disturbing life event. The authors propose reviewing the concept of hysterical psychosis regarding its clinical implications and debating its therapeutic and prognostic utility.
Conclusions: Hysterical psychosis may not be a mere historic footnote and encompasses an entity with distinctive diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic characteristics. While its etiology may not be understood, its clinical implications ensure the need for future research.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: psychopathology; hysteria; psychosis

EPV0497

Pronoia or reverse paranoid delusion: A brief exploration into a conspiracy in your favour

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Introduction: Pronoia is a neologism originally coined in 1982 to describe a state of mind that is, in essence, the positive counterpart of paranoia. It is characterized by feeling that the world is conspiring on behalf of the person experiencing pronoia.
Objectives: Brief literature review.
Methods: The authors review the available literature on pronoia and present a broad overview of its description and defining characteristics. An initial search utilizing key health journal databases revealed a scarcity in available documents, therefore a generalized search utilizing the search engine Google Scholar was performed with the term "pronoia". Relevant articles obtained from the respective bibliographic references were also consulted.
Results: The primary outcome of this work is a summary of the available literature in order to build a more comprehensive understanding on pronoia. All relevant information was collated to form a cohesive description of the condition and its characteristics. We address a gap in the literature by offering a description of the lesser prevalent concept of pronoia.
Conclusions: Our results demonstrate a scarcity in the available literature describing the pronoia phenomenon when compared to its well-documented counterpart, paranoia. Further exploration into this topic is merited so as to close the gap on paranoia's lesser-known positive counterpart. By signalling the existence of this concept, we strive to contribute to an increased identification of a concept that is many times underdiagnosed due to a lack of attention to its existence.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: psychopathology; Paranoia; nosology; pronoia

EPV0498

A delusion of pregnancy in man with hyperprolactinemia

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Introduction: A delusion of pregnancy in men has been rarely reported in psychiatric disorders. The literature on this delusion in male schizophrenia is limited. It was reported especially in medical conditions. In psychiatric disorders, it has been explained for a long time by psychodynamic theories.
Objectives: To present a case of a pregnancy delusion in man associated temporally to neuroleptic-induced hyperprolactinemia and a review of literature of medical and psychological etiologies of this symptom
Methods: We presented a case of a pregnancy delusion in man associated temporally to neuroleptic-induced hyperprolactinemia and we elucidated through a review of literature of medical and psychological etiologies of this symptom.
Results: Case report A 46-year-old man, unmarried, who had a mild intellectual disability and a 22-year history of schizophrenia. He was admitted to our hospital for psychotic relapse due to the interruption of his medication. This patient had been treated for years with long action injection medication. On admission he was disorganized, verbalizing a poorly-systematized fuzzy delirium. And he believed he was pregnant. Serum prolactin levels was 38 ng/ml (3-25ng/ml). He was put on Haldol decanoate 150mg/month, chlorpromazine 150mg/day, and diazepam 15mg/day.
Conclusions: The presentation of a delusion of pregnancy in man is rather infrequent. The delusion may have many social, psychological, and biological determinants to its genesis. This case highlights the importance of medical investigations notably the assay of prolactin in the assessment of patients who present with delusions of pregnancy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Delusion of pregnancy; - hyperprolactinemia-; male

EPV0500

Bed for three

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Introduction: Charles Bonnet syndrome (CBS) is characterized by the presence of visual hallucinations without other sensory-perceptual disturbances or evidence of organic mental disorder nor functional psychosis.
Objectives: Review differential diagnosis of BCS, searching articles in Pubmed.
Methods: 62-year-old woman, undergoing treatment with Sertraline and psychotherapy for three months because of anxious-depressive synthoms. Pathological myopia and retinal detachment

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in 2012, blind left eye, retaining 33% vision in the right eye. She comes to the emergency room feeling really anxious, she says that for a year now she has had the feeling that her husband is cheating on her with another woman, and she claims with certainty that she sees a woman in her bed at night, as well as flashes of light evidencing her presence. She has also begun to hear voices through the telephone wires. She and her family deny memory loss or other cognitive impairments. We performed a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance with normal results. Family claims good conygal relation until these synthoms began and no signs of cognitive impairment.
Results: The patient lives as real these hallucinations which haven´t appeared during admission. We started treatment with an antipsychotic and a benzodiazepine, with great improvement of anxiety and development of some insight. Executive impairment was observed.
Conclusions: The results obtained, make us think that, although our patient has an important visual loss, it is more a psychiatric pathology. Here lies the importance of a multidisciplinary approach among ophthalmologists, neurologists and psychiatrists in order to avoid misdiagnosis and that the patient can benefit from proper treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Charles Bonnet; Hallucinations; retinal detachment

EPV0503

Reduced sensitivity to situational change in individuals with autism spectrum condition

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Introduction: Individuals with autism spectrum condition (ASC) frequently report difficulties in detecting changes in social situations, which considerably hinder interpersonal communications.
Objectives: To better understand the features of detecting changes in social situations among individuals with ASC.
Methods: Individuals with ASC (N=24) and typical development (TD) (N=24) were included. To examine participants' sensitivity to situational contexts, we conducted an economic-game task: a modified computer version of the ultimatum game (mod-UG). In UG, two players were offered a chance to win 10 coins after dividing it amongst themselves. The proposer suggests how to split the sum and the responder can accept or reject the deal. After practice, all participants played the role of responders with an imaginary proposer. Participants had to decide whether to accept or reject proposers' fair/unfair offers. In our mod-UG, additional condition was included that involved intentionality considerations: Unfair offers were displayed with another identical unfair offer. This emphasized the proposers' inevitable situation of unfair offers. Subsequently, we conducted a 2×2 repeated-measures ANOVA (unfair offers with/without additional cues)×(ASC/TD).
Results: Participants indeed accepted unfair offers significantly more frequently when the other player's unfair proposal was unavoidable in cue-added conditions, when compared to unfair offers in no-cue conditions. This suggested that participants considered their opponent's perspective more attentively in cue-added conditions. However, this effect was significantly decreased in the ASC-group ($p<0.05$; group-condition interaction).
Conclusions: Decreased sensitivity to situational changes among ASC-individuals may be partly due to diminished or inflexible shifting of perspective. Whether this systematized decision-making associates with attentional-bias and stereotyped-behaviors requires further investigation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: flexibility; autism; ultimatum game; Attention

EPV0504

Delusional infestation: Two case reports

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Introduction: Delusional infestation (DI), also known as delusional parasitosis or Ekbom syndrome, is a rare disorder, characterised by fixed belief that the skin, body or immediate environment is infested by small pathogens, despite the lack of any medical evidence for it.
Objectives: To describe and discuss two clinical cases of DI, in order to show two different ways of presenting in this entity.
Methods: Two case report and non-systematic review.
Results: We present the case of a 76-year-old woman, without psychiatric history, with an DI with 5 years of evolution, referred to a psychiatric consultation by a dermatologist. The second case, is a 41-year-old woman with a history of multiple substance use disorder, with an DI with a month of evolution, who resorted to the emergency department. DI is not a single diagnostic entity. The classic form, as represented in the first case,is a primary form, which develops without any known cause or underlying disease, corresponding to a persistent delusional disorder. However, about 60% of patients have secondary forms of DI, in the context of substance misuse, some medications or in the course of physical or psychiatric diseases (e.g. stroke, delirium, dementia, depression, schizophrenia).
Conclusions: DI can occur as a primary delusional disorder or secondary to several other medical conditions. An in-depth clinical history is essential in order to make the correct diagnosis. A multidisciplinary approach is also important, to exclude any possible organic etiology, not forgetting that many patients may turn to other medical specialities first.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Delusional Infestation; Delusional parasitosis; Ekbom syndrome