relapses, we asked for a prolactinemia test and complete hormonal panel. His prolactin levels were elevated at 59.33 ng/ml (normal range: 15-25 ng/ml), compared to normal baseline levels in previous admissions. The hormonal screening revealed hypogonadotropic hypogonadism. The patient was treated with antipsychotics (haloperidol initially, then switched to clozapine) and sedatives to manage his symptoms and agitation. His prolactin levels were successfully managed with medication, returning to within the normal range (the second measurement being done 8 weeks after the switch to clozapine). The delusion of pregnancy resolved after several weeks of treatment with clozapine. The patient was discharged with ongoing outpatient care to monitor his schizophrenia and prolactin levels.
Conclusions: This case report highlights the association between delusion of pregnancy and hyperprolactinemia in a male patient with schizophrenia. The findings suggest the potential link between these two conditions. Further research is necessary to elucidate the underlying mechanisms and develop evidence-based clinical management.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1760

Hostility and negative expectations about the future in mental disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2205

Introduction: Studies shows a connection between hostility and the severity of psychopathological symptoms. When psychopathological symptoms (mainly depressive) are expressed, hostility towards one's own "I", other people, and generalized impersonal hostility in the form of a sense of injustice, ill will of the surrounding world, and a negative assessment of the subjective future are combined. the connection between hostility and a negative assessment of the future requires empirical confirmation.
Objectives: The **aim** of the study was to analyze the connection between hostility and a negative assessment of the future.
Methods: N=37 people hospitalized in the clinic of the *Mental Health Research Center* (16 men and 21 women) with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and affective spectrum. Methods: SCL-90R, BPAQ-24 (Buss, Perry), All the subjects wrote a short essay "Me, others, the world", attitude to the future was assessed by a group of answers in the modified Sentence Completion Test (Sacks, Levy). The subjects were divided into three subgroups: "positive expectations of the future" (N=16, mean age 24.87±8.20), "neutral future" (N=10, mean age 21.89±8.08), "negative assessment of the future" (N=11, mean age 21.45±4.82). The presence of a trend in changing parameters depending on the attitude to the future - Jonckheere-Terpstra Test, comparison of subgroups by parameters of qualitative assessment of the essay - Chi-Square Tests were used.
Results: The analysis showed an increase in "hostility" (BPAQ-24) with a change in attitude to the future from negative to neutral and positive. With a negative attitude towards the future, there were the highest rates of "hostility" (24.82 ± 4.26, 17.60 ± 5.58, 16.40 ± 4.63, Std. J–Tstat. = -3.44, p = .001). It was revealed that negative expectations of the future are associated with the presence of problems in interpersonal relationships in the present, "Interpersonal Sensitivity" (SCL-90) is increased (10.82 ± 7.37, 7.00 ± 6.88, 4.87 ± 6.81, Std. J–Tstat. = -2.348, p = .019), individuals with high rates are distinguished by negative expectations regarding interpersonal interaction and any communications with other people. The analysis of the parameters of the qualitative analysis of the essays in the subgroups showed that only with a negative attitude towards the future there is a mention of the fragility and instability of the world (36%, p=.007), statistically more often mention the topic of suicide, death, "no place in this world" (80% compared to 16% and 22%, p=.049), the topic of "rejection" (p=.025), the frequency of expectation of a negative assessment of oneself by other people (, p=.004).
Conclusions: Results confirm the hypothesis about the relationship between hostility and a negative attitude towards the future and allow to assume that a common factor for both hostility and a negative attitude towards the future in mental pathology are problematic interpersonal relationships.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1761

The theme of death in texts written by patients with endogenous mental disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2206

Introduction: A specific attitude towards death is an important marker of suicidal risk. A freely written text can be considered as a variant of a projective test and can assess implicit attitudes toward death and suicide.
Objectives: The **objective** was to identify the psychological characteristics of the subjects using the theme of death in the texts.
Methods: 91 patients with schizophrenic and affective spectrum disorders (43 men and 48 women). The control N=98 (40 men and 58 women). All the subjects wrote a short essay "Me, others, the world", the presence of words from the thematic group "death" was assessed, Big Five Inventory (BFI) and SCL-90R were used. The question about the presence of suicidal thoughts was measured on a Likert scale.
Results: Control and clinical groups did not differ in the frequency of the topic of death (13.3% of the control and 16.5% in clinical group). However, patients wrote more often about themselves, while in control «death» was more often encountered when discussing problems of humanity, ecology, loneliness. The subjects from the clinical group showed low: "Extraversion" (48,86±10,07 and 44,72 ±10,44 for the control and clinical groups) (due to low "Activity", "Excitement seeking" and "Gregariousness"), "Conscientiousness" ("Neat" and "Decisiveness"), "Emotional Stability" (50,58±12,21 and 54,88±11,42) (due to "Tension", "Depression" and "Self-punishing"). Ccomparison of the subgroups that mentioned «death» (control and clinical subgroups) revealed no statistical differences in BFI (clinical subgroup demonstrated a more pronounced "insensitivity"). In general, all subjects (both healthy and clinic patients) with the topic of death differed from the group of subjects who did not touch death vocabulary: "Introversion" (47.66±9.77 and 40.58±13.45