Sveti Ivan in Zagreb. As the patient was keen on visually expressing himself, five individual psychodynamically oriented art therapy sessions were carried out on a weekly basis with professionally trained art therapist during the period of patient's hospitalization. The patient was offered various art materials allowing him to visually express himself in a free manner and the artistic artefact created during the process served as a catalyst for later therapeutic work.

Results: During the therapeutic process, single image was being gradually made and developed session by session. As new layers of color and form were added to the painting, each session revealed new layers of meaning and symbolism to both patient and therapist. First sessions pertained to the anxiety caused by the experience of pandemic, but as the process moved forward, deeper subject matters were brought to the surface, such as the nature of the therapeutic relationship, patient's *splitting*, hidden aggressive potentials and, in the end, the nature of father-son relationship connecting the image of coronavirus causing fear and discomfort with the image of the oppressive father.

Conclusions: Circumstances caused by the pandemic of virus COVID-19 aggravated the patient's symptoms and his internal conflicts. The art therapeutic process, with its possibility of projections and its multilayered interpretations, enabled the patient to express the true conflict and disturbing content hiding underneath the anxiety related to the pandemic of coronavirus which the patient was primarily complaining about.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0504

Change Process in Psychotherapy for Depressed Inpatient: A Case Within Trial Study

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Introduction: Results of a randomized controlled trial supported the efficacy of a manualized, Intensive and Brief Psychodynamic Psychotherapy (IBPP) for inpatients with severe depression, but the mechanisms by which the interaction between a psychotherapist and a patient can be involved in a process of change require more direct study.

Objectives: The study aimed to explore how the psychotherapist and the patient interacted to work through the themes of focalization of their therapeutic work and how their work was part of a potential process of change.

Methods: A pragmatic case study was conducted on two cases selected from the umbrella study with one responder and one nonresponder to treatment (response defined as > 46% decrease in depressive symptoms on the MADRS). For each case, the verbatims of 6 sessions were analyzed, focusing on the themes of the IBPP manual.

Results: Two main functions were revealed: 1) "**Becoming the subject of one's depression"**, which includes the following themes: i) "Following the Tracks of Pain and Loss"; ii) "Negotiating the Distance to the Cemetery"; iii) "Beginning to Accept"; iv) "Investing in New Projects "; and 2) **"Regaining a sense of support"** which includes the following themes: i) "Not Being Beaten Down"; ii) "Emptying a Full Closet"; iii) "Fear of Ending Up Alone". The supportive interactions (regaining a sense of support) were present in a similar way in both cases, whereas the specific interactions (becoming the subject of one's depression) were more present in the responder case.

Conclusions: In the psychotherapy of inpatients with severe depression, specific therapeutic interventions aiming to mobilize internal processes of symbolization, comprehension, and appropriation are necessary to reactivate a previously frozen mourning process. However, such interventions should be carried out in conjunction with interactions aiming to help the patient regain a sense of support. The central role of interactions that serve to build a therapeutic space and to restore epistemic trust was an unexpected result. It invites psychotherapists to pay particular attention to acknowledging a patient's melancholic suffering, and to continuously seek to adjust their interventions to foster the continuity of emotional contact and the emergence of a sense of support. Theoretical and clinical implications of these findings will be discussed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders 04

EPP0505

New insights into cerebellar dysfunction in patients with delusional disorder: A systematic review

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Introduction: The cerebellum has been implicated in cognitive, affective and motor functions, including emotion regulation, executive control and sensorimotor processing. In schizophrenia, cerebellar dysfunction has been associated with treatment resistance and clinical features. However, few studies have been focused on delusional disorder (DD).

Objectives: Our main purpose was to review the evidence available on cerebellum abnormalities and dysfunctions in patients with DD.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted through PubMed, Scopus and ClinicalTrials.gov (inception-June 2022) according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) directives. The following search terms were used: cerebellum OR cerebellar AND ("delusional disorder" AND paranoia). Reference lists from included studies were hand-checked to find other potential relevant papers.

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