Methods: Our study retrospectively examined the characteristics of 82 FNDs children and adolescents (8 to 16 y.o.; 13 males; 29 females) referred as neurological inpatients of an urban academic neuropsychiatric department, from 2014 to 2019. Three main clinical aspects were analysed: type and pattern of symptoms manifestations (DSM-5 criteria); Life Events; family functioning.
Results: FND accounted for 2% of 5-years consultations of neurological inpatients (M: F=1:2). The clinical presentation was characterized in 70% by pattern of co-expressed neurological symptoms: FMDs (9.5%); PNES (12%); dizziness/lipothymia (12%); paraesthesia/anaesthesia (16%). Generalized pain was associated in 38% of the reported patterns while cephalgia in 44%. Sleep disorders were reported in 40%. Previous psychiatric diagnoses were uncommon (2 out 82). Antecedent stressors were identified in 97% of patients for personal illness history and in the 93% for chronic illness in the family anamnesis. Family problems were in 25% of cases.
Conclusions: Our data contributes to better characterize the childhood population of FND, describing clinical patterns of presentation, highlighting putative antecedent stressors and risk factors

Keywords: Functional Motor Disorders; Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures; Functional Neurological Disorder; Psychogenic Disorder

EPP0249

Cross-sectional study of clinical and linguistic characteristics mental disorders in HIV infection

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Introduction: Current epidemiological data on the pandemic prevalence of HIV in the world expand the boundaries of the problems associated with the threat of unpredictable spread of infection and the frequency of mental disorders that accompany HIV infection.
Objectives: Somatogenic mental disorders are determined by the fact that the central nervous system (CNS) is one of the reservoirs for HIV. HIV is indirectly a neurotropic virus and can cause associated neurocognitive impairment (HAND)
Methods: In study were used clinical-linguistic examination method for determining linguistic markers for mental disorders in HIV patients who did not receive specific antiviral therapy.
Results: As a result, it was found that 50% of HIV-infected patients not suffering from addiction syndromes or surfactant abuse have mental disorders, which are characterized mainly by disorders of adaptive reactions and mild cognitive impairment. 57.7% of HIV-infected people who do not use surfactants showed a high level of social adaptation. For patients who do not use surfactants, and who have undergone a commission examination before starting ART, the leading psychopathological syndromes are anxiety, anxiety-hypochondria. 44.2% of patients did not have obvious psychopathological symptoms.
Conclusions: Structure of emotional experiences was revealed in patients who recently learned about the burden of a serious chronic disease with the corresponding fear of death and self-stigmatization. Identified linguistic markers are additional signs that can be used by physicians and psychiatrists to diagnose both cognitive impairment and emotional impairment in patients with HIV infection.
Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0250

Link between cognitive impairment and metabolic syndrome in middle-aged patients

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Introduction: Metabolic syndrome (MS) is associated with an increased risk of developing a cognitive vascular disorders and dementia.
Objectives: The associations of cognitive disorders (CD) with components of methabolic syndrome (MS) such as : body mass index, lipid spectrum, arterial hypertension and glucose level (GL) in middle age subjects were study.
Methods: The 271 patients with MS according IDF criteria, (aged 30 – 60 years) were examend. Current mild cognitive impairment (MCI) was confirmed by psychodiagnostic interview according to the criteria of ICD-10. All patients passed through: MMSE test, Cognitive Failures Questionnaire, Wechsler memory scale, Symbol Coding and Category Fluency test. Level of blood glucose and plasma indicators of lipid spectrum were assessed in the blood samples with «Abbott» kits. To assess the results the NCEP criteria were used.
Results: All 271 subject were divided into 2 groups, group A – with CD and/or MCI (212 subjects) and the group B -without affective disorders (49 subjects). Using the Mann-Whitney test significantly strong connection between high levels of total cholesterol (TC), cholesterol low density lipoprotein (LDL-C), lipoproteins of very low density (VLDL), the GL and MCI in group A were obtained. Optional subjects with sings of PH, MS and MCI had a fairly high level of VLDL and LDL-C in comparison with subjects without MCI.
Conclusions: The meaning of the relationship between metabolic syndrome and mild cognitive impairments in middle-aged people is in increasing in the level of LDL and VLDL that can provoke MCI in middleage subjects with MS.

Keywords: Metabolic syndrome ; mild cognitive impairment; vascular disorders; dementia

EPP0251

Kleine-levin syndrome

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Introduction: Kleine-Levin Syndrome (KLS) is an extremely rare disorder of unknown etiology. It affects mainly male adolescents

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and is thought to follow a relapse-remitting course. During episodes of illness, a wide array of neuropsychiatric symptoms may present and a psychiatric diagnosis might be incorrectly made.
Objectives: We aim to review the literature on the clinical manifestations of KLS, as well as the current evidence regarding this disorder's management.
Methods: We performed an updated review in the PubMed database using the terms "Kleine-Levin Syndrome". The included articles were selected by title and abstract.
Results: KLS usually presents with recurrent episodes, lasting days to weeks, of severe hypersomnia, cognitive impairment, major apathy and derealization, among other neuropsychiatric symptoms. Although it was previously thought that complete normalization occurred between episodes, recent evidence suggests that around one third of patients have mild cognitive impairment and there are alterations in brain blood flow during the asymptomatic periods. During episodes of illness, management comprises environmental measures as well as drug therapy. Corticosteroids and amantadine have been successful in stopping episodes and lithium may be useful in a preventative role, however, there are no randomized controlled trials focusing on KLS treatment.
Conclusions: KLS remains an elusive entity since it is an extremely rare disorder with unclear etiology, course, and no consensual treatment. Further research is warranted in this area, namely randomized controlled trials. It is important for the practicing psychiatrist to be aware of this illness in order to recognize it and adequately manage it.

Keyword: Kleine-Levin Syndromept

EPP0252

Psychiatric manifestations of Wilson's disease

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Introduction: Wilson's Disease is a rare, autosomal recessive disorder related to disturbances of copper metabolism. Its clinical picture includes hepatic, neurologic, psychiatric, and systemic manifestations. Psychiatric symptoms are frequent over the course of this disease and can be found in up to a quarter of patients at presentation. Successful treatment for Wilson's Disease can be achieved using anti-copper agents.
Objectives: We aim to review the literature regarding the psychiatric manifestations of Wilson's Disease. We also include brief considerations about their management.
Methods: We performed an updated review in the PubMed database using the terms "Wilson's Disease" and "Psychiatric manifestations". The included articles were selected by title and abstract.
Results: Psychiatric manifestations, including psychosis, mood disorders, personality disorders and cognitive impairment are common in Wilson's Disease and can be the initial symptoms of this condition. The diagnosis of Wilson's Disease in people presenting with psychiatric symptoms heralds special considerations in psychopharmacology since this population has a higher risk of hepatic impairment, epilepsy, and extrapyramidal side effects.
Conclusions: Psychiatric symptoms are common in Wilson's Disease and can be its presenting clinical features. Missing the diagnosis of Wilson's Disease can stall an efficient treatment and lead to inadequate patient management.

Keywords: neuropsychiatry; Wilson's Disease

EPP0253

Immunotherapy and psychosis: It there a risk?

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Introduction: Over the past decades, immunotherapy treatments have been a revolution to many chronic diseases with encouraging results in clinical outcomes and quality of life. The use of monoclonal antibodies has yielded a great variability in terms of clinical efficacy and tolerability although it's believed the incidence of psychotic symptoms is low (0,1-0,4%).
Objectives: To review the effects of monoclonal antibodies on psychosis.
Methods: Review of literature using PubMed database. A total of 16 studies were included.
Results: The targeted molecules by monoclonal antibodies may determine the risk of psychosis. While those who target TNF-alfa seem to have a reduced risk of psychosis (such as Infliximab, Adalimumab, Certolizumab and Golimumab), monoclonal antibodies who modulate lymphocytes may have a greater risk of psychosis namely Natalizumab, Belimumab, Basiliximab and Daclizumab, which seems to correlate to evidence of alterations in lymphocyte subsets in groups of patients with first psychotic episode and schizophrenia. Some seem to have positive correlation with psychosis namely monoclonal antibodies who have a supressing effect on the immune system, especially those who target adaptative immunity and those who are used in autoimmune diseases (vs oncologic conditions). It is unknown if delusions prevail over hallucinations or vice-versa. Despite the paucity of evidence, these findings corroborate the variability regarding the psychiatric effects of immunotherapy.
Conclusions: The available literature reports a low prevalence of psychotic symptoms associated with the use of monoclonal antibodies but it highlights the importance in knowing the immune mechanisms involved in psychotic disorders. Greater research is needed to correctly assess that risk.

Keywords: Immunotherapy; psychosis; Monoclonal antibodies; adverse events

EPP0254

Alexithymia among patients with unexplained physical symptoms

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Introduction: Some research suggests that mental health problems can be brought on by the stress of having unexplained symptom. In non-western cultures especially, psychological distress is often

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