

Methods: We report a clinical case of a 58-year-old woman with a history of a 40-year UP successfully treated with 4,5mg of cariprazine. The woman was brought involuntarily for psychiatric assessment at the emergency department with a clinical image of catatonic stupor and predominantly negative symptoms of psychosis. Her total PANSS score at admission was 129. The negative subscale score was 49. She was initially treated with 3mg cariprazine and 10mg olanzapine and was gradually left on 4,5mg cariprazine monotherapy with an adjunctive 30mg mirtazapine.

Results: The patient was dismissed after 47 days of hospitalization. Cariprazine was effective in targeting both the cognitive and affective symptoms of long-standing UP. In the long-term, cariprazine also improved remnant delusional ideas of somatic and persecutory types, enhancing the patient's social life, ensuring her support network, and assisting her integration into the community. The patient did not report any side effects, and her blood test results were within the normal range.

Conclusions: Not all cases of schizophrenia are dramatic at presentation - some can have a chronic and insidious course predominated by negative symptoms. UP can lead to disastrous consequences for the patient's biopsychosocial well-being, leading to future treatment resistance and disability. Although such cases of untreated psychosis seem to be from the past, we should be conscious of their existence and treat them with a patient-personalized and symptom-centered approach. Cariprazine was successful and effective in treating this patient with a remarkable course of UP.

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EPV0982

The influence of the experience of trauma in childhood and the later development of psychosis. A case report

C. Díaz Mayoral*, P. Setién Preciados and E. Arroyo Sánchez
Psiquiatría, Hospital Universitario Príncipe de Asturias, Madrid, Spain
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The increasingly well-established links between psychosis and distant traumas (often established in childhood) oppose purely neurobiological explanations. The influence of psychosocial factors on the development of a later disorder has been studied. In studies, a strong association has been found between psychosis and childhood sexual abuse, especially when sexual intercourse was involved.

Objectives: A case of a patient with psychotic symptoms is presented followed by a theoretical review on the topic.

Methods: A case is presented with a bibliographic review.

Results: A 37-year-old woman was admitted to the Acute Hospitalisation Unit for behavioural alterations in the form of hetero-aggressiveness towards family members in the context of psychopathological decompensation.

On arrival at the unit, she presented psychomotor restlessness, ideas of harm in relation to her neighbours and an attitude of referentiality, especially towards her father.

At the pharmacological level, Quetiapine 100 mg was replaced by Aripiprazole 10 mg and sleep was occasionally supported with Lormetazepam 1 mg.

Progressively her rest is normalising, she remains calm, behaviourally adequate, approachable and cooperative. She does not spontaneously allude to delusional ideation and no hallucinatory attitude is observed.

Daily individual psychotherapeutic interviews and family meetings are held with her parents, in which they refer to experiences of abandonment by her parents during her upbringing, persistent irritability and ideation of harm towards the family, which seems to be of long standing. They also report that prior to the first psychiatric admission, the patient reported being sexually abused at the age of 6 and suffered repeated physical aggression by a teacher at the age of 9. Both the patient and her parents relate the origin of the current malaise to all these events.

Upon discharge from the unit, throughout the follow-up carried out in the resource specialised in first psychotic episodes, during psychotherapeutic interviews, the feelings and emotions related to the traumatic experiences mentioned above are worked on. This therapy, associated with the pharmacological regimen previously indicated, has promoted a notable psychopathological improvement.

Conclusions: A review of 46 studies in women, both inpatients and outpatients, many of whom had a diagnosis of psychosis, revealed that 48% reported having suffered sexual abuse, 48% physical abuse in childhood and 69% of them both. Among men, the figures were 28%, 50% and 59%, respectively. Childhood abuse has been shown to play a causal role in many mental health problems.

There is clear evidence that physical and sexual abuse during childhood is related to symptoms of psychosis and schizophrenia, particularly hallucinations and paranoid delusions. Also, studying possible variables, a greater severity has been observed the more intense the abuse has been.

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EPV0983

Delusion of pregnancy - what the literature says?

I. M. Figueiredo

Clinic 3, Psychiatric Hospital Center of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal
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Introduction: Delusion of pregnancy (DP) is a false and persistent belief of being pregnant despite realistic evidence to the contrary. Being considered a rare phenomenon, more cases of DP have been reported lately, however the literature about this topic is still scarce.

Objectives: Clarify the etiology and clinical aspects of this pathology in order to diagnose and to treat it properly.

Methods: A search on Pubmed was performed using the MeSH terms "delusion pregnancy" or "pseudocyesis". The DSM-5 and ICD-10 were also a source of information.

Results: DP can be sometimes confused with other disorders, like pseudocyesis, pseudo-pregnancy and Couvade syndrome, but it is important to differentiate all of them to have a clear view of the pathology and follow a correct approach to the problem.