridical situation in Germany and on global level, supporting UNO-AGENDA21 for better education-health-ecology-economy (see 2.).

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: psychopathological justice; UNO-Agenda 21; social psychiatry

EPV0514

Ayahuasca potential benefits

R. Pinilla*, C. Rodriguez, D. Batet-Sanchez and B. Ordoñez
Psiquiatria, Hospital de Getafe, Madrid, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2043

Introduction: Ayahusca has potential therapeutic beneffits.
Objectives: Expose the potential beneffits of ayahuasca from neuropharmacology and clinical existing evidence.
Methods: A literature review was carried out in the databases pubmed, clinical key and texts of scientific dissemination.
Results: There´s scientific literature about the potential therapeutic use of ayahuasca in dependencies, anxiety symtoms and depression, near death experiences and terminal illnesses. Possible benefit is postulated in impulsivity and personality disorders. It induces an introspective state, triggered by thoughts, emotions and autobiographical memories, which promotes reflection on personal issues, allowing new perspectives on certain life issues. It is common for users to describe it as analogous to a psychotherapeutic intervention. 5HTA2 agonists stimulate the expression of genes that encode transcription factors such as c-fos, egr 1, egr 2 and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), which influence neuronal plasticity and are associated with cognitive aspects such as memory and attention. MAOIs and 5HT2A agonism have anxiolytic and antidepressant effects. Sigma -1 agonism promotes neuroplasticity. Decrease and remission in the consumption of alcohol and cocaine has been reported in patients with abuse and dependence. There has been significant decrease in depressive symptomatology, in observational studies, cases and controls and double blind compared with placebo. Improvement in different domains measured with mindfulness scales, similar to those observed in meditators, suggests an association between mindfulness techniques and experiences with ayahuasca.
Conclusions: There is existing evidence about potential therapeutical uses of ayahuasca. More studies are needed with biger samples, to establish it´s clinical use.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: ayahuasca; therapeutic; neuropharmacology

EPV0515

First episode psychosis and the use of psychostimulants - a case report

T. Teixeira*, S. Martins and V. Carvalho
Departamento De Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental, Centro Hospitalar Tâmega e Sousa, Penafiel, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2044

Introduction: Stimulants are considered the mainstay of treatment for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and most

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2042 Published online by Cambridge University Press