mental well-being are consistent with our hypotheses and provide support for the convergent and criterion-related validity of the scale.
Conclusions: The C-RIDI has satisfactory psychometric properties. The study results support its internal consistency, convergent validity, criterion-related validity, and factorial validity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Chronic illness and disability; emotional adjustment; Psychosocial adaptation; Chinese

Research methodology

EPV0582

The use of big data in psychiatry – the role of pharmacy registries

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Introduction: Administrative databases (AD) are repositories of administrative and clinical data related to patient contact episodes with all sorts of health facilities (primary care, hospitals, pharmacies,…).The large number of patients/contact episodes with pharmaceutical facilities available, the systematic and broad register and the fact that AD provides Real-world data are some of the pros in using AD data.
Objectives: To perform a narrative review on the role of Big Data pharmaceutical registries in Mental Health research.
Methods: We conducted a narrative review using MEDLINE and Google Scholar databases in order to analyse current literature regarding the role of BigData pharmaceutical registries in Mental Health Research.
Results: Administrative variables like drug names and prices may be used and linked to other clinical variables such as patients disease, in-hospital mortality, length of stay,(…). The use of electronic medical records may also contribute to systematic surveillance approaches like local or national pharmacovigilance strategies, identification of patients at risk of developing complications and software pop-up warnings related to medication dosage, duplication and lateral effects. The use of Big Data pharmaceutical registries allows to create predictive epidemiological models regarding drugs lateral effects or interactions and may help to perform pharmacovigilance phase 4 clinical trials. Its use may be applied to the optimization of clinical decision, monitoring of drug adverse events, drug cost and administrative monitoring and as surrogate measures of quality care indicators.
Conclusions: Big Data use in pharmaceutical registries allows to collect large and important clinical and administrative data that may be later used in Mental Health care and research.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Big Data; Psychiatry; Pharmacy; Database

EPV0584

Efficacy of armodafinil on reducing excessive sleepiness in patients with shift work disorder: A systematic review protocol

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Introduction: Previous studies have demonstrated that night-shift work is associated with adverse effects impacting physical and psychological health, including the Shift Work Disorder (SWD). SWD is a circadian rhythm disorder characterized by sleepiness and insomnia, resulting from working a shift other than the traditional daytime-shift. Armodafinil, a modafinil longer-lasting R-isomer, is approved for SWD treatment. Due to its pharmacodynamic profile, it may result in more sustained wakefulness during night-shifts than Modafinil.
Objectives: To conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing the efficacy of Armodafinil vs Modafinil and/or placebo on reducing SWD excessive sleepiness.
Methods: Will follow PRISMA guidelines. A systematic search will be conducted on PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus and ClinicalTrials.gov databases. RCTs comparing Armodafinil with Modafinil and/or Placebo for SWD treatment will be included. No language nor date restrictions will be applied. Outcomes of interest are prespecified as follows: the primary endpoint will be objective sleepiness; secondary endpoints will include subjective sleepiness, adverse effects, awareness, reaction time, memory and cognition. Retrieved studies will be independently screened for eligibility by two reviewers. Disagreements will be solved by consensus or by a third reviewer. Primary studies methodological quality will be assessed and data extracted independently using a standardized extraction-form.
Results: Data will be described and reported as narrative text and summary tables. Heterogeneity of the included studies will be assessed and, if possible, a meta-analysis will be conducted.
Conclusions: It is expected that this systematic review and meta-analysis favours Armodafinil over Modafinil and placebo in the treatment of SWD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Armodafinil; Shift Work Disorder; Sleepiness; Sistematic Review

Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

EPV0585

Paraphrenia phantastica. A case report

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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

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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

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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.

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Keywords: Schizophrenic spectrum disorder; Neurocognitive function; Executive functions; Negative thought disorders

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