

Results: Of 109 respondents, the majority (70.6%) were males, from Punjab (83.5%), trained in USA/Canada (68.8%), and from the private sector (69.7%), with a Mean \pm SD age of 47.31 \pm 7.9. The total Mean \pm SD SWL scores were 27.48 \pm 5.03. 99 (90.8%) were satisfied with life while only 9.2% weren't. The currently married respondents (27.8 \pm 4.9 vs 24.6 \pm 5.4, $p=0.04$) while those from Sindh and KPK provinces had lower scores. We found a positive moderate correlation between SWL and flourishing ($r=0.488$), positive emotions ($r=0.391$), and affect balance ($r=0.327$) all at $p<0.001$. We found good fitness of the final model with SWL as the outcome variable and Flourishing and Overall Affect Balance as predictors: Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients ($p=0.001$) and Hosmer and Lemeshow tests ($p=0.322$). Only flourishing predicted SWL and with higher perceived flourishing, there were 1.3x higher odds of SWL.

Conclusions: This is the pioneer study to have addressed SWL and its correlation with psychological well-being in repatriated physicians, who using their skill sets and expertise, may help strengthen the healthcare system of the lower-middle income countries of origin, hence it's imperative to identify factors linked to their psychological well-being. We recommend further research on this particularly qualitative exploration.

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EPP485

Topiramate-Induced Phantosmia: A Case Report on Reversible Olfactory Hallucinations in Epilepsy Treatment

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Introduction: Topiramate is a widely prescribed anticonvulsant and migraine prophylactic agent, recognized for its efficacy in treating epilepsy and preventing migraines. While its use is generally well-tolerated, it is known to cause a range of side effects. However, olfactory hallucinations, also referred to as phantosmia, represent a rare and poorly documented adverse effect of Topiramate. Phantosmia involves the perception of smells in the absence of an external odor source. This case report presents the case of a woman who developed olfactory hallucinations following the re-initiation of Topiramate for epilepsy. The hallucinations resolved completely upon discontinuation of the drug. This report highlights the need for clinicians to be aware of this potential side effect.

Objectives: Topiramate is a well-established treatment for epilepsy and migraine prevention, but it can cause neurological and cognitive side effects like paresthesia, dizziness, memory issues and confusion. However, olfactory hallucinations are rare and underreported. This case report aims to contribute to the limited literature by documenting a case of reversible phantosmia related to Topiramate.

Methods: A woman presented with complaints of persistent olfactory hallucinations, perceiving unpleasant odors in the absence of any external source. Her medical history was unremarkable, apart from a diagnosis of epilepsy. After other treatments had limited success, she was started on Topiramate a couple of weeks before the

manifestation of the olfactory hallucinations. Weeks after starting Topiramate, the patient began experiencing olfactory hallucinations which interfered with her daily life. The patient had no prior history of olfactory disorders, nasal pathology or psychiatric conditions and her physical examination was unremarkable. Upon investigation, no structural abnormalities were found.

Results: The patient's medication history revealed that the onset of olfactory hallucinations coincided with the initiation of Topiramate. After discussing the side effect profile of the drug, it was decided to discontinue Topiramate. Within two weeks of discontinuation, the patient reported a complete cessation of the olfactory hallucinations. A follow-up evaluation showed no recurrence of the symptoms after switching to an alternative therapy. Given the temporal relationship between the onset of olfactory hallucinations and Topiramate use, alongside the resolution of symptoms upon drug discontinuation, a diagnosis of Topiramate-induced phantosmia was made.

Conclusions: This case highlights a rare but significant adverse effect of Topiramate, olfactory hallucinations. Given the reversibility of this side effect upon discontinuation of the drug, physicians should be vigilant in monitoring for sensory disturbances in patients administered with Topiramate. Awareness of phantosmia as a potential adverse effect will allow for appropriate management, potentially preventing patient distress.

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Oncology and Psychiatry

EPP487

Anxiety and depression as aspects of influence on the quality of life in patients with lymphoproliferative diseases

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Introduction: The high prevalence of anxiety and depression among patients with cancer has an impact on a decrease in quality of life. There are practically no studies among people with lymphoproliferative diseases, which determines the relevance of our study. Purpose: to assess the prevalence of anxiety-affective spectrum disorders and their impact on the quality of life and adaptability in patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) and a group, including malignant neoplasm of the body of the stomach and T- and B-cellular lymphoma.

Objectives: 95 patients (women - 52, men - 44) diagnosed with NHL, HL, others were examined using a continuous sampling method.

Methods: Clinical interviews; the author's questionnaire; HADS, EQ-5D, EQ-VAS, PSM-25. STATTECH were used to process the data.

Results: The average age was 52.8 \pm 8.3 years (18 to 86). 3 groups: 1-non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, 2-Hodgkin's lymphoma, 3- malignant neoplasm of the stomach body and T- and B-cell lymphoma. In gr-s 1 and 2 (90% and 85%), no symptoms of anxiety were detected. In gr 3, clinically pronounced anxiety levels were uniformly detected in 50%. Depressive symptoms a predominantly