

person. Several explanatory models have been hypothesized, through myths, psychoanalytical and psychological interpretations, as well as neurobiological explanations.

Objectives: Through six different clinical cases and a narrative review, we aim to revisit the concepts of Capgras and Fregoli syndromes, emphasizing their complexity and heterogeneity.

Methods: We conducted a non-systematic review of recent evidence on Capgras and Fregoli syndromes and expose exemplary clinical cases.

Results: Capgras and Fregoli syndromes are complex psychotic experiences involving a great number of brain areas, with many heterogeneous clinical manifestations and comorbidities. Even though they were initially encompassed in pure psychotic disorders, today they are mainly understood as neurological disorders, in which the delusion primarily results from organic brain lesions or degeneration. Nevertheless, we present several distinct clinical cases with psychiatric diagnoses that include these curious phenomena: a 39-year-old man with schizophrenia; a 67-year-old woman with late-onset schizophrenia; a 24-year-old woman with schizoaffective disorder; a 48-year-old woman with first episode of acute and transient psychotic disorder; a 76-year-old woman with psychotic depression; and a 25-year-old woman with psychosis and intellectual development disorder.

Conclusions: Our review highlights the complexity of the delusional misidentification syndromes. We expose different patients with different psychiatric diagnosis, showing the diversity of pathologies in which these syndromes can fit. Although they seem to be very common in non-psychiatric disorders, little is known about the prognosis and response to treatment or whether there are systematic differences between delusional misidentification syndromes associated with “functional” and “organic” disorders, which should encourage further studies in order to address this gap and provide appropriate care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0667

Alteration of plasma phospholipids distinguish schizophrenic patients from controls: A targeted metabolomics study

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Introduction: Schizophrenia (SCZ) is one of the most severe mental disorders. Several elements involved in pathogenesis have been characterized recently. However, tools for diagnosis and risk prediction are limited. Elucidation of the underlying genomic and molecular mechanisms of SCA remains a challenge.

Objectives: In this study, we aimed to identify plasma biomarkers for SCZ using targeted metabolomics.

Methods: All enrolled patients were drug-free for at least 3 months prior to admission. Plasma from 31 SCZ patients and 70 matched controls were analyzed using the LC/MS- Api 4000 QTrap Sciex. A total of 188 targeted metabolites, including 21 amino acids, 21 biogenic amines and 145 lipids or lipid-related metabolites were analyzed. All data modeling and analysis is done using MetaboAnalyst 5.0

Results: There was no significant difference in the studied groups regarding BMI. Plasma Triglycerides, LDL-C, total proteins levels were significantly decreased in SCZ compared to controls. Heatmap identified 2 clusters with 25 significantly differentially expressed metabolites (FDR <0.05) between the drug-naïve group and the matched controls. The OPLS-DA score plot showed that the groups are clearly separated according to plasma phospholipids concentrations. Among these differential metabolites, the expression level of very long chain Phosphatidylcholines (PC 36 – PC p42) and acylcarnitines were significantly decreased in SCZ compared to controls, whereas sphingomyelin (SM) and lysoPC were significantly lower in drug-naïve patients.

Conclusions: In this study, we found that plasma phospholipids were significantly dysregulated in the SCZ patients and could be a promising pathway to explore SCZ.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0668

Primary caregiver Reports of Patient-Initiated and Suffered Violence in Schizophrenia: A cross-sectional study in Tunisia

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Introduction: Aggressive behavior in psychosis is not uncommon. Studies found that among the patients with schizophrenia engaged in violence, more than half committed violence directly against family members. However, few studies have explored violence victimization and perpetration among caregivers of patients with schizophrenia.

Objectives: Our study investigated caregiver reports of aggressive acts committed or suffered by their relative with schizophrenia

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study among caregivers of patients with schizophrenia during the period from June to August 2022. Patients who attended our department of psychiatry at the Razi. The questionnaire was divided into three sections.

The first section: contained items regarding patient and caregiver-related information.

The second section: caregivers were asked questions about their experience of violence perpetration and victimization involving their relative with schizophrenia in the past 12 months. Beyond frequency, caregivers were also asked to specify, the causes of the violence perpetrated and suffered.

The third section contained two measures: The Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-21) and the abridged version of the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI), assessing psychological distress and caregiving burden, respectively.