Introduction: Follie a deux is a rare syndrome characterized by the transference of delusions from a primary subject to a secondary one. This rare condition, and frequently forgotten in psychiatry pratice, is more frequent in feedlots, particularly in situations alike we face nowadays because of the pandemic.
Objectives: To describe a clinical case and to discuss and highlight some clinical aspects of this entity.
Methods: Present a clinical case report and respective non systematic literature review
Results: This clinical vignete describes a case of shared delusion between a mother and a son. The son suffers from an intelectual disability and shared with his mother a persecutory and prejudice delusion. Both live in the same house and because of the pandemic they spend all the time together. This situation was probably the main factor influencing the course of the symptoms.
Conclusions: It is highlighted the importance of a social isolation and close contact between the pair mother/son, more important in context of a global pandemic, viewed as an obstacle to promote the separation of both.

Keywords: psychosis; psychopathology; follie a deux; pandemics

EPP1232

Matricide in psychotic patients: About 3 case reports

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1435

Introduction: Matricide is the murder of the mother and it is one the rarest reported homicides with rates varying between 1% and 4% of all murders. In our country, few studies have focused on this issue.
Objectives: To precise circumstances of matricide in psychotic patients and the offender and victim's profiles.
Methods: We report three clinical cases who were hospitalized in the department of Psychiatry "A" at the Hedi Chaker university hospital in Sfax, Tunisia, because of non-judicial proceedings for dementia during the year of 2019.
Results: Among 3 cases, two patients were male and they were aged respectively 26 and 48 years old. The third was female. All of them had very low educational and income levels and they lived with the victim. In 2 cases, the victim-offender relationship was conflictive and there was already exhibited violent behavior towards victim. Two patients had a psychiatric follow-up and many hospitalizations. The diagnoses were schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. However, it was a poor compliance and an interruption of treatment. In the third case, the medicolegal procedure was inaugural. His diagnosis was schizophrenia.All the victims were illiterate and unemployed. Their middle age was 64 years.In all cases, the crime was not premeditated, motivated by persecution delusions including the mother. It was committed in the family house while using a blunt object. The post homicide reaction was marked by coldness.
Conclusions: Matricide has always been considered one of the most abhorrent crimes. Regular evaluation of psychotic patients' dangerousness signals is needed to reduce the acting out.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP1233

First vs. multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes: Is inpatient treatment any different?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1436

Introduction: Recent studies reported very high cumulative risk for a patient who had cannabis-induced psychosis to be diagnosed with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder.
Objectives: We aim to compare sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, treatment and discharge plan in cannabis-induced first psychosis episode (CI-FEP) vs. multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes (CI-MEP) inpatients.
Methods: Retrospective observational study of inpatient episodes with a discharge diagnosis of cannabis-induced psychosis between January 1st, 2018 and December 31st, 2019 in the Psychiatry Service of CHUSJ. Descriptive analysis of the results was performed using the SPSS software, version 26.0.
Results: Our sample included 61 inpatients, 19 (31.1%) with CI-FEP and 42 (68.9%) with CI-MEP. CI-MEP group had a median of 1±0,234 previous hospital admissions. CI-MEP group has 10,0 higher odds of being discharged in outpatient compulsory treatment (CI 95% 1,21-82,50, p=0,013) and 6.0 odds of being treated with long-acting injectable antipsychotics (LAIAP) (CI 95% 1,79-20,31, p=0,002) when compared to CI-FEP group. Having multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes was associated with future admissions to psychiatry unit (OR 4,85 (95% CI 1,23-19,15, p=0,018). We found no statistically significant differences regarding the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, use habits and discharge plan between the two groups.
Conclusions: Patients with multiple psychotic episodes due to cannabis use are more likely to have a LAIAP prescription, be discharged in compulsory outpatient regimen and be readmitted in to psychiatric inpatient unit. Considering the prevalence of CI-MEP and the risk of chronicity, we need integrative treatment programs to address the specificities of these patients.

Keywords: Cannabis; Cannabis psychosis; schizophrénia; FEP

EPP1234

Ekbom syndrome - a case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1437

Introduction: Delusional parasitosis/infestation or Ekbom syndrome is an uncommon psychotic disorder characterized by a false belief that there is a parasitic infestation of the skin - the delusion that insects are crawling underneath the skin.
Objectives: This work aims to summarize and evaluate the currently available evidence regarding Delusional parasitosis, and for