

Conclusions: TRS patients show severe cognitive impairment, however it does not impact language and memory. TRS shows more symptom severity except delusion, hallucinatory behaviour, blunted affect, and tension as compared to NTRS.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1320

On the Pathophysiology of Pathological Lying: A Case Report and Literature Review

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Introduction: Pathological lying, traditionally known as pseudologia fantastica or mythomania, is characterized by persistent or compulsive lying that often involves elaborate and fantastical narratives. Although the psychiatric community has yet to reach a consensus about its classification as a symptom or as a distinct diagnostic entity, emerging research about its pathophysiology highlights the involvement of complex interactions between neurobiological, psychological, and social factors.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to explore, through a clinical case of an inpatient in whom pathological lying was identified, the possible causes and underlying mechanisms of this condition.

Methods: A case report presentation followed by a non-systematic review of the literature available at PubMed, ScienceDirect and ResearchGate databases, using the MeSH terms “pathological lying” OR “pseudologia fantastica” OR “mythomania”. From a total of 226 abstracts initially screened, we included 51 articles in the final review.

Results: We report the case of a 33-year-old man with a diagnosis of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2C and comorbid depressive disorder, who was admitted to the emergency department for suicidal ideation. Collateral information from family members was crucial to identify pathological lying, in this case associated with the lack of social relationships, low self-esteem, a desire for autonomy, and poor emotional and behavioral regulation. Although standard blood workup yielded unremarkable findings, imaging studies showed an old lacunar infarction localized to the right hemithalamus. While hospitalized he presented rapid clinical improvement, being discharged with outpatient follow-up. The existing body of evidence on pathological lying fails to capture specific causal factors for this phenomenon. Research into its neurobiological basis examined abnormalities in brain areas responsible for executive functioning, impulse control, and behavioral and emotional responses, such as the prefrontal cortex, the limbic and paralimbic systems, and the right hemithalamus. From a psychological perspective, the pathological liar doesn't have an external motive for lying; instead, the lie seems to be the purpose in itself, being unconsciously produced to fulfill the need for power and autonomy, to elevate one's self-esteem, or to repress reality. In addition, certain environmental factors, including childhood trauma, neglect, or abuse, also seem to play a significant role in shaping this type of behavior.

Conclusions: The current research on the pathophysiology of pathological lying is still limited and vague, depicting a multifactorial entity that would benefit from a multidisciplinary approach integrating Psychiatry, Neurology, and Behavioral Sciences. The

development of a more comprehensive conceptual model may help practitioners implement formal assessment and management strategies for people suffering from this condition.

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EPV1321

Eco-anxiety and Psychosocial Problems: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: Eco-anxiety, a term that encapsulates the anxiety and distress associated with climate change and environmental degradation, has emerged as a significant psychosocial issue affecting individuals across various demographics. This phenomenon is particularly pronounced among younger generations, who often experience heightened awareness of climate-related threats and their potential impacts on future well-being. The interplay between eco-anxiety and psychosocial problems is complex, involving emotional, cognitive, and social dimensions that can significantly influence mental health outcomes. Research indicates that eco-anxiety is characterized by a future-oriented worry about the potential impacts of climate change, distinguishing it from other eco-emotions such as eco-grief and eco-despair. While many individuals experience eco-anxiety in a non-clinical form, there are instances where it can escalate to pathological levels, leading to significant mental health challenges. This is particularly relevant for young people, who may face multiple life stressors, such as academic pressures and social expectations, which can exacerbate feelings of eco-anxiety and contribute to the development of mental health issues.

Objectives: In this study, the negative effects of climate change will be emphasized and its effects on human health and psychology will be emphasized. The main purpose of the study is to prepare the ground for future studies on eco-anxiety, which addresses the connection between climate change and psychology, and to increase social awareness.

Methods: The study will conduct between October 2024 and January 2025 2023 in 3 databases (PubMed, Cochrane Library, Science Direct) using the keywords “eco-anxiety” “psychosocial problems” and “mental health”. These databases were preferred because they contain a significant amount of evidence-based literature in the field of biomedical sciences and psychology. Studies conducted between 2000 and 2024, whose full texts were accessed and written in Turkish and English were included in the study.

Results: 20 national and international research articles on the subject have been reached and the literature review continues. When the literature review is finalized, all study results will be presented together.

Conclusions: Conclusions: In summary, eco-anxiety represents a significant psychosocial challenge that intertwines with various mental health issues. Understanding the emotional, cognitive, and social dimensions of eco-anxiety is crucial for developing effective interventions that address the mental health impacts of climate change. By fostering emotional regulation, acknowledging the role of grief, and promoting community engagement, mental

health professionals can better support individuals grappling with eco-anxiety and its implications for overall well-being.

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EPV1322

Evaluating the mental health awareness of stakeholders in cycling teams: Results from a cross-sectional survey

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Introduction: Sports psychiatry is a developing subdiscipline, which emphasises the need for adequate treatment and prevention schemes to uphold the mental wellbeing of athletes. Previous studies indicate that elite-level male cyclists face distinctive socioenvironmental risk factors, including external pressures from teams, particularly in relation to weight management concerns. However, there has been little attention to the mental health support available within teams and the awareness of relevant stakeholders to psychiatric issues.

Objectives: This study sought to gain perspectives on the level of mental health awareness from stakeholders in elite-level cycling teams (i.e., sporting directors, coaches, and medical staff).

Methods: An anonymous online survey has been compiled containing quantitative and qualitative questions for sporting directors, coaches, or medical staff about their own mental health awareness and literacy. This was distributed to cycling teams and through a national-level federation. The survey link will be available online from the beginning of October 2024 to the end of February 2025. An ethical application was made to the Ethics Committee in the Canton of Bern, who determined that the research fell outside the scope of the Swiss Human Research Act and therefore did not require formal approval.

Results: Preliminary results will be ready in March 2025 in time for the poster display at the European Congress of Psychiatry in April 2025. The findings will provide insights into mental health awareness amongst team stakeholders in men's elite-level cycling. The quantitative data will be studied with descriptive statistics and the qualitative results will be evaluated using thematic content analysis to identify key themes.

Conclusions: Based on prior literature, our hypotheses are that there is limited mental health awareness about the mental health of elite-level riders amongst cycling team stakeholders and scarce knowledge about how to manage these issues should they arise. These findings would underline a need for more attention to this topic within the sport, potentially necessitating the involvement of national federations and regulators.

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EPV1323

Perceptions and misperceptions about lithium: Ar-razi hospital experience

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Introduction: Lithium enjoyed its first golden age between 1965 and 1990, but interest in the molecule has not waned, on the contrary, the last 20 years have seen a veritable renaissance in lithium publications. This literature is fuelled by the ongoing exploration of lithium's unique mood-stabilizing, anti-suicidal and neuroprotective properties, a panoply of properties never before observed in a single molecule. In spite of this, the literature describes little use of lithium, despite ample evidence of its benefits. Our study points the perceptions and misperceptions of lithium and their effects on its use in our hospital.

Objectives: To study and identify the perceptions and misperceptions of doctors at Ar-razi Hospital about lithium, and thus discuss both of efficacy and safety misperceptions through a literature review. This study will have as a first objective to correct these misperceptions in order to promote a proper care of our patients.

Methods: This is a descriptive study. Data collection was carried out on 50 psychiatrists and trainees. By using an online and handout forms focusing on physicians perceptions and misperceptions of the efficacy and safety of lithium at Ar-razi Hospital in Salé. Jamovi 2.3 was used for data entry and statistical analysis.

Results: our study results were resumed in 2 images. Image 1 is a table that shows the status of our professionals and also their use of lithium as first or second molecule.

image 2 resumes efficacy perceptions of lithium among our psychiatrists and trainees.

although many other results will be shown by text:

- 58% thinks that Lithium should not be used in women of childbearing age due to teratogenic risk
- 73% have the perception that Lithium should be avoided in elderly patients suffering from a lack of efficacy data and safety concerns.
- 53% thinks that other thymoregulators are safer and should be systematically used in women of childbearing age with bipolar disorder instead of lithium.
- 84% acclaim that lithium treatment is stopped because of its security profile, when 44% of them thinks that hypothyroidism is prevalent as a secondary effect and causes treatment stop.

Image 1:

Status of participants	Use as 1st molecule	Use after failed of others thymoregulators
Residents 40(80%)	12 (24%)	38(76%)
Psychiatrists 10 (20%)		