

familiar, she was logorrheic with flight of ideas, she verbalized multiple projects, her mood was euphoric and her sleep was disturbed. Her blood tests were unremarkable.

Results: The diagnosis of manic episode was retained, and the patient was put on Olanzapine 10 mg, sodium Valproate 1g and Lorazepam 2.5 mg in depression with good clinical improvement.

Conclusions: Although the data in the literature remain scarce concerning the impact of this virus on mental health, we will try through this clinical case to explain the psychiatric disorders in the context of this viral epidemic, due to stress and inflammation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: manic episode; Covid-19

EPV0468

Neuropsychiatric implications of covid-19 infection: A case report

P. Coucheiro Limeres*, A. Franco Soler, A. Cerame and S. Maldonado Orellana

Hospital Universitario José Germain, Psychiatry Department, Leganés, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1317

Introduction: During the COVID19 pandemic numerous cases of neuropsychiatric complications were reported as a result of COVID19.

Objectives: Presentation of a clinical case and literature review of new cases of neuropsychiatric complications after SARS-CoV2.

Methods: We present the case of a 43-year-old woman in follow-up for 15 years borderline personality disorder who was diagnosed with SARS-CoV2 pneumonia without signs of severity. Throughout the admission the patient, who had no history of epilepsy or other neurological affections, presented up to 5 generalized tonic-clonic seizures during 15 days.

Results: In the ECG was evidenced intercritical epileptiform activity predominantly right frontotemporal. No analytical alterations were observed, neither in the imaging tests (cranial MRI and CT). Lumbar puncture was normal. During the admission, he presents an affective deterioration, with generalized impoverishment, decreased functional autonomy and hearing voices without structured delusional ideation. No previous psychotic history. Her previous treatment with Sertraline 100mg was suspended and valproic acid was added (1300 mg/day) which, being insufficient in the control of seizures, was necessary to boost with Levetiracetam (1000 mg/12h). Risperidone 3 mg and Diazepam 5 mg/8h were added to control psychotic symptoms. In the subsequent follow-up, previous antipsychotic treatment was gradually discontinued. The patient evolved favorably without new psychotic symptoms and clinical stability was observed with euthymia.

Conclusions: Taking care of these complications it is necessary to avoid misdiagnosing. It is essential to expand the study of these entities in the context of COVID19 in order to increase knowledge and to be able to carry out an adequate approach and follow-up.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: NEUROPSYCHIATRIC IMPLICATIONS; COVID19; Seizures

EPV0469

Retrospective Memories of Parents about Behaviour of Their Children During Lockdown

N. Burlakova* and F. Diusimbeevea

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Psychology, Department Of Neuro- And Pathopsychology, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1318

Introduction: The trace in the memory left by the COVID-19 pandemic is no less important than the immediate reaction on it.

Objectives: The objective was to study the parent-child relations during the strict lockdown (April 2020) on the material of parental memories focusing on emotional reactions and behaviour of children.

Methods: The material was collected in July-August 2020 in a small city in south Russia. The group included 88 parents (average age 34±5). 42 parents had an only child, 38 two children and 7 from 3 to 5 children. Methods used in the study included questionnaire, half-structured interview.

Results: 61% estimated the lockdown as “very stressful and difficult.” Vast majority (86 parents) said that the situation was constantly discussed in the family, 2 parents demonstrated the reaction of denial saying that the situation was never discussed at home. Respondents mentioned “increase of anxiety,” “insecurity,” “conflicts within the family,” etc. In most cases, parents did not succeed to provide a constructive and balancing explanation, which would answer the child’s wish to understand the situation. Describing the children’s reactions on the changes in the usual way of life, parents stressed anxious (15%) and explosive-angry reactions (10%), with prevalence of apathy, tendency to “stick to” the adult (45%). 30% of parents did not notice any changes in their children’s behaviour.

Conclusions: Results demonstrate the need in clinical-psychological solutions, which would be designed for wide use (“collective patient”) and aimed at explanation of the situation of pandemic to the children of different ages, belonging to different social groups.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: parental memories; children during lockdown; Covid-19

EPV0470

The double penalty of the coronavirus: Decidedly this virus has not yet revealed all its secrets!

R. Jomli¹*, H. Jemli², H. Ghabi², U. Ouali¹ and Y. Zgueb¹

¹Razi Hospital, Psychiatry A, manouba, Tunisia and ²university of tunis elmanar, Faculty Of Medicine Of Tunis, manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1319

Introduction: The direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of the population have become a concern in the field of research in psychiatry. First psychotic episodes following infection with SARS cov2 have been reported.

Objectives: Through a clinical case, we will illustrate the association of psychiatric symptoms with SARS cov2 infection.

Methods: We discussed, through a clinical case, the association of psychiatric symptoms with infection by the coronavirus 19.