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

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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

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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

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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.

Methods: A case study of 36 year old female presented with clinical manifestations of autoimmune encephalitis syndrome.
Results: Diagnosis confirmed by presence of NMDA receptor antibodies in serum and cerebrospinal fluid.
Conclusions: Early recognition of clinical features of Anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis and early initiation of treatment has shown to improve outcomes, speed recovery and reduce the risk of relapses.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: encephalitis; anti-nmda receptor encephalitis

EPV0397

The right temporoparietal junction and cooperation dilemma

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1952

Introduction: Cooperation is a key component of our lives. When we identify people in need, we are frequently motivated to cooperate by overcoming selfishness. However, we may also become selfish to pursue greater gains by putting ourselves at risk and exploiting others. Such cooperation dilemmas are ubiquitous in real life. Although functional magnetic resonance imaging studies have repeatedly reported the involvement of right temporoparietal junction (rTPJ) in cooperation dilemmas, a causal link between the two has been rarely explored.
Objectives: To investigate a causal role of rTPJ in resolving cooperation dilemmas in ecologically valid settings.
Methods: Twenty-two healthy volunteers were examined. We combined repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) with a snowdrift cooperation dilemma game task (cross-the-traffic intersection version) wherein either cooperation or defection should be chosen. Participants and opponents jointly faced a problem at the intersection where their cooperation could diffuse the situation (stopping/avoiding a car-crash). This conflicted with a choice in the participant's self-interest which was more rewarding, but risky (not stopping/defection). We also included explicit-cue condition that showed elderly/pregnant passengers in the opponent's car. Furthermore, we measured participants' empathic-traits (e.g., perspective-taking) to study personality-cooperation associations.
Results: The cooperation-ratio did not statistically differ between the sham stimulation and inhibitory continuous theta burst stimulation (cTBS) in both the no-cue and with-cue conditions. However, after cTBS, only in the no-cue condition, the strength of the relationship between cooperation-ratios and empathic-traits decreased significantly ($p<0.05$).
Conclusions: These results contribute to our understandings of rTPJ's role in spontaneous social cognition, which may be considerably complex and require further examination.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: temporoparietal junction; cooperation; transcranial magnetic stimulation; decision making

EPV0398

Sense of coherence, spontaneous brain activity, and burnout severity

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1953

Introduction: Burnout has become a critical issue in health care systems during the COVID-19 pandemic. Several studies report on the importance of peoples' sense of coherence (SOC) or control over work for dealing with burnout. SOC implicates a stress-coping capacity involving comprehensibility, manageability, and meaningfulness. However, little is known on how SOC cognitively modulates burnout experiences.
Objectives: To investigate neurocognitive mechanisms of SOC and burnout in medical professionals.
Methods: Forty-one registered nurses were enrolled. We used functional magnetic resonance imaging and measured resting-state brain activity. We identified brain regions associated with SOC and burnout levels by correlating these trait scores to regional fractional amplitude of low frequency fluctuations (fALFF). Subsequently, we investigated whether participants' levels of SOC impacted their fALFF-burnout association by mediation analysis.
Results: SOC and depersonalization dimension of burnout were negatively correlated ($p < 0.01$). The fALFF in the mid-dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) correlated positively with SOC scores, and negatively with depersonalization dimension of burnout ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, SOC mediated the negative relationship between DLPFC activity and burnout severity ($p < 0.05$).
Conclusions: Our data suggested that SOC alleviates burnout experience and supports prefrontal activity to prompt cognitive control; they may facilitate flexible shifting of perspective and optimistic reappraisal of work-stress. In effect, workplace-stressors may be acknowledged as being more meaningful than distressing. Without sufficient SOC, frequent exposures to stressors can lead to maladaptive coping to exhibit emotional numbing or depersonalization.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: sense of coherence; burnout; medical professionals; fMRI

EPV0399

An fMRI study of decision-making under conflict in individuals with autism spectrum condition

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