events, reason for consultation and evolution are collected in the following 30 days after consultation in the emergency room.
Results: Data were collected from 16 adolescents who consulted in the emergency room for suicidal ideation / gesture in a period of 3 months, of which 43% (7) were women and 56% (9) were men between 11 and 18 years old. The reasons recorded as stressful life events were: 22% unstructured family environment, 10% death of a close relative, 43% little parental supervision, 26% end of a romantic relationship, 5% legal problems, 2% sexual or physical abuse, 70 % academic problems, 3% bullying. It was observed that in 63% of the cases they presented more than one adverse experience.
Conclusions: Suicidal ideation and behavior are frequently preceded by different adverse life events that can be minimized or go unnoticed and undervalued. A meticulous medical history can clarify some of the reasons that influence the hopelessness and clinical anguish that the suicidal patient presents. Its early detection provides the opportunity for an early and specialized approach.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: suicidal behavior; environmental stressors; adolescents; adverse life events

EPV0097

Cycloid psychosis

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Introduction: When we talk about cycloid psychosis we have doubts about their nosological enclave; whether they should be considered as a subform of schizophrenia or as independent psychoses.Some solutions were proposed, such as the thesis of mixed psychoses (Kretschmer) or that of intermediate forms (Bleuler, Schneider). Cycloid psychoses and bouffée delirante are recognized in ICD-10 under the name of acute polymorphic disorder without symptoms of schizophrenia (F23.0) and with symptoms of schizophrenia (F23.1).
Objectives: Clinical case
Methods: We present the case of a 16-year-old patient with no psychiatric history, with medical background of epilepsy; she was in fllow-up by Neurology and in treatment with valproate.Neurology indicates to stop treatment; it is then whwn the patient begins to appear disoriented, confused, with significant anguish and lability and regressive behaviors.She has sudden mood swings (from laughing to crying); sudden changes in emotional reaction (from distress to anger) and sudden changes in behavior (from agitation to prostration); verbiage with pressure of speech and dysprosodia; delusional ideation and incongruous affect; visual, auditive and kinesthetic hallucinations with important repercussion. We request blood and urine tests, drug test, EEG, cranial MRI.
Results: She presents fluctuating, polymorphic and unstable affective and psychotic symptoms. What is the most appropriate diagnosis? We treat the patient with antipsychotic, mood stabilizer and anxiolytic treatment.
Conclusions: Psychopathology in early ages is not so clearly defined and it can take very different forms. The diagnosis of cycloid psychosis can be useful as well as necessary to describe certain patients with similar characteristics and different from other groups.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: cycloid psychosis; Kretschmer; Bleuler; Schneider

EPV0098

Internet addiction disorder: When technology becomes a problem

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Introduction: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is the compulsive and problematic use of the internet, resulting in significant functional impairment in several life domains. This happens when an individual engages in online activities disregarding daily responsibilities or other interests, and not realizing its negative consequences. Although not officially recognized as a disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-V), the relationships between digital media use and mental health has been under debate and discussion amongst experts due to presenting some features of excessive use, withdrawal phenomena, tolerance, and negative repercussions typical of many substance abuse disorders.
Objectives: To present an overview of theoretical considerations on IAD and its eventual inclusion in the next version of the DSM.
Methods: Review of the most recent literature regarding internet addiction disorder. The research was carried out through the PubMed, MedLine, SpringerLink and LILACS databases, using the terms "internet addiction", "addiction disorders" and "social media", until December 2020.
Results: There is controversy around the diagnosis of internet addiction, including whether it is a unique clinical entity or a manifestation of other underlying psychiatric disorders, raising complex questions of causality. Since there are no standardized definition, there is lack of evidence-based recommendations to its approach.
Conclusions: Research suggests that some individuals dealing with internet addiction are at significant risk, therefore merit professional care. Further research is needed, with carefully controlled studies, emphasizing incapacity, prognosis and response to treatment, in order to consider internet addiction as a disease, and include it in DSM's next edition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Internet addiction; social media; Addictive disorders; technology addiction

EPV0099

Categorical-dimensional approach to diagnostic of schizotypal disorder

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