Methods: On urgent medical visit, male comes with ataxic gates which wasn't shown before. Inhibited attitude, semiflexed staring at floor, with sparing and monosyllabic speech answers, verbalizing discomfort and personal concern. Sleep-wake rhythm disruptions.
Results: Blood tests and drug screening shows no abnormalities Cranial CT: Without acute lesion Urinary infection observed.
Conclusions: It is important to make complementary test to exclude organic frames which could justify acute-subacute psychopathology. In this case, diagnosis was acute confusional syndrome, however, most known presentation is the hyperactive one which include motor hyperactivity, inappropriate behavior or disorganization and alterations of sensory perception. Hypoactive must always be considered, which is the concluding diagnosis in this case.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Porencephaly; emergency; confusional syndrome; Neuroscience

EPV0393

Evaluation of the function of the hippocampus at the preoperative stage of cardiac surgery as a harbinger of postoperative psychosis

A. Sidenkova

Psychiatry, Ural State Medical University, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1949

Introduction: Development of an acute cerebral dysfunction in a form of delirium after cardiac surgeries is common general medical problem that associated with prolonged hospital stay after the surgery, risk of development of infection, risk of subsequent neurocognitive changes, and postoperative morbidity
Objectives: To compare risk of development of postoperative delirium in elderly patients with and without hippocampal dysfunction
Methods: Selective observational longitudinal study of the same group of objects in pre and postoperative period
Results: For the diagnosis of degenerative process in CNS on early stages Free and cued selective reminding test immediate recall (FCSRT-IT) was shown to be the most sensitive. Based on learning of verbal material and semantic cues with recalling, FCSRT-IT allows differentiating amnestic disturbances hippocampal type from secondary disturbances of memory due to neurodynamic changes
Conclusions: Hippocampal dysfunction is a factor of developing of postoperative delirium in elderly patients that requires using additional measures in patients with mild cognitive disturbance to prevent developing of postoperative delirium

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: preoperative stage of cardiac surgery; postoperative psychosis; hippocampus

EPV0395

Psychotic symptoms in danon disease: A clinical case report

C. Massaneda Tuneu[1]*, V. Soria[1,2,3] and J. Gascón-Bayarri[4]

[1]1. department Of Psychiatry, Bellvitge University Hospital- IDIBELL, Hospitalet del Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain; [2]Faculty Of Medicine And Health Sciences, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; [3]4. network Center For Biomedical Research On Mental Health (cibersam), Carlos III Health Institute (ISCIII), Barcelona, Spain and [4]Department Of Neurology, Bellvitge University Hospital-IDIBELL, Hospitalet del Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1950

Introduction: Danon disease is an X-linked cardioskeletal myopathy related to a primary deficiency in lysosome-associated membrane protein-2. Danon disease manifests with the triad of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, myopathy and intellectual disability.Psychiatric symptoms related to the disease have only been studied in a few case reports (Hatz et al, 2010 and Tanidir et al, 2015) and a case series (Yardeni et al, 2016), leaving its pathophysiological mechanisms understudied.
Objectives: Provide scientific data on psychotic symptoms in patients with Danon disease.
Methods: We report an unusual case of a 25-year-old-patient affected by Danon disease that showed an acute psychotic episode.
Results: Mr P is a 25 year-old white male, with past medical history for Danon disease. Mr P presents hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Wolf Parkinson White arrhythmia and carries an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator. There are previous records of mild intellectual disability and the patient had experienced anxiety symptoms as well as obsessive thoughts in the past without receiving any specific diagnosis or treatment. He was admitted to the Neurology inpatient unit to study behavioural symptoms with atypical visual and auditory hallucinations, accompanied by paranoid delusions during the last 4 days. He was examined by the liaison psychiatric team. Psychosis remitted within 72 hours after introducing risperidone 3mg per day, with good tolerability. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan was normal.
Conclusions: Danon disease is caused by heterogeneity genetic mutation which means that patients can present different levels of clinical manifestations. The current case report highlights the variety of psychiatric symptoms in patients with Danon disease, and raises awareness towards its identification and treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: psychosis; neurology; danon disease

EPV0396

Anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis: A case report

H.L. Tan

National Addiction Management Service, Institute of mental heath, Singapore, Singapore
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1951

Introduction: Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (anti-NMDA-R) encephalitis is well-characterised autoimmune encephalitis with prominent psychiatric manifestations, neurological manifestations like speech dysfunction, seizures, dyskinesias and other movement abnormalities, decreased level of consciousness and autonomic instability. This disorder affects primarily children and adults up to 45 years. Females are 4 times more common than males and may have association with ovarian teratoma.
Objectives: To identify anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis based on clinical features, facilitate early screening and relevant investigations to prevent delay in treatment.