

it is important to acknowledge that hyperthyroidism can also lead to a rare but significant complication: psychosis. Psychosis in the context of hyperthyroidism refers to the presence of delusions, hallucinations, and disordered thinking, which can significantly impact an individual's mental health and overall well-being.

Objectives: This case report aims to describe a rare case of hyperthyroidism-related psychosis in a patient including the clinical presentation, diagnosis, and management. Additionally, we aim to increase awareness of and promote further research into this condition.

Methods: We present a comprehensive case report detailing the clinical course of a 29-year-old male patient with no previous medical or psychiatric history, who sought urgent psychiatric evaluation at the Razi Hospital La Manouba's emergency department due to escalating symptoms of agitation and paranoia persisting for three days. The patient, identified as Mr. S.O., a Tunisian male, presented with severe agitation and paranoia necessitating the use of restraints upon admission to the psychiatric emergency department. The initial physical examination revealed no notable abnormalities, except for the presence of tachycardia, which was subsequently confirmed on an electrocardiogram, arousing suspicion of a primary psychiatric illness.

Results: While the standard blood workup yielded unremarkable findings, the endocrine workup revealed decreased levels of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) and elevated free thyroxine (FT4). Further laboratory investigations demonstrated elevated anti-thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor antibodies, leading to the diagnosis of Graves' disease. Collaborative consultation with an endocrinologist resulted in the initiation of a treatment regimen consisting of methimazole, propranolol, and risperidone. Notably, within three days of the initiated therapy, the patient exhibited significant improvement in terms of reduced agitation, coherent speech, and the development of self-reflection regarding the episode, ultimately leading to his discharge on the seventh day of hospitalization. This case report serves to highlight the complexity of psychiatric presentations associated with underlying endocrine disorders and underscores the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in achieving optimal patient outcomes.

Conclusions: While mental health factors play a significant role in the development of psychosis, it is essential to recognize that underlying medical conditions may also contribute to its onset or exacerbation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0156

Sociodemographic and Clinical Profile of Perpetrators of conjugal Homicides

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Introduction: Conjugal homicide refers to the act of killing a current or former intimate life partner, regardless of their marital status. This type of behavior is still inadequately addressed by prevention programs, as it is often regarded as exceptional compared to other forms of domestic violence.

Objectives: To describe the sociodemographic, clinical, and criminological data of individuals who commit spousal homicide.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study of 21 psychiatric expertise files conducted between January 2002 and September 2023 in the psychiatric department of Hedi Chaker Hospital in Sfax. Sociodemographic, clinical, and criminological data were collected from criminal psychiatric expertise files and supplemented with information from medical records.

Results: The perpetrators of spousal homicide were predominantly male (85.7%), had an educational level above secondary school (57.1%), were married (85.7%), and had an average age at the time of the act of 40.3 years. Most of them had no psychiatric history (81%) or legal history (85%), and only 19% were using psychoactive substances.

Among the perpetrators, 66.7% had a history of violence against their partners, with threats of homicide in 19% of cases. The majority of homicides occurred during the day (42.9%), in a public place (28.6%), were perpetrated in isolation (95.2%), happened impulsively (47.6%), and employed a single method (81%), with knives being the primary weapon (42.9%). In 76.2% of cases, the perpetrators of spousal homicides were found criminally responsible, while 19% were hospitalized in a psychiatric setting as part of a judicial non-prosecution decision.

Conclusions: The study of specific characteristics of spousal homicides holds crucial importance for the early detection of domestic violence situations that carry a lethal risk. By highlighting these particularities, it enables the development of more targeted prevention strategies.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0157

Impact of social media on Working Memory and Academic Performance of Undergraduate Students- A Cross-sectional Study

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Introduction: Over the course of the last decade social media has become a very important part of the human experience; it has become the main source of communication and entertainment for a lot of people young and old.

Objectives: This study aimed to examine the influence of social media on undergraduates working memory and academic performance. We assessed the association between the harmful use of social media on gender differences, physical activities, academic performance, and working memory.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was designed to examine the effect of social media on the working memory of undergraduate students from three different Universities in Georgia involving 722 participants. The collection survey form was distributed among Undergraduate students from the University of Georgia (UG), Eastern European University (EEU), and Batumi State University (BSU) through google forms from 14th June to 2nd July 2023. The

questionnaire consisted of sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., age, gender, and institution), social media disorder scale (SMD), academic performance scale (APS), and working memory (WM).

Results: 58.7% were female students, the mean age was 21.94 (SD \pm 2.8), and most of the participants were international students. More students from Tbilisi had persistence (59.8%), escape (69%) complaints, and students from Batumi had more preoccupation (43%), persistence (62.5%) and escape (65.7%) complaints. 64.1% of female students are at increased risk of using social media as an 'escape' from negative feelings (OR 0.50; χ^2 (18.206), $p=0.000$, 95% CI[0.368-0.692]). 51.6% of male students and 48.4% of female students had the risk of 'conflict' with families and friends because of social media (OR 1.65; χ^2 (6.507), $p=0.011$, 95% CI[1.122-2.452]). 80.3% of students that had good academic performance are at risk of neglecting activities such as hobbies, sports, and class assignments because of social media (OR 0.63; χ^2 (5.133), $p=0.023$, 95% CI[0.425-0.942]). 94% of students with good working memory had the risk of withdrawal complaints (OR 0.34; χ^2 (6.865a), $p=0.009$, 95% CI[0.154-0.793]). As 93.4% of having conflicts with parents, siblings, and partners because of social media.

Conclusions: Our studies presented the prevalence of social media addiction and its effect on academic performance and working memory among undergraduate students. The influence of social media on students has been significant. Students should establish boundaries, use digital moderation, and seek treatment for emotional difficulties as further studies are recommended.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Pain

EPP0159

Suicidal ideation, suicidal plans and suicide attempts in patients with chronic pain: a prospective qualitative research Study 1: 2011 – 2015 Study 2: 2015 - 2019

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Introduction: The association among suicidal ideation, plans, attempts and pain has not attracted as much attention as the association between suicidal ideation and attempts and psychiatric disorder.

Objectives: The aim of this prospective study was to establish if patients with chronic pain associated or not to psychiatric disorders with ideation and planning for a suicide attempt will always end in a suicide act.

Methods: The patients were initially examined through structured interview, scan-schedules for clinical assessment in neuropsychiatric – version 2.0 used only to diagnose. (HDRS – 17) - Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, 17 itens version, (HAMS) Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, (CGI) - Clinical Global Impression: (CGI – S) Severity of illness and (CGI – I) Clinical Global Improvement. Pain intensity through numerical rating scale. Those were repeated throughout the research.

Patients

Study 1 - 325 patients (244W, 81M aged 19 – 58) with chronic pain, suicidal ideation or plan associated or not to psychiatric disorders. 124 had chronic pain without psychiatric disorder. 54 suicidal ideation and 70 had suicidal plan.

201 had chronic pain associated with psychiatric disorders. 7 with opioid dependence after pain and suicidal plans. 4 with adjustment disorders before pain and suicidal ideation.

3 with somatoform disorder before pain and suicidal plan. 125 had chronic pain associated with: general anxiety disorder, mixed anxiety and depression, severe panic pain before or after pain with suicidal plans or ideation. 62 patients presented chronic pain associated with depressive disorder: recurrent severe depression without psychotic symptoms; moderate recurrent depression without psychotic symptoms. Before or after the occur of pain with suicidal ideation or suicidal plans.

Study 2 - 132 patients remained in treatment. (79W and 53M aged 20 to 59)

54 had chronic pain without psychiatric disorder with plans or ideation suicidal. 78 Patients had chronic pain and a psychiatric disorder. 16 became dependent on opioids after pain and suicidal plans. 36 with chronic pain associated with anxiety disorder: general anxiety disorder before or after pain with suicidal plans. 26 had chronic pain associated with depressive disorder: recurrent severe depressive disorder with or without psychotic symptoms with suicidal ideation.

Results: Study 1 - No patient attempted suicide. 54 patients with pain without psychiatric disorders considered suicidal thoughts absurd and intrusive.

Study 2 - No patient died. 51 attempted suicide

47 remained with suicidal ideation

33 did not have suicidal ideation or suicidal plans. They adapted their lives to chronic pain regardless of presenting a psychiatric illness.

Conclusions: The authors concluded that a suicidal act is not always necessarily an expression of chronic pain associated/not with psychiatric disorder.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Migration and Mental health of Immigrants

EPP0160

Study of mental health perceptions among Central African refugee populations and host communities in the East Cameroon region

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Introduction: Cameroon's eastern region faces numerous security challenges linked to successive crises in the Central African Republic, particularly with the massive influx of refugees especially since 2013. Official UNHCR figures speak of 349,409 Central African refugees present on Cameroonian soil. These are both refugees already well established in their host communities, and new arrivals. Since the post-electoral crisis in CAR at the end of 2020,