Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: neuroinflammation; inflammation; schizophrénia; Immune system

EPV1114

Cycloid psychoses and autoimmunity: A case report of a patient with motility psychosis and Hashimoto's thyroiditis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1807

Introduction: Psychotic episodes characterized by sudden onset of polymorphous psychotic symptoms and fast resolution have been a subject of interest of many psychiatrists throughout the History. Controversies about the diagnostic criteria and nomenclature of cycloid psychoses persist nowadays, what has hampered its study. In last years, several reports associating this disease with autoimmune pathologies have been published, revealing a possible association between them.
Objectives: To contribute to the knowledge of cycloid psychoses, reporting a case of motility psychoses and exploring its possible association with autoimmune diseases.
Methods: Case report and literature review.
Results: A 48-years-old woman presents a history of eleven admissions at the Psychiatry nursery in the last nineteen years, due to psychotic episodes. Usually, these episodes follow a default in psychopharmacological therapeutic, and are characterized by rapid onset of psychomotor agitation, with prominent nonpurpuseful exuberant movements, incoherent speech, mood oscillations and polythematic delusion. Between these decompensations, she recover her normal functioning, being medicated with lithium and an antipsychotic. During one of her admissions, at 2015, she developed fever and a stuporous state. The magnetic resonance and lumbar puncture were normal, the electroencephalogram revealed generalized lentification. Autoimmunity investigation evidenced positive antithyroid antibodies (with normal thyroid function) and the echography validated the diagnosis of Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
Conclusions: This case report reveals a possible relationship between cycloid psychoses and Hashimoto's thyroiditis. We need to share more knowledge to understand if it represents a comorbidity or a pathogenic process with the same etiology, what will influence the treatment of these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: cycloid psychosis; Hashimotto thyroiditis; autoimmunity

EPV1115

Conversion or inflammation?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1808

Introduction: Autoimmune encephalitis are inflammatory diseases of the CNS mediated by antibodies that attack neurotransmitter receptors or proteins on the surface of neurons, usually in the limbic system. The clinic is different according to the antineuronal Ac involved.
Objectives: To make a correct differential diagnosis between autoimmune encephalitis and primary psychiatric pathologies that may be similar in symptoms through a complete study of the patient including anamnesis, physical examination, imaging tests, cerebrospinal fluid and serum studies.
Methods: Description of a clinical case. A 31-year-old female patient, with no previous history of interest, was brought to the emergency department for a suspected seizure. The previous days she had presented emotional lability, difficulty in concentration and reading, blurred vision, confusion and hemicranial headache. Two days later she returned to the emergency room for insomnia, dysarthria, difficulty in reading, comprehension, naming, and excessive rumination of her problems. Incoherent and repetitive language. The Emergency service requested to rule out a conversive disorder.
Results: Neuropsychiatric manifestations (anxiety, depression, behavioral disturbances, insomnia, memory deficits, psychomotor agitation, mania, auditory and visual hallucinations, delusions) are the first symptom in 70% of autoimmune encephalitis due to anti-NMDA antibodies and usually respond poorly to psychiatric treatment, making the treatment of the primary cause necessary for the remission of these symptoms.
Conclusions: Given their increasing recognition and prevalence, autoimmune causes should always be taken into account in behavioral changes, cognitive or consciousness impairment of subacute installation, especially in young patients and once infectious, metabolic and vascular causes have been ruled out with an appropriate complementary study.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: conversive disorder; Encephalitis; autoimmune; differential diagnosis

Psychopathology

EPV1116

Children's externalizing and internalizing symptoms and their involvement in decision-making

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1809

Introduction: The involvement of children in decision making processes was shown to have beneficial effects on their cognitive, emotional, and social development. However, no research focused on its association with child's psychopathology.
Objectives: Our research aimed to explore the relationships between children's externalizing and internalizing symptoms and their involvement in decision making in a dimensional approach.

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1808 Published online by Cambridge University Press