

group comparisons. The level of significance was set at p -value<0.05. Statistical analysis was performed with Stata 15.1.

Results: Data were included for 110 subjects (70 men, 40 women); 55 patients and 55 controls matched for age and sex. Mean age was 31.3 years (8.7, 18-48) in patients and 31.4 years (8.9, 17-49) in controls. Serum cortisol and Cortisol/DHEA-S ratio were statistically significantly lower in patients [12.6 μ g/dl (4.5, 3.5-24.5) and 5.3 (3.6, 1.3-19.5), respectively] compared to controls [15.5 μ g/dl (4.9, 4.2-30.1) and 8 (4.7, 1.1-25.5), respectively] (p -value=0.0068 and 0.0005, respectively). Additionally, serum DHEA-S was statistically significantly higher in patients [306.5 μ g/dl(165.4, 70-790)] compared to controls [240.1 μ g/dl(113.5, 46-597)] (p -value=0.0114). ACTH was also higher in patients [28.5 pg/ml(15.7, 6.2-73.9)] than controls [26.5 pg/ml (15.3, 7-70.5)] but this difference wasn't statistically significant (p -value=0.6359).

Conclusions: We report elevated DEHA-S, decreased cortisol levels and decreased cortisol/DEHA-S ratio in the patients' compared to the controls' group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: DEHA-S; ACTH; psychosis; cortisol

EPV0635

Schizophrenia: Tendency and distribution of incidence study

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Introduction: The prevalence of schizophrenia is close to 1 percent internationally. According to the 2019 census, the population in the province of León, our study population, is 460,001 inhabitants.

Objectives: To study the distribution of schizophrenia in the area covered by the Complejo Asistencial Universitario de León, Spain.

Methods: This is a retrospective and cross-sectional descriptive study. The data of the hospitalizations of the last 10 years (2009-2019) will be obtained in any service of the CAULE of the 28 basic health areas of the province of León, with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Prevalence will be calculated. The rate of schizophrenia will be calculated for the decade per 1000 inhabitants.

Results: 3133 admissions identified 1576 unique patients. It is the decade of 50-59 where the largest number of hospitalizations is concentrated. Most entered directly into the psychiatry hospital care. It is 2019 where the most income is produced and 2017 the one with the least. The rate of schizophrenia is 3,2 Per 1000 inhabitants.

Conclusions: Hospitalizations for schizophrenia is concentrated in the decade of the 40-49 years. The diagnosis of schizophrenia is frequently delayed until negative symptoms appear. There is an upward trend in hospitalizations per year in the last decade. The rate of schizophrenia is higher in areas where consanguinity is present and where the prison is located.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Hospitalizations; Incidence; schizophrenia

EPV0636

Psychosis in a 40-year-old man as debut of Alzheimer's disease

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Introduction: Psychosis in Alzheimer's disease has an incidence of ~ 10% per year. Recent work has focused on the presence of psychosis in people with mild cognitive impairment, as a risk factor for the development of Alzheimer's disease.

Objectives: To study a case of Alzheimer's disease presenting psychotic symptoms

Methods: Retrospective review of clinical records and complementary test, including psychiatry, electrophysiology and neurology.

Results: A 40-year-old goes to the emergency room due to hetero-aggression at home. He says that his father steals his money and prostitutes have been hired in his house. The patient is oriented, partially collaborative and approachable. Psychomotor restlessness is observed. He has self-referral delusions, auditory hallucinations and insomnia. Provisional diagnosis of acute psychotic episode made and low dose risperidone was prescribed. During his stay on the hospital Ward, sedation, recent memory alterations, spatio-temporal disorientation lack of initiative and disorganized behaviors appear. Risperidone is withdrawn and complementary test are performed. Imaging tests show temporal and frontal atrophy. Increased TAU protein and low levels of amyloid in CSF are found. Brain biopsy is +. His mother died of Alzheimer's disease with 36 years-old and another affected brother with 42 years-old. The definitive diagnosis is Alzheimer's disease and genetic studies are currently being carried out.

Conclusions: Psychiatric symptoms may be present in Alzheimer's disease. It is mandatory to carry out an adequate organic screening before a late first psychotic episode.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alzheimer's disease; psychosis

EPV0637

Stigma, insight and social anxiety in first episode patients with psychosis

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Introduction: People with schizophrenia are considered to be within the most stigmatized social groups. Accurate and efficient