

background and then transposing it upon the painting. In this way, the observer can begin to see how images were incorporated into Pollock's pre-drip paintings. These are not Rorschach ink blots with fractal edges that are fooling the eyes and only in the mind of the viewer, but images purposely put on canvas as the observer can see. Clearly, there is a "troubled queen" in *Troubled Queen*. Beyond that there are images of war possibly inspired by Picasso's famous *Guernica* painted in 1937 and first seen by Pollock in 1939. A character is also seen to her left. Pollock had a trick that can be used to better visualize and uncover his images by rotating this painting 90 degrees counterclockwise. In this case, a small angel of mercy with her sword can be seen in the upper left quadrant. Another character, possibly a soldier with a hatchet and gun with bullet in the barrel can also be seen. Several other images can also be deciphered including a Picasso-like rooster and many others. Together, these images suggest a theme of war during the midst of World War II and may have triggered Pollock's long standing feelings of inadequacy as his psychiatrist and his draft board found him unfit to serve as a soldier and he was exempted from serving. We encourage the observer to look carefully at *Troubled Queen* and to develop an opinion on which if any of the images are seen and to ponder as well what they may mean.

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Psychiatric Consultations at an Academic Medical Center in the Initial Weeks of the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Clinical and Sociodemographic Comparison of COVID-Positive and COVID-Negative Consultations

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Background. During the initial weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic, the overall number of psychiatric consultations decreased; however, the consultations that were placed appeared to be heavily related to either COVID-19 infection or a stressor secondary to the pandemic. New onset neuropsychiatric symptoms have been seen and described in prior reports among patients with acute COVID-19 infection. This study aimed to examine the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of psychiatric consultations in the early portion of the pandemic, and compare patients who were COVID-19-positive with those who were negative.

Methods. This IRB-approved retrospective chart review involved all psychiatric consultations for COVID-19-positive patients admitted to a medical floor at an academic medical center from

March 1 2020 until May 31 2020. Sociodemographic, medical (including diagnoses and laboratory values), and psychiatric information was collected from all consultations, and patients who were COVID-19 positive were matched with a COVID-negative comparison group by age (+/- 3 years) and gender. Statistical analyses to compare these groups were performed.

Results. There were 80 consultations for COVID-positive patients identified in the given time period. These were matched with a comparison group of 80 patients who had been listed as COVID-negative; however on review of medical records only 64 were truly negative, so 16 were excluded. Significant differences existed between groups in terms of reason for psychiatric consultation ($p=0.04$) and billing diagnosis ($p<0.01$), with COVID-positive patients appearing to have a greater likelihood of presenting with psychosis or delirium, and less likelihood for mood, anxiety, or substance use. D-dimer levels were higher in COVID-positive patients, and patients with COVID had a higher mortality rate. COVID-positive patients were more likely to receive a "second-generation antipsychotic". Differences between groups in terms of specific psychiatric symptoms were explored. No other sociodemographic or medical differences were found between groups.

Discussion/Conclusion: Patients with COVID-19 infection may be at an increased rate for delirium and for symptoms of psychosis. Multiple studies have speculated on mechanisms for such symptoms, though findings are inconclusive. This study suggests that simply increased stress during the pandemic is not the driving factor for these symptoms. Patients admitted to medical floors with COVID-19 infection should be screened for delirium and for new-onset neuropsychiatric symptoms.

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IDgenetix-Guided Medication Management for Major Depressive Disorder: Confirmation of Randomized Controlled Trial Outcomes by Real-World Evidence

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Introduction. IDgenetix is an advanced multi-gene pharmacogenomic (PGx) test that incorporates drug-gene interactions, drug-drug interactions, and lifestyle factors to guide medication management for patients diagnosed with major depressive disorder (MDD), anxiety, or other mental illnesses. In a previously published randomized controlled trial (RCT), IDgenetix significantly improved patient response and remission rates (Bradley et al., 2018). In this analysis, we aimed to compare the clinical outcome results from the RCT with real-world evidence from an open-label study (Cao et al., 2023).