Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario de Getafe, Getafe, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2098

Introduction: Paraphrenia is a classic diagnostic entity characterized by an insidious development of a vivid and exuberant delusional system, more or less systematized, hallucinations and confabulations.
Objectives: Increase knowledge about paraphrenia, a classic diagnosis that no longer appears on international classifications.
Methods: Extensive research on the historical path of the paraphrenia diagnostic entity was carried out. Patient's data is obtained from medical history and psychiatric interviews done during her hospitalizations.
Results: 68 year-old patient attended the hospital emergency service due to a demonic possession delusion that emerged when she was 44 year-old, when she first consulted a psychiatrist because she believed someone introduced the demon inside her body. She described kinesthetic hallucinations as "movements of her brain" and an intense headache, both originated by the demon; as well as other types of hallucinations and confabulations. However, there was no deterioration in her personaliy or her intellectual capacity, as it could have been seen in a case of schizophrenia. This clinical case is considered a paraphrenia phantastica as it presents the typical features raised by the classic authors (mainly Henry Ey): paralogical thought dominance, megalomania, confabulation and integrity of relation with reality.
Conclusions: Current internacional classifications do not consider paraphrenia as a differentiated diagnostic entity, as it also occurs with other classical entities. This causes a loss of important tools that would achieve a better approach to the patient's condition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keyword: Paraphrenia

EPV0587

Zoanthropy in confinement

M.F. Tascon Guerra* and M.V. López Rodrigo

Psychiatry, Hospital Ntra Sra del Prado, Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2099

Introduction: Zoanthropy is a mental disorder in which a patient believes to be an animal. These patients believe they have morphed into another species and began to act like such. Several types of zoanthropy have been described. Mental disorders can be triggered by stressful life events in patients with certain vulnerability. Hearing impairment as a risk factor for psychosis has been suggested in Psychiatry research. The potential mechanisms underlying this association included loneliness, diminished theory of mind, disturbances of source monitoring and top-down processing and deafferentiation.
Objectives: This case presents a patient, with no history of psychiatric diseases, who developed the delirious of being a dog during Codiv-19 quarantine.
Methods: Previously healthy, sixty-year-old woman, with poor hearing, was taken to the Hospital for altered behavior after the confinement was stated. A low back pain started which derived on walking difficulties. The transformation begun and she started walking on four legs, barked and even pooped like a dog. Physical examination was normal. Mental exam revealed presence of delusion. Blood tests and brain imaging revealed no abnormalities. A treatment based on long-acting injectable aripiprazole was started.
Results: Within 4 months of treatment, her mental state improved by attenuation of psychotic symptoms.
Conclusions: Sensory impairment and social isolation, have been associated with late-onset psychosis, but appear to exert a nonspecific influence on vulnerability. Early assessment and treatment of hearing impairment in patients with high risk of psychosis may be essential in psychosis treatment and prevention.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Zoanthropy; psychosis; Hear-impairment; confinement

EPV0589

Neurocognitive function in patients with negative thought disorders

I. Fateev[1], M. Omelchenko[1] and I. Pluzhnikov[1,2]*

[1]Department Of Youth Psychiatry, The Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation and [2]Department Of Adult Neuropsychology And Abnormal Psychology, Moscow Institute of Psychoanalysis, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2100

Introduction: Negative thought disorders are found in various diagnoses in clinical practice. These symptoms may show a possible psychosis continuum and may be taken into account when assessing schizophrenic risk. Neurocognitive functioning of patients with negative thought disorders need to be clarified.
Objectives: Aim of the study is to identify and validate the differences of executive functions between patients with negative thought disorders and patients without thought disorders.
Methods: Used a standardized neuropsychological test battery. There were 15 patients with negative thought disorders (affective disorders, personality disorders, schizophrenic spectrum disorders) and 18 patients with depressive episode without thought disorders in the research. Patients aged 17-25 years. The Mann–Whitney U test and ANOVA were used for statistical analysis.
Results: Significant results were obtained from The Verbal Fluency Test, The Design Fluency Test, The Digit span, The Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure and Bidstrup's drawings (All tests have p-values less than 0.05). In the methods listed above, the results in the group of patients with negative thought disorders are significantly lower than in the group of patients without thought disorders.
Conclusions: The data indicate a violation of Executive functions among patients with negative thought disorders: inhibitory control, planning and regulation, working memory, difficulty switching, which related to left frontal lobe dysfunction. A lack of simultaneity and understanding figurative language, which is associated with right hemisphere dysfunction.

Disclosure: The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-013-00772
Keywords: Schizophrenic spectrum disorder; Neurocognitive function; Executive functions; Negative thought disorders

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2100 Published online by Cambridge University Press

EPV0590

A first psychotic episode with kinesthetic hallucinations. Report of a case

F. Cartas Moreno[1]* and M. ValverDe Barea[2]
[1]Hospital De Úbeda, Unit Mental Health, Ubeda, Spain and [2]Unit Mental Health, Complejo Hospitalario Jaén, Jaén, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2101

Introduction: It reveals a case that occurred in a patient with no previous history whose first manifestation was kinesthetic allucinations, subsequently appearing other psychopathological alterations
Objectives: 24-year-old male. Truck driver by profession. No prior mental health story. Good operation prior to the consultation. He comes accompanied by his parents for having a sensation of having bugs under his skin. It has come to throw gasoline on top to eliminate the possible infection.
Methods: Exploration: He is concius, oriented, with scratching lesions. He wears a cap soaked in gasoline to ward off critters. He does not present in the foreground other psychopathological alterations. CT with normal results, thyroid hormones, and normal biochemistry are requested. Treatment with aripiprazole is initiated in ascending doses, as it presents in the beginning a torpid evolution with the appearance of delusions of injury to its boss.
Results: After that, he is currently psychopathologically stable and has returned to work with his father in the field.
Conclusions: Although not the most common, psychotic disorders can occur at the beginning with cenesthetic alterations. Organic screening should be performed and results treated accordingly.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: psychosis; PSYCHOPATOLOGY; delusions; KINESTHETIC

EPV0591

Delusion of pregnancy: Clinical case

M.F. Tascon Guerra[1]*, B. Díaz Marqués[2] and G. Manrique Ovejero[2]
[1]Psychiatry, Hospital Ntra Sra del Prado, Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Spain and [2]Family Medicine, Hospital Ntra Sra del Prado, Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2102

Introduction: Delusion of pregnancy has been described as a false and fixed belief of being pregnant despite factual evidence to the contrary. Pseudocyesis is a condition in which the patient has all signs and symptoms of pregnancy except for the confirmation of the presence of a fetus. There has been described symptoms as abdominal distention, cessation of menses, morning sickness, etc.
Objectives: The aim of this work was to distinguish between pseudocyesis and pseudopregnancy. This case presents a single 49-year-old woman, who developed the delusion of being pregnant after months of lonely confinement during Covid-19 quarantine.
Methods: She had missed her period for 10 months. She was convinced that she could feel the fetal movements. Her thought content revealed delusion of persecution, reference, and delusion of being pregnant. She did not reveal any hallucinations. Blood tests and brain imaging revealed no abnormalities. The treatment was started with Paliperidone 100mg/month, and clonazepam 2mg/d.
Results: The patient showed a substantial improvement within 10 weeks of treatment. Pseudocyesis and delusional pregnancy have been rarely described on scientific bibliography. A distinction has been demonstrated based on the consideration of the associated psychotic features that might be present in delusions of pregnancy, which were described in the current case. On the other hand, pseudocyesis clinical presentation is centered on the false signs and symptoms of pregnancy.
Conclusions: Antipsychotics played a key role in the delusion of pregnancy. Psychodynamic and supportive psychotherapy could play a pivotal role in the management of pseudocyesis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: pregnancy; Pseudocyesis; Pseudopregnancy; Delusion

EPV0592

Lurasidone treatment in a delusional disorder patient with atrial fibrillation: A case report

S. Marini*, I. Matarazzo and A. Gentile
Centro Di Salute Mentale, AsreM, Termoli, Italy
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2103

Introduction: Psychosis itself may be associated with an increased risk of atrial fibrillation. Moreover, antipscyhotic treatment increases this risk. Recently D'Urso et al. reported aripiprazole-induced atrial fibrillation in a patient with concomitant risk factors.
Objectives: To the best of author's knowledge no data has been published about the safety and the efficacy of lurasidone treatment in psychotic patient with comorbid atrial fibrillation.
Methods: A 68 years old patient with persistent atrial fibrillation and hypertension in treatment with amiodarone 100 mg/day, lurasidone 25 mg/day, rivaroxaban 15 mg/day, clopidogrel 75 mg/day, bisoprolol 1,25 mg/day, tamsulosin 0,4 mg/day presented delusional ideas of jealousy for not real betrayal by his wife, social withdrawal, reduced sleep. Blood pressure 130/80 mmHg, heart rate 70 bpm, Qtc 420 msec. The patient was drug-naïve for any psychotropic treatment. The authors decided to start lurasidone treatment at the dosage of 18,5 mg/day.
Results: After the first administration of lurasidone treatment sleep was resolved. After two weeks delusional ideas and social withdrawal were markedly improved. After one month of treatment, blood pressure, heart rate and Qtc remained almost stable. The authors decided not to increase the dosage of lurasidone because of the age of the patient and the comorbid cardiovascular pathologies.
Conclusions: Lurasidone has showed safety and efficacy in the treatment of this patient with delusional disorder and comorbid atrial fibrillation. This is a preliminary data that requires follow up and further studies to confirm the usefulness of lurasidone in psychotic patients with atrial fibrillation and cardiovascular risks.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Delusional Delirium; lurasidone; Atrial Fibrillation

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2100 Published online by Cambridge University Press