Several patients reported having unprotected sex.
58% of patients were vaccinated against hepatitis B, these patients were young for the most part. the majority of our patients were male, the first diagnosis was schizophrenia.92% of our patients had a substance use disorder, mainly tobacco, followed by cannabis and then alcohol.Several patients reported having unprotected sex.58% of patients were vaccinated against hepatitis B, these patients were young for the most part.

Conclusions: Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0237

Crohn disease and schizophrenia: fortuitous association or etiopathogenic link?

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Introduction: Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease of multifactorial etiology. Its association with psychiatric disorders has frequently been reported, mainly with depressive or anxiety disorders.However, its association with schizophrenia remains exceptional.
Objectives: we will try to discuss this association.
Methods: In this regard, we report the case of a young patient, aged 24, diagnosed 5 years ago with Crohn's disease, evolving by remission flares, currently treated with Azathioprine, after failure of corticosteroid bolus.
Results: The patient was admitted to psychiatry for aggression towards his parents.In view of the history of the disorders as reported by the family and the psychiatric interview, the diagnosis of schizophrenia was retained and the patient was put on amisulpride.
Conclusions: Schizophrenia and Crohn's disease are relatively frequent diseases, generally occurring at a young age, whose etiopathogenesis, multifactorial, involves in both cases genetic, environmental and immunological factors.Their association does not seem fortuitous and arouses both etiopathogenic and therapeutic interest, but studies involving a large number of patients would make it possible to elucidate the link between these two diseases.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0238

Alcohol consumption and cardiovascular risk: a descriptive study in a psychiatric short stay unit

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Introduction: Patients with mental disorders have a decreased life expectancy, being the main reason the cardiovascular disease. An important proportion of patients present a comorbid drug consumption. Amongst drugs, alcohol is the most frequent, and it is associated with a higher cardiovascular risk. The metabolic syndrome is one of the most employed tools to assess cardiovascular risk.
Objectives: - To describe the demographic characteristics of the patients with an active alcohol consumption that were admitted to the hospital during the period of study.
- To describe the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in the sample, according to the Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP-III) criteria.

Methods: Retrospective observational study of three months duration. Data was collected from all patients admitted to the hospital during the period of study, with no specific exclusion criteria. Descriptive statistics were performed.
Results: During the period of study 172 patients were admitted to the hospital (56.4% women and 43.6% men). A 44.8% presented alcohol consumption (25% sporadically, 6.4% weekly and 13.4% daily). Amongst women, 1% presented daily and 1% weekly consumption. Amongst men, 21.3% presented daily and 5.3% weekly consumption.
The prevalence of metabolic syndrome in the study sample was 29.11%. In the alcohol consumption group, the prevalence was 24.7% and differed according to the pattern of consumption: 43.5% in the daily consumption group, 27.3% in the weekly and 14% in the sporadically consumption group.
Conclusions: On the one hand, in the sample of study a higher percentage of men present an active alcohol consumption, compared to women. It is remarkable the high percentage of daily alcohol consumption amongst men in our sample.
On the other hand, the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in our sample is similar to the one found in scientific literature regarding patients with mental disorders. It is noteworthy in our sample the increased prevalence of metabolic syndrome found in patients with a daily alcohol consumption, and a decreased prevalence in those with a sporadic pattern.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0239

Psychosis in autism spectrum disorder: a clinical review

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by frequent comorbidity including mood, anxiety and psychotic disorders. Psychiatric comorbidity in ASD has been associated with poor prognosis.
Objectives: To summarize clinical data regarding the relationship between autism spectrum disorder and psychosis comorbidity, namely its epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis.
Methods: We conducted a non-systematic review of the literature relevant to the topic published in the PubMed database. Articles were selected based on title and abstract review.

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