

**Case report** Mrs. W. is a 28-year-old mother of three children. In her medical history, she was diagnosed with gestational diabetes and treated briefly with insulin. She was hospitalized several times for hypoglycemia and she was diagnosed with factitious disorder. Lately, her youngest daughter aged 2 years old was hospitalized in the pediatric department for repeated unexplained loss of consciousness. The hospitalization lasted 2 months with recurrence of severe hypoglycemia. A full metabolic screen revealed no abnormalities. The mood of the mother appeared quite discordant with the situation. Strict monitoring of maternal behavior showed that the mother gives insulin injections to her daughter. She denied deliberately injecting insulin, and then she accused the health workers. She was referred to our psychiatric department and we diagnosed the MSBP.

**Conclusion** MSBP should be considered particularly in patients who have been evaluated by more than one hospital and have discordant test results.

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### EV0915

#### Which one is the best anaesthetic agent for Ect?

H. Saiz Garcia<sup>1,\*</sup>, L. Montes Reula<sup>1</sup>, A. Portilla Fernandez<sup>1</sup>, V. Pereira Sanchez<sup>2</sup>, N. Olmo Lopez<sup>3</sup>, E. Mancha Heredero<sup>1</sup>, A.S. Rosero Enriquez<sup>1</sup>, M.E. Martinez Parreño<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Complejo Hospitalario Navarra, Psychiatry, Pamplona, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Clinica Universidad Navarra, Psychiatry, Pamplona, Spain

<sup>3</sup> CSM Salburua, Psychiatry, Vitoria, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The most frequently used anesthesiologic agents are methohexital, thiopental, etomidate, propofol, ketamine, and sevoflurane. The objective is to clarify the differences on recovery, cardiovascular variables, cognitive functions, and response to treatment showed by these drugs.

**Methods** A review was conducted aiming to clarify the differences between anaesthetic agents used in ECT. The literature search was conducted in PubMed data reviewing articles dating between 2015 and 2016.

**Results** – Propofol seems to have better hemodynamic effects in comparison with etomidate in patients with schizophrenia and depression;

– The seizure duration was significantly shorter with propofol, but this did not cause a difference regarding clinical improvement;

– The seizure duration was longer with etomidate in many studies. It did not decrease in a dose-dependent fashion with etomidate in a study comparing methohexital, etomidate, and propofol;

– The most frequently observed adverse effects were arrhythmias and nausea and they occurred more frequently in patients who were given thiopental. The pain at the injection site was more frequent in patients who were given propofol;

– Etomidate seems to have better clinical improvement than thiopental. Thiopental seems to have better results than propofol, which has an anticonvulsant feature effects.

**Conclusions** In order to figure out which anaesthetic agent was the most indicated for undergoing ECT, we found that both EEG-based seizure duration and motor seizure duration showed the sequence etomidate>methohexital>thiopental>propofol. These items are directly related with clinical improvement. When a drug is chosen, it is important to individualize the treatment according to the patients' comorbidity.

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### EV0916

#### Neuroacanthocytosis syndromes and neuropsychiatry symptoms associated

H. Saiz Garcia<sup>1,\*</sup>, L. Montes Reula<sup>1</sup>, A. Portilla Fernandez<sup>1</sup>, V. Pereira Sanchez<sup>2</sup>, N. Olmo Lopez<sup>3</sup>, E. Mancha Heredero<sup>1</sup>, A.S. Rosero Enriquez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Complejo Hospitalario Navarra, Psychiatry, Pamplona, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Clinica Universidad de Navarra, Psychiatry, Pamplona, Spain

<sup>3</sup> CSM Salburua, Psychiatry, Vitoria, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Neuroacanthocytosis is an infrequent cause of both neurological and psychiatric manifestations, and acanthocytes, which are a special form of spiculated red blood cells. Clinically significant psychopathology, ranging from behavioural disturbance to frank psychiatric illness, has been reported to occur in up to 60% of ChAc patients.

**Methods** A review was conducted aiming to clarify the pathophysiology of this illness and its clinical features in order to distinguish neuroacanthocytosis from other neurological or psychiatric diseases. The literature search was conducted in PubMed data reviewing articles dating between 2010 and 2016.

**Results** – Neuroacanthocytosis autosomal recessive disorder associated with mutations or deletions in the VPS13A gene on chromosome 9q, which codes for the membrane protein chorein. Chorein is strongly expressed in the brain. Chorein loss particularly affects the basal ganglia, especially the caudate nucleus and putamen;

– Dysexecutive syndromes, OCD, depression and possibly psychosis, which may precede the frank motor and cognitive impairment;

– The most recently developed treatment for neuroacanthocytoses is the use of deep-brain stimulation (DBS), with stimulation of the globus pallidus internus.

**Conclusions** While conducting a neurological exam, secondary causes of psychosis have to be included in the differential diagnosis. It is important to notice the possible confusion between tardive dyskinesia and a primary movement disorder. It should be necessary to investigate all de novo movement disorders in psychotic patients in order to eliminate etiologies other than iatrogenic ones.

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### EV0917

#### A review about comorbidity between obsessive-compulsive symptoms and huntingong disease and a case report

L. Sánchez Blanco<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Juncal Ruíz<sup>1</sup>, G. Pardo de Santayana Jenaro<sup>1</sup>, M. Gómez Revuelta<sup>2</sup>, R. Landera Rodríguez<sup>1</sup>, O. Porta Olivares<sup>1</sup>, D. Abejas Díez<sup>1</sup>, N.I. Núñez Morales<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Psychiatry, Santander, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Hospital Universitario de Álava-sede Santiago, Psychiatry, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The concept of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) as a disorder that affects the basal ganglia arising to the phenomenological similarities found between idiopathic OCD and other conditions associated with basal ganglia disease such as Huntington's disease (HD) and Sydenham's chorea. Huntingong's disease is characterized by cognitive, motor and neuropsychiatric symptoms.

**Aims** A review of articles published from 1989 to 2016 in PubMed and UpToDate about relationship between HD and obsessive-compulsive symptoms.

**Methods** Case report of a 56-year-old male who was admitted at the acute unit of psychiatry with obsessive-compulsive symptoms marked by hypochondriac obsessive thoughts. He also had cleaning rituals in relation with meals and we observed an important functional impairment and depressive mood. No previous history except family chorea without cognitive impairment in study by neurology department.

**Results** Affective disorders are the most common psychiatric disorders in HD. Less frequently it can be found other psychiatric symptoms as obsessive-compulsive behaviour with prevalences between 10% to 52%. Psychiatric symptoms do not correlate with duration of disease or presence of dementia or motor symptoms.

**Conclusions** It is necessary to complete the study of the patient to provide a more appropriate therapeutic option. The neurological signs of basal ganglia disorder should be evaluated when considering OCD diagnosis, especially in atypical presentation ages. Longitudinal studies are needed to determine the pathogenesis, disease progression and future therapeutic options.

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#### EV0918

### Violence as object of interdisciplinary research: Characterization of a Brazilian group of studies

E. Scherer<sup>1,\*</sup>, Z. Scherer<sup>2</sup>, J. Rodrigues<sup>2</sup>, L. Cavalin<sup>2</sup>, D. Silva<sup>2</sup>, N. Camargo<sup>2</sup>, N.P. Scherer<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ribeirão Preto Medical School Hospital of the University of São Paulo, Neurosciences and Behavioral Sciences, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> University of São Paulo at Ribeirão Preto College of Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing and Human Sciences, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>3</sup> Neurosciences and Behavioral Sciences, Ribeirão Preto Faculty of Medicine of the University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The interdisciplinary group of studies on violence (GREIVI), created in 2006, develops teaching, research and community extension activities related to violence and its impact on individuals' mental health (victims or perpetrators).

**Objective** To describe the subjects studied, the participants and the activities developed in the GREIVI in the period of 8 years.

**Aims** Knowing the GREIVI's activities.

**Method** Qualitative exploratory documentary study. Analysed 90 group monitoring reports from 2009 to 2016. The records were subjected to content analysis.

**Results** Production: completed 11 research projects of undergraduate and postgraduate students; 7 in progress; presented 9 works in international scientific events; published 9 articles; 1 extension project in elementary school (2009 to 2016). Established partnership with international research and education institution to articulate and implement new projects. Topics discussed: definition, types and nature of violence; ecological model of violence; violence against women; and school violence. Activities: directed reading; discussions and exchange of experiences between the participants; presentation, discussion and advice on research and community extension projects; production and dissemination of scientific papers; technical visits and activities' structuring and planning. Participants: professionals and undergraduate and graduate students from different areas (nursing, psychiatry, psychology, social work, education, biology and political advisor who works with the theme of violence).

**Conclusion** The GREIVI have provided interdisciplinary space for discussion of different aspects of violence and the construction of research and extension projects to the community.

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#### EV0919

### Issues of self-regulation of children with mental retardation

E. Sedova<sup>1,\*</sup>, T. Goryacheva<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University RNRMU, Psychologico-Social Faculty, Moscow, Russia

<sup>2</sup> Moscow University of Psychology and Education MSUPE, Clinical and Special Psychology Department, Moscow, Russia

\* Corresponding author.

Matured self-regulation system is considered to be one of the crucial factors for the success in life and that explains the interest to this issue from researchers, belonging to varied psychological disciplines.

According to the Nikolaeva's (1991) model, self-regulation system consists of three levels: the level of self-regulation of mental states, the level of activity self-regulation and the motivational level.

The research aim was to describe maturing of self-regulation of children with mental retardation comparing with their normally developing peers.

The sample consisted of 39 children with the slightest degree of mental retardation in the age from 7 to 10 years, attending public school, and of 59 their normally developing peers.

The research methods included the Luria's neuropsychological test battery, adapted by Semenovitch (2008) for the first level of self-regulation, analysis of school results for the second level and Guinsburg's and Louskanova's tests of learning motivation for the third one.

According to the test results all the subjects were referred as having high, medium and low degree of self-regulation. All the children with mental retardation had the low degree.

The research shown that for normally developing children the defects of the first self-regulation level were compensated by maturing of the third one. As for the children with mental retardation, they had more severe defects in the first level, and maturing of the third level also delayed, so there was no compensation of their problems. That fact should be considered when working out intervention program for those children.

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#### EV0920

### Magnitude of resource and reputational concern impact generosity and deception in children

M. Shayesteh Far

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Neuroscience Institute, Tehran, Iran

**Introduction** In a bargaining process, there are factors impacting the outcome (i.e. gain versus loss). Of the important factors is the informational asymmetries between bargainers which could provide a more powerful position for whom has information that the other partner has not as well as magnitude of resource.

**Objectives** Thus, in a modified two-round, 4 trials (different magnitudes) bargaining paradigm, we investigated deception in children when there is no chance of deception revelation (first round) and when there is a chance of deception revelation (second round).

**Methods** One hundred and forty one healthy schoolchildren (90 boys and 51 girls) between age of 7 and 12 participated in the current study. We designed a modified version of the bargain-