

delirium. Incidence was higher in males (59%) and in those aged between 66 and 80 years old (56.1%). Most consultation requests were made by Internal Medicine (46.3%), followed by General Surgery (26.8%), Pulmonology (14.6%), Orthopedics (9.8%) and Neurology (2.5%). Finally, we analyzed which symptoms mentioned in the request made physicians consider requesting a psychiatric evaluation. Approximately half of the cases (48.8%) reported psychomotor agitation, followed by temporal/spatial disorientation (41.5%) and aggressive behaviour (17.1%).

Conclusions: We highlight a still notorious lack of proper identification of delirium, resulting in symptoms being incorrectly interpreted as a psychiatric disorder. This may cause a delay in the adequate diagnosis and management of the condition, increasing the morbidity and mortality of patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: delirium; symptoms; liaison psychiatry

EPP0333

The relationship between proactive coping and mindfulness: cross-cultural analysis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.614

Introduction: The inconsistency of the available empirical data on personal and situational predictors of effective coping allows us to make an assumption about the presence of mediating variables. Their search can be centered both on the inclusion of parameters of a higher socio-cognitive level in the analysis, and on the procedural characteristics of coping, one of which is proactivity in coping. The construct of mindfulness satisfies both of these requirements.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify cross-cultural differences in the relationship between proactive coping strategies and the level of mindfulness

Methods: Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire ("eastern" awareness), Scale of Mindfulness ("western" awareness), Proactive Coping Inventory. The sample was N = 452 (residents of Russia and Uzbekistan, age 18-25)

Results: For Russians and Uzbeks, the indicators of "western" awareness are associated with the attitude to potential difficulties as a source of positive experience and with reflection in case of their occurrence of possible behaviors, cognitive assessment of their own resources and prediction of results, as well as with such a proactivity strategy as the search for instrumental support. Intercultural differences were noted in terms of "eastern" awareness: for Uzbeks, they are associated with a proactive coping strategy, and for Russians – with reflexive coping.

Conclusions: Mindfulness has the potential of meta-cognitive function in a situation of assessing possible life difficulties and choosing proactive coping strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: coping strategies; proactive coping; Mindfulness

EPP0335

Assessment of psychopathological symptoms in patients with primary hypothyroidism

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.615

Introduction: Thyroid dysfunction such as hypothyroidism, is connected with numerous neurological and psychiatric disorders. However, the importance of assessing the interaction between brain, psyche and thyroid in clinical practice is often underestimated, and this has a direct impact on the planning of therapeutic interventions and treatment efficacy in patients with primary hypothyroidism.

Objectives: We examined 132 patients with primary hypothyroidism.

Methods: Assessment of the presence and severity of psychopathology was performed using the technique SCL-90-R (questionnaire severity of psychopathology).

Results: The results showed the highest scores on the scales of somatization ($3,75 \pm 0,12$), depression ($3,64 \pm 0,13$), interpersonal anxiety ($3,45 \pm 0,19$), phobias ($3,25 \pm 0,31$). High rates of somatization scale showing a violation of bodily dysfunction of various body systems-cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory and headache, muscular discomfort and other unpleasant sensations in different parts of the body and manifest themselves in a complaint of patients. Scale depression revealed the presence of dysphoria, anhedonia, low affect, loss of vitality and interest in life. Relatively high on a scale of phobias indicate the presence in these patients persistent fear responses to certain situations and objects that are irrational and inadequate and lead to avoiding behavior. General index of severity of symptoms (GSI) and the index of an existing symptomatic distress (PSDI) were significantly higher in the following patients than in hypothyroid patients without mental disorders.

Conclusions: Thus, these results should be taken into account when determining treatment strategy both in psychopharmacotherapy and different methods of psychological correction.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Hypothyroidism; nonpsychotic mental disorders; psychopathological symptoms

EPP0336

Significant early and long-term improvement of neuropsychiatry symptomatology in HCV-infected patients after viral eradication with DAA

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