

Conclusions: This case underscores the importance of considering neurodegenerative disorders such as Huntington's disease in the differential diagnosis of patients presenting with psychiatric symptoms and involuntary movements. Early identification, comprehensive assessment, and a thorough understanding of HD's clinical presentation are crucial for appropriate management.

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EPV0495

Alexithymia and emotional distress in patients with asthma: A case-control Study

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Introduction: Alexithymia is characterized by difficulty in verbally expressing emotions, a trait commonly observed in patients with psychosomatic symptoms, such as those with asthma. These individuals struggle to identify their emotions and are more prone to developing somatic health issues.

Objectives:

- To study the prevalence of alexithymia, anxiety and depression in asthma patients
- To identify the relationship between these aspects.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional, case-control, descriptive and analytical study, conducted in the pulmonology department at Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax. The study involved 50 asthma patients and a control group consisting of 50 healthy nurses. Data collection was based on a sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire, as well as two psychometric scales: the Toronto Alexithymia Scale 20 (TAS-20) and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS).

Results: The mean age of the patients was 44.08 ± 12.78 years and the male-to-female ratio (M/F) was 0.92.

More than half of the patients (62%) had experienced an acute severe asthma requiring hospitalization. The disease was controlled in 70% of the cases.

The prevalence of alexithymia was 40% in the asthma patients and 36% in the control group, with no significant difference between the two groups ($p = 0.68$).

The prevalence of anxiety was 38% in patients and 34% in the control group with a significant difference between the two groups ($p = 0.012$).

The prevalence of depression was 38% in patients and 28% in the control group with a significant difference between the two groups ($p = 0.002$).

Alexithymic patients were significantly more anxious ($p = 0.01$) and more depressed ($p = 0.01$) than non-alexithymic patients.

Conclusions: Patients with asthma present high rates of anxiety, depression and alexithymia. This latter does not appear to be a determining factor in asthma. However, it seems to be associated with the emotional distress caused by anxiety and depression. Timely screening for emotional distress and its early management is essential in this population.

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Mental health and Chemsex: A view from the Liaison and Emergency Psychiatry Service

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Introduction: Chemsex is typically described as the use of specific substances to enable or enhance sex during extended sessions with multiple partners among men who have sex with men (MSM). Numerous studies have linked chemsex with different physical and mental health risks and other potential harms.

According to the latest European online survey por MSM (EMIS-2017), the section on substance use revealed the prevalence of substance use for sexual purposes in the last twelve months was 14.1% with Spain being one of the countries with the highest prevalence of chemsex at the European level.

As the prevalence of chemsex is increasing, consequences from this phenomena arises and a progressive increase in the number of psychiatric consultations and admissions related to chemsex practice have also been described, with substance abuse disorders, depression, and anxiety as the most prevalent diagnoses.

From our Liaison and Emergency Psychiatry Service consultations related with mental health issues and chemsex are increasing with growing number of suicide attempts, psychotic, maniac and depressive episodes.

Objectives: Our objective in this poster is to describe the mental health risks of chemsex, its peculiarities and the main management issues in the Liaison and Emergency Psychiatry Service.

Methods: Systematic review of the scientific literature related with chemsex and mental health risks will be carried out and we will also analyse some of our cases to describe presentation and management of the symptoms.

Results: Chemsex is related with an increased rate of mental health issues and consultations related with substance use disorders, depression and anxiety. Clinical features due to these disorders are unique and integral treatment in coordination with Infectious Medicine Specialist is needed.

Conclusions: Chemsex is an increasing phenomenon and it is intimately related with psychiatric disorders.

Psychiatrists must be concerned about it and trained to approach and treat these complex disorders in an integrative way.

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Traumatic Brain Injury and Neuropsychiatric Consequences

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