Conflict of interest: AGR has received honoraria, registration for congresses and/or travel costs from Janssen, Lundbeck-Otsuka and Angelini.
Keywords: Day hospital; Delusional disorder; adherence; psychosis

EPP1028

An insight on psychiatric insight

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Introduction: Insight is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. Metacognition, awareness of illness or anosognosia are some of the terms used to designate this feature of the mental state exam.
Objectives: To attempt to explore the evolution of the concept of insight as a psychiatric symptom over the years and to bring up some up-to-date features on this theme.
Methods: Literature review, using the most relevant papers, with the keywords "psychiatric insight", "awareness of illness", "metacognition" and "phenomenology".
Results: The term 'insight' has been described since 1896 when Kraepelin had noticed that patients with dementia praecox were unaware of their condition. Nowadays, it is recognized in several psychiatric disorders, with different meanings in each one. Overall, insight in psychiatry involves an attempt to see one's thinking and behaviour 'objectively' and comparing it to some representation of mental health. Impaired insight has been linked to poor treatment compliance and outcomes, overall symptom severity, higher relapse, lower self-esteem, and impaired psychosocial functioning. White matter and connectivity problems may be related to poorer insight, as well as impaired frontal lobe functioning. In psychotic disorders, lack of insight is a primary symptom with poorer outcomes. Regarding affective disorders, the lower the mood the better the insight. Neuroimaging has been correlating insight with the inferior frontal gyrus, anterior insula, inferior parietal lobule, and ventromedial prefrontal cortex. In everyday practice, there are scales used to assess insight.
Conclusions: Inferences about patients' insight are important to evaluate severity of illness, suicidal risk, compliance, and response to treatment.

Keywords: psychiatric insight; metacognition; phenomenology; awareness of illness

EPP1030

Lying in psychiatry: A review

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Introduction: Lying can be defined as stating a deliberate falsehood with the intent to deceive. It is part of our everyday life but it can be pathological, without motivation and a symptom of psychiatric illness. Although pathological lying has been debated for a century, it remains a controversial issue in Psychiatry.
Objectives: We aim to perform a review regarding pathological lying and related issues.
Methods: We performed an updated review in the PubMed database and GoogleScholar using the terms "pathological lying", "compulsive lying", "mythomania" and "pseudologia fantastica". The included articles were selected by title and abstract. We also consulted reference textbooks.
Results: We described the difference between normal and pathological lying and debated the different types of pathological lying, such as compulsive lying, mythomania and pseudologia fantastica.
Conclusions: Recognizing lying is crucial for a skilled patient interview and distinguishing between pathological and non pathological lying may be decisive for an accurate differential diagnosis.

Keyword: Lying

EPP1031

Clinical case of animal hoarding – characterization and management of a new disorder

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Introduction: Animal hoarding is characterized by hoarding of a large number of animals without providing minimum conditions of nutrition and sanitation, accompanied by lack of insight for the behavior and by social isolation. Despite studies detecting an increasing incidence, the behavior is still poorly understood.
Objectives: To review clinical evidence on animal hoarding and to report a clinical case.
Methods: We report a clinical case based on patient's history and clinical data, along with a review of the literature on animal hoarding. The terms "Noah syndrome" and "animal hoarding disorder" were searched on PubMed® database.
Results: We present the case of a 51-years-old woman, living alone, with higher education. His first contact with psychiatry was in August 2019 upon aggravated self-neglect and behavioral disorganization. She was living with around 40 cats, her home was extremely deteriorated. In December 2019 she was admitted to a psychiatric unit. A schizophrenia diagnosis was established and pharmacological treatment was initiated. She was discharged to a chronic psychiatric institution. Studies found out that animal hoarders are typically middle age/older women living alone in squalid conditions. Animal hoarding is characterized by a chronic course and intense emotional attachment to animals. It seems to be associated with traumatic situations, as well as mental disorders such as schizophrenia or dementia. Published data on intervention and treatment is still limited.
Conclusions: Animal hoarding phenomenon requires further investigation, regarding developmental risk factors and co-morbid mental disorders. Comprehensive approaches to clinical intervention and management strategies in animal hoarding are necessary.

Keywords: Animal hoarding disorder; psychopathology; schizophrénia; Comorbid symptoms

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