

positive advances in the health area are recognized, specifically in the fields of communication and biotechnology. However, the negative impact of globalization on the daily life and health of people worldwide is undeniable. Those that are economically most disadvantaged are particularly affected. The cases of cultural syndromes in distant countries, the misunderstanding of the symptoms as well as the difficulties of integration of migrant patients with mental suffering must be the object of debate and study.

Conclusions: Globalization affects the care and understanding of mental health

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: migration; cultural syndromes; globalization

EPV0883

Sociodemographic characteristics of immigrants hospitalized for first episode of psychosis

W. Kabtni*, H. El Kefi, A. Baatout, C. Bencheikh and A. Oumaya
Hmpit, Psychiatry, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1628

Introduction: European researchers have observed that psychosis is 3 times more frequent in immigrants than in native-born subjects.

Objectives: our study aims to determine the sociodemographic characteristics of immigrants hospitalized for first episode of psychosis (FEP)

Methods: it's a descriptive retrospective study. 21 files were recruited from the psychiatry department archive. Only files of immigrant patients hospitalized, during the period between 2016 to 2021, for FEP and with neither personal nor family medical history of psychosis were included in our study.

Results: A total number of 11 patients was included in our study. The analyse of sociodemographic characteristics revealed that; 62.5% of patients were female. The average age was 31 years. About half of them were dark skinned (particularly African), 25% were divorced, and 75% having university level. The majority of cases, have had a clandestine access to Tunisia, and were either unemployed or doing cleaning tasks with a low economic level and frequent conflicts in their workplaces. The average period between entering Tunisia and the onset of symptoms was 11.375 months.

Conclusions: A comparative study on a larger sample would be beneficial in order to determine the risk factors for psychosis in immigrants and, consequently, leads to effective preventive measures.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: african; Tunisia; First episode of psychosis; immigrants

EPV0884

Risk factors of psychosis in immigrant population: case report and literature review

W. Kabtni*, H. El Kefi, A. Baatout, C. Bencheikh and A. Oumaya
Hmpit, Psychiatry, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1629

Introduction: There is now compelling evidence that migrant groups in several countries have an elevated risk of developing psychotic disorders.

Objectives: To identify risk factors for psychosis in immigrant population.

Methods: case report and Computerised literature search of MEDLINE and PUBMED and PsycINFO databases was performed using the keywords: immigration, psychosis, schizophrenia.

Results: Mrs AM is 22 years old, Ivorian, without any personal or family psychiatric history, married and mother of an 11 months old baby.

Because of the poor socio-economic conditions, she immigrated illegally to tunisia 3 months ago, accompanied by her husband, leaving her child in her native country. since then, she has been working in cleaning jobs with very low salaries and several conflicts in the workplace, which pushed AMto leave the job. One month before her admission, according to her husband, she became isolated, distrustful, she often watches herself in the mirror, refuses to take a shower, with some bizarre behaviors and persecutory words, then she became aggressive with her husband and neighbors, hence her admission.

The interview revealed a dissociative and delusional syndrome, vague and poorly systematized, with hallucinatory and intuitive mechanisms. In view of the subsequent evolution, the diagnosis of schizophrenia was retained. After stabilization under antipsychotic drugs, the patient asked to be repatriated to join her child.

Conclusions: The evidence is still thin, and there is a clear need for further research to replicate and extend findings linking specific aspects of the social environment and risk of psychosis in migrant groups.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychosis; african; Tunisia; immigrants

EPV0885

A voyage in the Far East

G. Rodríguez Menéndez^{1*}, C. García Bernal² and M. Sevilla Fernández²

¹Hospital Universitario Virgen Macarena, Psychiatry, Sevilla, Spain

and ²Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío, Psychiatry, Sevilla, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1630

Introduction: Patient who comes to the Hospital accompanied by the Emergency Services from the Santa Justa train station, coming from Madrid, after being repatriated from Bangladesh.

There he was serving a five-year sentence for drug trafficking.

He is a patient who has had several hospital admissions at UHSM and clinically prosecuted as a paranoid schizophrenic. In prison, the first years he had no antipsychotic medication and recognizes the presence of auditory pseudohallucinations.

Objectives: psychopathological stabilization

Methods: case report

Results: In the psychopathological assessment upon arrival, the patient was hostile and suspicious, even refusing to take food and medication because he was demanding his freedom. He also relates this point to delirious interpretations of passers-by who approached him at the Madrid airport.

During the admission, the patient was referred to Internal Medicine for a global evaluation and analytical tests of his organic situation, finding normocytic anemia without other findings and with good response to the treatment established.

The patient's psychopathological evolution is very favorable. Progressively more approachable and critical of the phenomena of psychotic nature. Interventions are carried out with Social Work for his overnight stay.