

and the Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS), both of which are validated tools designed for psychiatric evaluations.

Results: Data analysis revealed that 21.3% of the participants exhibited poor medication adherence as measured by MARS. Further statistical testing using a logistic regression model identified employment status and level of depression as significant predictors of non-adherence.

Patients who were unemployed and those exhibiting higher scores on the CDSS indicating more severe depressive symptoms were more likely to be non-compliant with their medication regimen ($p=0.001$). This highlights the intricate relationship between mental health symptoms and treatment adherence.

Conclusions: The results of this study illuminate the importance of considering depression and employment status when addressing medication adherence in individuals with schizophrenia. These factors play a pivotal role in the adherence behavior and overall treatment outcomes of patients.

Emphasizing comprehensive care that includes management of depression alongside routine antipsychotic treatment could enhance adherence and improve the prognosis for individuals living with schizophrenia. Ongoing research is needed to further elucidate the pathways that influence medication adherence and to develop strategies that effectively address these challenges.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1757

The craziness in losing weight. A systematic review and case report of sibutramine's psychosis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2203

Introduction: Sibutramine is an anorexigenic drug that has been used to treat obesity. After its commercialization, FDA ordered the suspension of its prescription in USA because of the adverse effects. It has structural similarities to amphetamine and is a serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor. The primary metabolites are responsible for the activity and inhibit the reuptake of noradrenalin and serotonin from the synaptic cleft. This substance can interfere with one of the known mechanisms of psychosis increasing dopaminergic transmission and leading to potential psychomimetic effects.

Objectives: The main objective in this paper is to obtain a critical evaluation of the literature regarding psychosis and sibutramine. There has been done a bibliographic review in databases such as SCOPUS, Web of Science, UpToDate and PubMed. This review was realized under certain criteria and keywords. The motivations behind this research were generated after an unusual clinical case (in symptomatology's presentation). Sibutramine is a compound, which is not commercialized in the UE, so the diagnosis of the toxic psychosis was more complicated than the average psychedelics drugs.

Methods: To develop this review, numerous databases were chosen: PubMed, Scopus, UpToDate and Web of Science. However, only in PubMed we have obtain relevant results. For descriptors we have

used two terms: "psychosis" and "sibutramine". In this database, 27 results were obtained. With the criteria previously designed, which were free text access and works published in the last 20 years, only ten of them met all the criteria. With these ten articles, a systematic and qualitative analysis has been done, focusing on the ones which described similar cases.

Results: The sibutramine psychosis is difficult to identify. Frequently is mixed up with other substances in dietary supplements, which can appear as harmless. So, as clinics, we need to be careful, always considering this information in the clinical records. This case was peculiar; a 24 years old woman was consuming sibutramine as a compound in one supplement she was taken for losing weight. Three weeks prior to the consult the symptoms started with an erotomaniac delusions, accompanied by disruptive behaviour, mood swings (dysphoria) and irritability. She was hospitalized and treated with antipsychotic medication (aripiprazole) showing a full recovery in five days.

Conclusions: Sibutramine can cause severe mental health disorders. As a compound of dietary supplements, can be easily acquired through online stores. Our work as clinics is to be vigilant of this kind of substances because of the danger that can generate. More studies should be done, to acquire knowledge of the psychological mechanisms involved in these cases. The prognosis seems to be positive, but there are certain risks in patients with unknown vulnerability factors.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1758

Delusion of pregnancy in males and hyperprolactinemia: a case report and review of the literature

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2204

Introduction: Delusion of pregnancy is not common among patients suffering from schizophrenia, especially males. The reports in literature regarding this delusion are rare and not conclusive, particularly about its mechanisms. The psychopathology behind this particular condition may involve hormonal and biological ways.

Objectives: Illustrate through a case report and a review of literature the causal relationship between delusion of pregnancy and hyperprolactinemia in a male with schizophrenia.

Methods: This case report involved a comprehensive evaluation of a patient presenting with delusion of pregnancy and hyperprolactinemia. We compared the clinical findings with the existent research after conducting a literature review on different databases such as Pubmed and the national library of medicine using the key words "delusion of pregnancy" "males" and "hyperprolactinemia"

Results: A 30-year-old Tunisian man with a history of schizophrenia who has been of treatment for 6 months, presented to our department with auditory hallucinations, incoherent speech, and a delusion of pregnancy. The patient reported feeling fetal movements and believed a uterus had been implanted in his abdomen after receiving stem cell injections. Since it is the first time that our patient presents this delusion of pregnancy unlike his other

relapses, we asked for a prolactinemia test and complete hormonal panel. His prolactin levels were elevated at 59.33 ng/ml (normal range: 15-25 ng/ml), compared to normal baseline levels in previous admissions. The hormonal screening revealed hypogonadotropic hypogonadism. The patient was treated with antipsychotics (haloperidol initially, then switched to clozapine) and sedatives to manage his symptoms and agitation. His prolactin levels were successfully managed with medication, returning to within the normal range (the second measurement being done 8 weeks after the switch to clozapine). The delusion of pregnancy resolved after several weeks of treatment with clozapine. The patient was discharged with ongoing outpatient care to monitor his schizophrenia and prolactin levels.

Conclusions: This case report highlights the association between delusion of pregnancy and hyperprolactinemia in a male patient with schizophrenia. The findings suggest the potential link between these two conditions. Further research is necessary to elucidate the underlying mechanisms and develop evidence-based clinical management.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1760

Hostility and negative expectations about the future in mental disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2205

Introduction: Studies shows a connection between hostility and the severity of psychopathological symptoms. When psychopathological symptoms (mainly depressive) are expressed, hostility towards one's own "I", other people, and generalized impersonal hostility in the form of a sense of injustice, ill will of the surrounding world, and a negative assessment of the subjective future are combined. the connection between hostility and a negative assessment of the future requires empirical confirmation.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to analyze the connection between hostility and a negative assessment of the future.

Methods: N=37 people hospitalized in the clinic of the *Mental Health Research Center* (16 men and 21 women) with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and affective spectrum. Methods: SCL-90R, BPAQ-24 (Buss, Perry), All the subjects wrote a short essay "Me, others, the world", attitude to the future was assessed by a group of answers in the modified Sentence Completion Test (Sacks, Levy). The subjects were divided into three subgroups: "positive expectations of the future" (N=16, mean age 24.87±8.20), "neutral future" (N=10, mean age 21.89±8.08), "negative assessment of the future" (N=11, mean age 21.45±4.82). The presence of a trend in changing parameters depending on the attitude to the future - Jonckheere-Terpstra Test, comparison of subgroups by parameters of qualitative assessment of the essay - Chi-Square Tests were used.

Results: The analysis showed an increase in "hostility" (BPAQ-24) with a change in attitude to the future from negative to neutral and positive. With a negative attitude towards the future, there were the highest rates of "hostility" (24.82 ± 4.26, 17.60 ± 5.58, 16.40 ± 4.63, Std. J-Tstat. = -3.44, p = .001). It was revealed that negative

expectations of the future are associated with the presence of problems in interpersonal relationships in the present, "Interpersonal Sensitivity" (SCL-90) is increased (10.82 ± 7.37, 7.00 ± 6.88, 4.87 ± 6.81, Std. J-Tstat. = -2.348, p = .019), individuals with high rates are distinguished by negative expectations regarding interpersonal interaction and any communications with other people. The analysis of the parameters of the qualitative analysis of the essays in the subgroups showed that only with a negative attitude towards the future there is a mention of the fragility and instability of the world (36%, p=.007), statistically more often mention the topic of suicide, death, "no place in this world" (80% compared to 16% and 22%, p=.049), the topic of "rejection" (p=.025), the frequency of expectation of a negative assessment of oneself by other people (, p=.004).

Conclusions: Results confirm the hypothesis about the relationship between hostility and a negative attitude towards the future and allow to assume that a common factor for both hostility and a negative attitude towards the future in mental pathology are problematic interpersonal relationships.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1761

The theme of death in texts written by patients with endogenous mental disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2206

Introduction: A specific attitude towards death is an important marker of suicidal risk. A freely written text can be considered as a variant of a projective test and can assess implicit attitudes toward death and suicide.

Objectives: The objective was to identify the psychological characteristics of the subjects using the theme of death in the texts.

Methods: 91 patients with schizophrenic and affective spectrum disorders (43 men and 48 women). The control N=98 (40 men and 58 women). All the subjects wrote a short essay "Me, others, the world", the presence of words from the thematic group "death" was assessed, Big Five Inventory (BFI) and SCL-90R were used. The question about the presence of suicidal thoughts was measured on a Likert scale.

Results: Control and clinical groups did not differ in the frequency of the topic of death (13.3% of the control and 16.5% in clinical group). However, patients wrote more often about themselves, while in control «death» was more often encountered when discussing problems of humanity, ecology, loneliness. The subjects from the clinical group showed low: "Extraversion" (48,86±10,07 and 44,72 ±10,44 for the control and clinical groups) (due to low "Activity", "Excitement seeking" and "Gregariousness"), "Conscientiousness" ("Neat" and "Decisiveness"), "Emotional Stability" (50,58±12,21 and 54,88±11,42) (due to "Tension", "Depression" and "Self-punishing"). Comparison of the subgroups that mentioned «death» (control and clinical subgroups) revealed no statistical differences in BFI (clinical subgroup demonstrated a more pronounced "insensitivity"). In general, all subjects (both healthy and clinic patients) with the topic of death differed from the group of subjects who did not touch death vocabulary: "Introversion" (47.66±9.77 and 40.58±13.45