

month ago. The investigations results were normal, except for a high level of plasmatic cortisol. Patient fully recovered in the day the menses stopped.

Conclusions: We considered this case to be atypical due to the sudden debut and recovery and there are still some remaining questions. Is it hormonal related, menstrual related or is it exclusively a psychiatric condition?

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: dissociative disorder; acute onset; periodicity; psychosis

EPV0057

22Q11.2 deletion syndrome and psychosis: About a case

C. García-Bernal^{1*}, O. Neth², M. Ruiz Veguilla¹ and N. Garrido Torres¹

¹Mental Health, Virgen del Rocío University Hospital, Spain, Spain and ²Paediatrics, Virgen del Rocío University Hospital, Spain, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1669

Introduction: We present the case of a boy born in 2002 who was diagnosed with 22q11.2 DS at the age of 2 years. He was referred to neurology at age 9 for "attention deficits and irritability." At age 12 he was referred to mental health for "irritability and anxious and depressive symptoms." The boy was erroneously discharged with a diagnosis of "only" emotional disorder without subsequent follow-up. The evolution of this case resembles the evolution of others already described in the literature.

Objectives: To demonstrate the lack of knowledge of the variety of comorbid disorders in this syndrome (20 to 40% present psychotic symptoms).

Methods: Bibliographic search in the Pubmed database.

Results: There is a partial T-cell immunodeficiency in 22q11.2DS patients confirmed by significantly reduced percentages of circulating T and helper T cells. An increased percentage of Th17 was found in adults with psychotic symptoms compared to non-psychotic adults in one article. The percentage of Th17 was related to the presence of positive psychotic symptoms. Another study says higher levels of IL-17 were found in patients with fewer symptoms. The importance of Th17 and IL-17 in the development of the hippocampus and of Th17 in the development of psychosis is highlighted. In those patients, there is a high IL-6 / IL-10 ratio in favor of a pro-inflammatory state. High levels of IL-6 are correlated with greater neurocognitive deficits and negative symptoms.

Conclusions: 1. There is evidence for a theory of inflammation in psychosis development. 2. The 22q11.2 DS could be used as a research model.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: immunodeficiency; psychosis; neurodevelopment

EPV0058

Emotional and behavioral problems of 7-11 year old children in war-torn nagorno – karabakh region in azerbaijan

N. Osmanli^{1*}, A. Babayev², I. Rustamov³ and K. Munir⁴

¹Psychological Counseling, Nefes Mental Health Academy, Baku, Azerbaijan; ²Psychology, Khazar University, Baku, Azerbaijan;

³Psychiatry, Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan and

⁴Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, United States of America

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1670

Introduction: The present aimed to examine the mental health conditions of children, ages 7-11 years, living in conditions of war and conflict conditions in two districts of a Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan.

Objectives: The study surveyed teachers of 617 primary school children (mean age 8.9, SD 1.24; 50.7% female) across nine schools in Agdam and Karabakh districts.

Methods: The children were evaluated with the previously validated Azerbaijani version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) Teacher Form. The total difficulty and five subscale scores (emotional problems, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship problems, and prosocial behavior) were assessed.

Results: About a third of children (32.7%) had abnormal total scores, and a fifth (21.4%) were in borderline range. The SDQ subscale scores included emotional problems (19.4%); conduct problems (20.3%), hyperactivity/inattention (12.2%), peer relationship problems (31.1%), and pro-social behavior difficulties (13.1%). Boys had higher level of difficulties than females ($p < .01$) with a negative correlation of children's school performance with maternal education.

Conclusions: The findings of the study show that more than half of the children living in the war zone in Azerbaijan have significant mental health problems. The psychological effects of the war environments have a profound effect on child development and education and need to be revisited under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. These include the provision of implicit supports in terms of their emotional, behavioral, psychosocial development and education of children and protection of children from wars, conflicts, and persecution.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Emotional and behavioral problems; child mental health; Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; Azerbaijan

EPV0061

Case of psychological consultation and observation an adolescent with dissociative dysmnesia

N. Zvereva^{1*}, E. Zaytseva², M. Zvereva³ and A. Sinkevich⁴

¹Clinical Psychology, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution Mental Health Research Center; MSUPE, Moscow, Russian Federation;

²Neuro- And Pathopsychology Of Development, MSUPE, Moscow, Russian Federation; ³Clinical Psychology, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation and ⁴Project "close People", Volunteers to help orphaned children Charity Foundation (BLAGOTVORITEL'NY FOND VOLONTER'Y V POMOSHCH' DETYAM-SIROT), Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1671

Introduction: Cases of memory loss are rare phenomena. We present a case-study of common psychological and psychotherapy observation 14,5 years old girl with dissociative dysmnesia during