

EPV0731

You Look Good Enough to Eat: A Brief Exploration of Human Cannibalism and Mental Illness

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Introduction: Although evidence of cannibalism in humans dates back millennia, for most civilized societies, it is an unthinkable act of violence and strictly taboo. It is commonly relegated to the domain of horror films and literature, often associated with the likes of Jeffrey Dahmer or Hannibal Lecter. However, for some, this theme encompasses a pathological or sexual realm. Vorarephilia or sexual cannibalism is, at its simplest level, a psychosexual disorder characterized by the erotic desire to be consumed by, or to personally consume, another human being's flesh.

Objectives: The authors aim to review human sexual cannibalism as a concept and its eventual relationship to mental illness with recourse to the description of cases of human cannibalism documented in the literature.

Methods: A brief non-systematized literature review utilizing various databases including *Pubmed* and *Google Scholar*, as well as complimentary literature and case reports when pertinent to the theme was performed.

Results: Although cannibalism is a common phenomenon in the animal kingdom, its expression in humans is assumed to be a minority occurrence and relegated to stories of a more primal past. Pathological cannibalism is an extremely rare occurrence and has been described in association with severe psychotic mental illness and extreme forms of significant paraphilia. Sexual cannibalism appears as a rarity in humans and although the majority with this paraphilia do not partake in actual human consumption, remaining a fantasy-based desire, cases of cannibalism have been reported and tried.

Conclusions: Eating the flesh of one's own species is probably one of the few remaining taboos in modern human societies. In humans, cannibalism is a rare occurrence and has been associated with mental illness. Due to the rarity of this phenomenon, with few cases documented in the literature, the underlying etiology, as well as potential environmental and individual risk factors are still to be defined, indicating a potential for further study.

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EPV0732

ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN TUNISIAN PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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Introduction: Anxiodepressive disorders in Parkinson's disease (PD) are quite frequent and considered as non-motor signs of the disease. Few studies have studied the link between these entities.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to determinate the prevalence of anxiety and depression in patients with PD, and factors associated with them

Methods: A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study collected from patients followed at the neurology consultation of Habib Bourguiba's university Hospital in Sfax, Tunisia. We used:

- a sociodemographic, clinical and therapeutic data sheet
- Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale(HADS): to study anxiety and depression. A score ≥ 10 means a certain anxiety or depression

Results: We have involved 47 patients. The average age was 61.47 years with a sex ratio (M/W)=1,47. Amantadine was received by 12.77% of patients, anticholinergics by 14.9% of patients and 87.24% of patients were treated with Levodopa.

HADS: the average scale of Depression was 8.62 ± 4.54 and the median scale anxiety was 7 [1-18]. Depression and anxiety were present in 38.29% and 27.68% of cases, respectively. Depression was significantly correlated with Amantadine intake ($P=0.036$) and Levodopa dose ($P=0.016$). Anxiety was significantly associated with anticholinergic intake ($P=0.011$). Both depression and anxiety were not statistically correlated to the presence of motor complications of dopa therapy ($P=0.44$ and 0.7 respectively)

Conclusions: The therapeutic management of patients with PD influences the occurrence of anxiety and depression, which proves the importance of early detection of these disorders to ensure better support

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Impact of medical TV shows on the surgical knowledge of non-healthcare students of Lahore, Pakistan

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Introduction: A popular genre of television shows is medical dramas. Although the primary objective of watching these shows is entertainment, acquiring medical knowledge is a passive by-product. Surgical procedures constitute a large part of the storyline of these shows. This could either serve as a source of medical knowledge or provide false information, the effect being especially important in individuals with no prior medical exposure.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the impact medical TV shows can have on the surgical knowledge of non-healthcare students and the difference in knowledge between different demographic groups (among those with relatives in the medical community and those without).

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among the non-healthcare students of Lahore, Pakistan. A self-administered questionnaire was used containing socio-demographic factors (age, gender, educational discipline), history, and hours of medical TV