Graves' disease is an autoimmune disorder that is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism. Some of the symptoms associated with the disease are goiter, ophthalmopathy and psychiatric manifestations such as mood and anxiety disorders.
It is known that different psychosocial factors such as traumatic events, relevant life events, daily stressors, lack of social support, or different personality traits may correlate with Graves' disease.
Objectives: The case of an 18-year-old boy diagnosed with Mixed Adaptive Disorder and Graves' Disease is presented.
Methods: Clinical case presentation and non-systematic narrative review in PubMed.
Results: Clinical case: 18-year-old male patient presenting with nervousness, obsessive thoughts, insomnia, decreased anorexia with marked weight loss, tachycardia, involuntary periorbital muscle movements, trichotillomania and wounds in the oral cavity secondary to bites in the context of serious problems with his family and with the law. Anxiolytic and antidepressant treatment is started but the paitent does not take regularly. Admission to Subacute Unit for clinical stabilization and containment of the situation at the social area. Through blood analysis, a diagnosis of Graves' disease is made and antithyroid treatment is started, presenting significant clinical improvement. Later, with the adequate intake of the psychopharmacological treatment, aims a complete resolution of symptoms.
Review: 1)The association between anxious depressive symptoms and thyroid function is significant. 2) The psychiatric symptoms of Graves' disease do not follow a specific pattern and are similar to those of an anxiety disorder or a primary anxiety-depressive disorder. 3)They have observed changes in psychopathological aspects in patients with subclinical hyperthyroidism. 4)In various studies it is shown that neuropsychiatric symptoms persist for a later time than thyroid function is normal and in some cases the complete resolution of these symptoms is not resolved. 5)Recent studies conclude that stress can be related to the debut and the evolution of Graves' disorder despite the difficulty in quantifying it objectively.
Conclusions: 1) Routine screenings for thyroid disorders are important in patients with mood and anxiety disorders. 2) When neuropsychiatric symptoms persist despite normalization of thyroid function it should be considered the coexistence of a primary psychiatric disorder as well as the existence of psychosocial factors. 3) It is of interest to carry out research based on a biopsychosocial model to expand the study of the impact of stress on Graves' Disease.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0252

The association between Darier's disease and schizophrenia : a case report

M. Abdelkefi*, F. Guermazi, N. Bouattour, F. Cherif, I. Baati and J. Masmoudi

psychiatry A, Hedi Chaker university hospital, sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Darier's disease, also known as Darier-White disease or keratosis follicularis, is a rare autosomal dominant genodermatosis. Clinical experience has long suggested an association between neuropsychiatric abnormalities and Darier's disease. Moreover, associations with mental retardation, schizophrenia, mood disorders and suicide have been reported.
Objectives: We studied the association between Darier's disease and schizophrenia.
Methods: We illustrate a case of schizophrenia and Darier's disease comorbidity with a small review of the literature that summarizes the characteristics of such an association.
Results: Mrs SD, 48 years old, with a prior history of schizophrenia, moderate intellectual disability and several hospitalizations in psychiatry.
She was hospitalized in our department of psychiatry "A" of the Hedi Chaker university hospital after she was brought by the police for odd and disorganized behavior, environmental violence and refusal of treatment.
On somatic examination, the presence of crusty maculopapular skin lesions, non-pruritic, yellowish brown in color and a few millimeters in diameter, located on the back of both hands and feet, face and neck was noted. The patient reported that her brother has similar skin lesions. A dermatological consultation was sought for assessment of her skin condition and a skin biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of Darier's disease.
Conclusions: Schizophrenia and intellectual disabilities are frequently associated with Darier's disease. Physicians should be aware of this association in order to allow a rapid diagnosis and early management of psychiatric disorders associated with this genodermatosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0253

THE COMPLEXITY OF DUAL PATHOLOGY: REGARDING A CASE REPORT OF SEIZURES

M. F. De Andrade*, M. Magalhães, L. Gil, V. Viveiros and C. Moreira

Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Wernicke's encephalopathy (WE) is a potentially reversible neuropsychiatric emergency caused by thiamine deficiency, whose classical triad consists of acute onset of confusion, gait ataxia, and oculomotor dysfunction. The diagnosis is missed in 75-80% of cases and approximately 80% of untreated patients develop Korsakoff Syndrome, which is characterized by memory impairment associated with confabulation. Early recognition of nutritional deficiency or any portion of the triad is critical and should prompt treatment, since WE is readily reversible if treated with adequate doses of parenteral thiamine.
Objectives: Starting from a case report of suspected WE, we pretend to discuss the differential diagnosis of seizures in dual pathology.
Methods: Non-systematic review of the literature was performed in PubMed database using the keywords "Wernicke's Encephalopathy", "Seizures", "Alcohol" and "Benzodiazepines". The articles were selected according to their relevance. A patient´s clinical record was reviewed and presented.

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