

EPV0590

A first psychotic episode with kinesthetic hallucinations. Report of a caseF. Cartas Moreno^{1*} and M. Valverde Barea²¹Hospital De Úbeda, Unit Mental Health, Úbeda, Spain and ²Unit Mental Health, Complejo Hospitalario Jaén, Jaén, Spain

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Introduction: It reveals a case that occurred in a patient with no previous history whose first manifestation was kinesthetic allucinations, subsequently appearing other psychopathological alterations

Objectives: 24-year-old male. Truck driver by profession. No prior mental health story. Good operation prior to the consultation. He comes accompanied by his parents for having a sensation of having bugs under his skin. It has come to throw gasoline on top to eliminate the possible infection.

Methods: Exploration: He is concius, oriented, with scratching lesions. He wears a cap soaked in gasoline to ward off critters. He does not present in the foreground other psychopathological alterations. CT with normal results, thyroid hormones, and normal biochemistry are requested. Treatment with aripiprazole is initiated in ascending doses, as it presents in the beginning a torpid evolution with the appearance of delusions of injury to its boss.

Results: After that, he is currently psychopathologically stable and has returned to work with his father in the field.

Conclusions: Although not the most common, psychotic disorders can occur at the beginning with cenesthetic alterations. Organic screening should be performed and results treated accordingly.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychosis; PSYCHOPATOLOGY; delusions; KINESTHETIC

EPV0591

Delusion of pregnancy: Clinical caseM.F. Tascon Guerra^{1*}, B. Díaz Marqués² and G. Manrique Ovejero²¹Psychiatry, Hospital Ntra Sra del Prado, Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Spain and ²Family Medicine, Hospital Ntra Sra del Prado, Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Spain

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Introduction: Delusion of pregnancy has been described as a false and fixed belief of being pregnant despite factual evidence to the contrary. Pseudocyesis is a condition in which the patient has all signs and symptoms of pregnancy except for the confirmation of the presence of a fetus. There has been described symptoms as abdominal distention, cessation of menses, morning sickness, etc.

Objectives: The aim of this work was to distinguish between pseudocyesis and pseudopregnancy. This case presents a single 49-year-old woman, who developed the delusion of being pregnant after months of lonely confinement during Covid-19 quarantine.

Methods: She had missed her period for 10 months. She was convinced that she could feel the fetal movements. Her thought

content revealed delusion of persecution, reference, and delusion of being pregnant. She did not reveal any hallucinations. Blood tests and brain imaging revealed no abnormalities. □The treatment was started with Paliperidone 100mg/month, and clonazepam 2mg/d.

Results: The patient showed a substantial improvement within 10 weeks of treatment. Pseudocyesis and delusional pregnancy have been rarely described on scientific bibliography. A distinction has been demonstrated based on the consideration of the associated psychotic features that might be present in delusions of pregnancy, which were described in the current case. On the other hand, pseudocyesis clinical presentation is centered on the false signs and symptoms of pregnancy.

Conclusions: Antipsychotics played a key role in the delusion of pregnancy. Psychodynamic and supportive psychotherapy could play a pivotal role in the management of pseudocyesis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pregnancy; Pseudocyesis; Pseudopregnancy; Delusion

EPV0592

Lurasidone treatment in a delusional disorder patient with atrial fibrillation: A case report

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Introduction: Psychosis itself may be associated with an increased risk of atrial fibrillation. Moreover, antipsychotic treatment increases this risk. Recently D'Urso et al. reported aripiprazole-induced atrial fibrillation in a patient with concomitant risk factors.

Objectives: To the best of author's knowledge no data has been published about the safety and the efficacy of lurasidone treatment in psychotic patient with comorbid atrial fibrillation.

Methods: A 68 years old patient with persistent atrial fibrillation and hypertension in treatment with amiodarone 100 mg/day, lurasidone 25 mg/day, rivaroxaban 15 mg/day, clopidogrel 75 mg/day, bisoprolol 1,25 mg/day, tamsulosin 0,4 mg/day presented delusional ideas of jealousy for not real betrayal by his wife, social withdrawal, reduced sleep. Blood pressure 130/80 mmHg, heart rate 70 bpm, Qtc 420 msec. The patient was drug-naïve for any psychotropic treatment. The authors decided to start lurasidone treatment at the dosage of 18,5 mg/day.

Results: After the first administration of lurasidone treatment sleep was resolved. After two weeks delusional ideas and social withdrawal were markedly improved. After one month of treatment, blood pressure, heart rate and Qtc remained almost stable. The authors decided not to increase the dosage of lurasidone because of the age of the patient and the comorbid cardiovascular pathologies.

Conclusions: Lurasidone has showed safety and efficacy in the treatment of this patient with delusional disorder and comorbid atrial fibrillation. This is a preliminary data that requires follow up and further studies to confirm the usefulness of lurasidone in psychotic patients with atrial fibrillation and cardiovascular risks.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Delusional Delirium; lurasidone; Atrial Fibrillation

EPV0594

Spiritually-oriented therapy for endogenous mental patients with comorbid addictive disorders

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Introduction: Spirituality and religious commitment have a “protector” function among mental health patients who abuse psychoactive substances. The main task of spiritually-oriented therapy is not only to reactivate the internal control of a person, but to actualize their experience of communication with God before everything else.

Objectives: Studying the influence of spiritual life-related factors on efficiency of therapy of psychiatric co-morbidities.

Methods: Clinical and psychopathological, clinical follow-up, pathopsychological and statistic.

Results: The research covered 26 patients (the main group) diagnosed with paroxysmal schizophrenia and schizo-affective psychosis in the prospective follow-up with alcohol addiction. All patients practiced Orthodox worldviews though to a different extent, and have been participating in the spiritually-oriented rehabilitation with a family-oriented module for two years. During psychosocial rehabilitation the patients took group and individual training with a multidisciplinary team of experts: psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, specialists in sociotherapy and members of the clergy. The rehabilitation employed the principles of therapeutic community, systematic family approach [Zoricic Z., 2019], notions of coping behavior or coping strategies [Verhagen P., 2019, Pargament, K.I. et al, 2014] as well as spiritually-oriented models of assistance to patients (for example, the religion-oriented strategy of forgiveness based on REACH model [Worthington E. L. et al, 2016]).

Conclusions: Development of a lengthy remission is dependent on changing lifestyle and patterns, and spiritual labor of penance and forgiveness is just as important.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrenia; comorbid; addictive; effectiveness

EPV0595

From kraepelin to the present. Dementia praecox – a case study

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Introduction: In the late XIXth century Kraepelin described a new nosologic division for the psychotic disorders – Paranoia and Dementia Praecox. He emphasized that dementia praecox is a central nervous system disease, involving permanent lesions on cerebral cortex. Besides biological deterioration, it appears as the

result of psychic degenerative process. From the mid-20th century onward, antipsychotic drugs had been robustly generalized, and in parallel to the current classifications, residual symptoms in schizophrenia tend to be rare but still prevail in our patients.

Objectives: The aim of our work is to report a clinical case of residual schizophrenia in parallel with the classic classification of Dementia Praecox and also do an overview of this disorder and its historical perspective.

Methods: We conducted clinical interviews with the patient and family members, reviewed clinical records and conducted a query in the MEDLINE database using the terms “Dementia Praecox”, “Psychosis”, “Paranoia”, “Kraepelin”, “History”.

Results: We present the clinical case of a 74-year-old man with onset of psychotic symptoms on his twenties and diagnosed with Schizophrenia. In the past years, after acute psychotic episodes it was increasingly difficult to return to prior levels of functioning. Currently, he was brought to psychiatric emergency ward presenting bizarre behavior, stereotyped movements and speech disturbances, which reveal disorganized thinking and inability to express his emotions.

Conclusions: Although these syndromes are nowadays relatively rare, it is important to keep them in mind, in order to understand the natural progression of psychotic diseases, improve their rehabilitative treatment and prognosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: History; psychosis; Dementia praecox; Kraepelin

EPV0596

When psychosis follows obsession – a schizo-obsessive disorder case report

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Introduction: The relation between obsessive-compulsive symptoms and psychosis presents in different ways. While obsessive-compulsive symptoms can present as prodromes of schizophrenia, or in overlap with psychotic phenomenology, a new clinical entity as been proposed as a subgroup of schizophrenia: the schizo-obsessive disorder.

Objectives: The present review aims to emphasize the comorbidity between schizophrenia and obsessive-compulsive disorder, bringing to light the importance of early detection and adequate treatment approaches.

Methods: The authors describe the patient’s disease progression and discuss the longitudinal dynamics between obsessive-compulsive disorder and schizophrenia, providing a brief and updated literature overview.

Results: The illustrated case addresses a 31-year-old male patient diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder at the age of 16, who later developed delusional ideation compatible with a schizophrenia diagnosis. At the onset of disease, the patient developed obsessive-compulsive symptoms such counting and repetitive hand-washing rituals that later turned into sexual obsessions concerning homosexuality. Following his 25th birthday, the patient became increasingly disorganized with frequent aggressive outbursts