

to acute illness leading to deterioration of neural synapses and therefore signal transmission. However, it was also argued that activated non-neuronal cells, particularly microglia and astrocytes, played a significant role through disruption of the blood brain barrier. This was likely to play a role in the more severe clinical presentations of delirium.

Conclusions: The pathophysiology of delirium is multifactorial with neuronal and non-neuronal cells implicated in neurological disruption. There is no clear agreement on how these mechanisms vary according to aetiology and, ultimately, the severity of delirium. Further research will help refine these theories, which will support the pharmacological and clinical management of the condition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pathophysiology; systematic review; neuronal; delirium

EPV1126

Delusion of pregnancy : The role of prolactin

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Introduction: A delusion of pregnancy is defined as a fixed false belief that one is pregnant in the absence of any evidence to support the pregnant state. Different mechanisms have been advanced to explain this phenomenon.

Objectives: Herein, we present a case of hyperprolactinemia with delusion of pregnancy during the use of Amisulpride.

Methods: Herein, we present a case of hyperprolactinemia with delusion of pregnancy during the use of Amisulpride.

Results: This case concerns a 39-year-old, divorced Tunisian woman with the diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder. She has never been pregnant. She was taking Amisulpride at the dose of 400 mg per day with 100mg of Haldol Decanoate. In June 2021, she was admitted to our department as she expressed the thought that she was pregnant. No other psychotic symptoms were reported. There was no history of alcohol or illicit drug use. The physical examination was normal. The blood pregnancy test was negative. A measure of serum prolactin was performed and revealed a high prolactin level at 700 ng/ml. Amisulpride was discontinued. We then recorded the serum prolactin level at one month and then at three months after we stopped Amisulpride. We found that as her prolactin levels decreased her complaint of pregnancy also diminished. Actually, the patient has a normal level of prolactin and has no pregnancy delusion.

Conclusions: Clinicians should be aware that delusion of pregnancy in psychotic patients may be caused by side effects of the treatment. Monitoring of serum prolactin levels in patients under Amisulpride may help to improve the management of these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrénia; delusion; Pregnancy; prolactine

EPV1127

Dynamics of emotional disorders in students of medical university in the context of the covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The covid-19 pandemic is having a significant impact on the mental health of the entire population.

Objectives: To determine the dynamics of emotional disorders in medical students in the context of the covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: Methods of research. An online survey of medical university students was conducted during the covid-19 pandemic. The Beck scale was used.

Results: Results and its discussion. According to a dynamic study of emotional disorders in medical students, which was held during 12 months of covid-19 pandemic, emotional disturbance in the form of depressive manifestations associated with the covid-19 pandemic did not reduced. In addition, the results of the study indicated a change in the structure of depressive manifestations in the surveyed in favor of milder depressive manifestations (27.2%; 24.0%) and a decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe manifestations of depression (3.0%; 5.3%).

Conclusions: The long-covid pandemic has a negative effect on the mental health of medical students and lead to emotional disturbances in the form of depressive manifestations of varying severity. The compensatory possibilities of mental activity proceed unilaterally with a change in the structure of emotional disorders; adaptation to a stress factor is not formed. Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Students of Medical University

EPV1128

Psychopathological descriptive model of hallucinogenic/psychedelic drugs effect in the treatment of depression and addictions

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Introduction: There is a growing and renewed interest in the use of hallucinogenic drugs in the treatment of psychiatric disorders, especially since the FDA approval of ketamine treatment for resistant depression. The response to hallucinogenic psychedelic substances (ayahuasca, psilocybin, LSD, ketamine) in the treatment of depression and addictions calls for a theoretical explanatory model.

Objectives: Provide a descriptive / explanatory psychopathological model of the response to treatment with hallucinogenic drugs based on the descriptions of the subjects and the comparison with other extreme life experiences.

Methods: Relevant published literature on subjective experiences in treatment with hallucinogenic drugs for depression and addictions is reviewed. It is compared with subjective experiences in life changing experiences.

Results: Intense emotional states, mystical-type experiences including feelings of oneness, transcendence, ineffability, and the complex emotion of awe seem to be consistently presented as psychic elements related to the efficacy of these treatments. The genetic and cultural (memetic) evolutionary value of these emotions in the cohesiveness of human groups and the genesis of affective symptoms, and in the recalibration of cognitions and emotions, is discussed.

Conclusions: The efficacy of hallucinogenic drugs used in the treatment of depression and addictions is accompanied by complex and varied emotions but with common psychopathological elements that could mediate their action.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychopathology; hallucinogenic drugs; psychedelic drugs; depression treatment

EPV1129

Imagery and perception: where is the phenomenological line?

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Introduction: The overlap between imagery and perception has long fascinated philosophers and scientists. Many scientists considered how the mind is capable of constructing an internal world without intervention of the external environment. Descriptions of their core characteristics often draw attention to differential features, but other currents reveal that many of these are shared rather than unique and differential.

Objectives: The authors aim to analyse and discuss conceptualisation, similarities and differences of imagery and perception at the level of phenomenology, at the intersection with other psychopathological concepts, and thus reassemble them within a common framework.

Methods: A brief literature review was developed based on relevant works containing subject matter most relevant to the topic.

Results: Perception is conceived as a transformation of raw sensory stimuli into sensory information that is then decoded into meaningful at the cortical level. Imagery, in turn, corresponds to the internal mental representation of the world, actively drawn from memory. The differentiation between these concepts at a phenomenological level is analysed and discussed. Additionally, their individual role is evaluated in the psychopathological expression of alterations of perception such as hallucinations, pseudohallucinations, pareidolic illusions, abnormal imagery, sensory deprivation and also of dreams, in an analytical perspective of integration and simultaneous conceptual differentiation.

Conclusions: Understanding imagery, its nature and formal characteristics is required for better recognising the nature of perceptions and related psychopathological alterations, as well as the mechanisms uniting these concepts. Further research is needed as these entities represent features of useful clinical and diagnostic significance.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychopathology; Perception; Imagery; alterations of perception

EPV1130

Clinical case of religious delusion in a combination of schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy

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Introduction: Despite existing observations of religious delusions in epilepsy in classical psychiatric literature, such clinical cases are rare in current practice.

Objectives: To reveal features of disease progression, interference of combined mental pathology, treatment specifics, markers of possible harmful behavior.

Methods: Psychopathological, Multichannel eyes closed resting EEG in interictal period.

Results: Patient N, 39 years old, manifested her illness at age 13 with affective bipolar disorder; phases lasted several months each. From age 19, rare recurrent generalized convulsive paroxysms preceded by an aura; non-convulsive paroxysms were observed. The patient was uncritical of paroxysms and discontinued anticonvulsive therapy. At age 29 and 30 she suffered two psychotic attacks (lasting several weeks) with sensory delusions of meaning, staging, persecution, megalomaniacal ideas of apocalyptic content (ideas that she was responsible for possible outbreak of nuclear war, coming of the Apocalypse, her son was the antichrist). Delusional behavior (tried to take the naked infant out into the cold, throwing him out of the window). Anticonvulsive therapy accompanied by antipsychotic medications. Schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy diagnosed. From age 35, acute psychotic attacks with apocalyptic delirium preceded by the same aura lasted maximum one day, followed by partial amnesia. Epileptiform polyspikes (up to 150 μ V) registered in the right temporal-central EEG leads.

Conclusions: Presence of religious delusion in combined schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy, requires special approach: combination of anticonvulsants and antipsychotics. Religiosity of patient should be taken into account as well.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Schizoaffective disorder; combined mental pathology; religious delusion; epilepsy

EPV1131

Parental Alienation Syndrome as a Consequence of Paranoid Contagion or Shared Psychosis.

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Introduction: Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS) was proposed by Richard A. Gardner in 1985. It is assumed to occur in some