Outreach. Pimozide was deemed unsuitable due to presence of numerous cardiac risk factors. Physical and delusional psychopathology resolved in a trajectory fashion with aripiprazole titration. It was hypothesised that the patient had premorbid anakastic personality traits, exacerbated by the COVID19 pandemic prior to presentation.

Conclusions: Patients with delusional parasitosis can have complex medical and social histories and may present to psychiatry as a last resort. These clinical presentations can occur after periods of dermatological input and following extensive efforts to decontaminate their physical surroundings. Psychotic symptoms of Ekbom Syndrome may be effectively controlled with psychotropic therapy and patients benefit from psychoeducation about their rare disorder.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0960

Combined Foot and Eye Dominance Scale as a useful tool for the assessment of lateralization

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Introduction: Lateralization is the functional dominance of one of the dual organs of the body: eyes, arms, legs and even ears, during their spontaneous or purposeful actions. The handedness is influenced by many factors like geographic region, genetic and cultural factors as well as sex. The most used assessment for functional lateralization is hand dominance. When assessing foot and eye dominance, however, we find significantly higher left foot dominance as well as very strong left eye dominance in schizophrenic patients versus controls. We consider the explanation of this results is because in Bulgaria, during the communist regime (before 1990) left hand writing was under cultural pressure. Also handedness itself is influenced by other cultural factors as mentioned already. All of the above made us conclude that foot and eye dominance may assess much better the lateralization than hand dominance.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate the relaibility (internal consistency) of a combined Foot and Eye Dominance Scale in women- patients with schizophrenia and healthy subjects.

Methods: A sample of 94 women- scizophrenia patients and healthy controls were assessed with a Combined afaoot and Eye Dominance Scale. It consisted of two subscales Foot Dominance Subscale and Eye Dominance Subscale. The Foot Dominance Subscale included a modified Chapman & Chapman Foot Dominance Scale and a new Complex Task Scales with four foot tests, reflecting on complex tasks. The Eye Dominance Subscale included three eye tests. Scale reliability statistics (item-scale statistics, summary statistics for the items, Cronbach's alpha), non-parametric Mann-Whitney test and Spearman's rank correlation coefficient were used.

Results: Considerable differences were found in the contribution of the single items to the Combined Foot and Eye Dominance Scale. Some items show greater means than other items (from 0,14 to 0,80), which suggested greater phenogenetic component and consequently greater contribution of these items to the total scale mean. The mean correlation between the items of the Combined Foot and Eye Dominance Scale was positive (0,32), indicating good internal consistency of the scale.

Conclusions: The Combined Foot and Eye Dominance Scale more strongly and objectively reflect leftedness and could be a more useful tool for the assessment of lateralization irrespectively of culture and nation. The Combined Scale allows cross-cultural worldwide equivalence to the different studies in different neuroontogenetic diagnoses with presumed abnormal cerebral asymmetry.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0961

Evaluation of sexual dysfunction in patients with schizophrenia:A descriptive cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a common chronic mental illness (1% of the general population) classified by the World Health Organization in the group of the 10 most disability causing diseases. Despite its impact on social and relational functioning and the alteration of the quality of life, the sexuality of these patients is not always explored.

Objectives: Evaluate the sexuality of patients with schizophrenia by comparing men and women followed in the "A" psychiatry department of Razi Hospital in Tunisia.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted with 50 stabilized patients (25 men and 25 women) suffering from schizophrenia.

The research for sexual dysfunctions was carried out with the ASEX scale (Arizone Sexual Experience Scale) and CSFQ-14 (Changes in sexual functioning questionnaire) in their French version.

A correlation was used between these two scales in order to guarantee results' conformity.

Results: The sexual activity rate was 64.0% at the time of the study and 88.0% over a life span. These sexual activity rates were comparable between the two sexes.

The overall rate of sexual dysfunction was 68.7% of sexually active patients at the time of the study and concerned 72.2% of men and 64.3% of women, with no difference according to gender.

The different sexual dysfunctions were equally present in men and women, except for the dimension disorder: desire/interest, desire/frequency and arousal, which were more frequent in women.

Conclusions: The sexual aspect in patients followed for schizophrenia remains neglected by clinicians. It deserves better attention in order to optimize the overall care of patients and improve their quality of life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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