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Keywords: Day hospital; Delusional disorder; adherence; psychosis

EPP1028

An insight on psychiatric insight

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Introduction: Insight is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. Metacognition, awareness of illness or anosognosia are some of the terms used to designate this feature of the mental state exam.

Objectives: To attempt to explore the evolution of the concept of insight as a psychiatric symptom over the years and to bring up some up-to-date features on this theme.

Methods: Literature review, using the most relevant papers, with the keywords “psychiatric insight”, “awareness of illness”, “metacognition” and “phenomenology”.

Results: The term ‘insight’ has been described since 1896 when Kraepelin had noticed that patients with dementia praecox were unaware of their condition. Nowadays, it is recognized in several psychiatric disorders, with different meanings in each one. Overall, insight in psychiatry involves an attempt to see one’s thinking and behaviour ‘objectively’ and comparing it to some representation of mental health. Impaired insight has been linked to poor treatment compliance and outcomes, overall symptom severity, higher relapse, lower self-esteem, and impaired psychosocial functioning. White matter and connectivity problems may be related to poorer insight, as well as impaired frontal lobe functioning. In psychotic disorders, lack of insight is a primary symptom with poorer outcomes. Regarding affective disorders, the lower the mood the better the insight. Neuroimaging has been correlating insight with the inferior frontal gyrus, anterior insula, inferior parietal lobule, and ventromedial prefrontal cortex. In everyday practice, there are scales used to assess insight.

Conclusions: Inferences about patients’ insight are important to evaluate severity of illness, suicidal risk, compliance, and response to treatment.

Keywords: psychiatric insight; metacognition; phenomenology; awareness of illness

EPP1030

Lying in psychiatry: A review

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Introduction: Lying can be defined as stating a deliberate falsehood with the intent to deceive. It is part of our everyday life but it can be pathological, without motivation and a symptom of psychiatric

illness. Although pathological lying has been debated for a century, it remains a controversial issue in Psychiatry.

Objectives: We aim to perform a review regarding pathological lying and related issues.

Methods: We performed an updated review in the PubMed database and GoogleScholar using the terms “pathological lying”, “compulsive lying”, “mythomania” and “pseudologia fantastica”. The included articles were selected by title and abstract. We also consulted reference textbooks.

Results: We described the difference between normal and pathological lying and debated the different types of pathological lying, such as compulsive lying, mythomania and pseudologia fantastica.

Conclusions: Recognizing lying is crucial for a skilled patient interview and distinguishing between pathological and non pathological lying may be decisive for an accurate differential diagnosis.

Keyword: Lying

EPP1031

Clinical case of animal hoarding – characterization and management of a new disorder

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Introduction: Animal hoarding is characterized by hoarding of a large number of animals without providing minimum conditions of nutrition and sanitation, accompanied by lack of insight for the behavior and by social isolation. Despite studies detecting an increasing incidence, the behavior is still poorly understood.

Objectives: To review clinical evidence on animal hoarding and to report a clinical case.

Methods: We report a clinical case based on patient’s history and clinical data, along with a review of the literature on animal hoarding. The terms “Noah syndrome” and “animal hoarding disorder” were searched on PubMed® database.

Results: We present the case of a 51-years-old woman, living alone, with higher education. Her first contact with psychiatry was in August 2019 upon aggravated self-neglect and behavioral disorganization. She was living with around 40 cats, her home was extremely deteriorated. In December 2019 she was admitted to a psychiatric unit. A schizophrenia diagnosis was established and pharmacological treatment was initiated. She was discharged to a chronic psychiatric institution. Studies found out that animal hoarders are typically middle age/older women living alone in squalid conditions. Animal hoarding is characterized by a chronic course and intense emotional attachment to animals. It seems to be associated with traumatic situations, as well as mental disorders such as schizophrenia or dementia. Published data on intervention and treatment is still limited.

Conclusions: Animal hoarding phenomenon requires further investigation, regarding developmental risk factors and co-morbid mental disorders. Comprehensive approaches to clinical intervention and management strategies in animal hoarding are necessary.

Keywords: Animal hoarding disorder; psychopathology; schizophrenia; Comorbid symptoms

EPP1032

Visual hallucinations in parkinson's disease: Experience from a portuguese level 3 hospital

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Introduction: Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative pathology characterized by motor and non-motor symptoms. Hallucinations, especially visual ones, are frequent in this context, with an estimated prevalence of 16 to 40% and associated with a less favorable prognosis. These hallucinations can range from coarse formations to well-defined structures.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of visual hallucinations in a sample of patients diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study conducted in a Neurology Department of a Level III portuguese hospital. The sample included patients with Parkinson's Disease observed in an outpatient Neurology appointment between October 1 and December 9, 2019.

Results: In the period considered, 100 patients with Parkinson's disease were observed, 65% male, with an average age of 69 years. In 11% of the patients visual hallucinations were reported, of which about half were well defined. All of them had no previous history of visual hallucinations and were under dopaminergic medication.

Conclusions: The results show an inferior prevalence when comparing to the literature, albeit still frequent. Therapeutic adequacy has a well recognised impact at a functional level and prognosis. Therefore we stress the importance of a regular follow-up of these patients, recommending a rigorous and comprehensive clinical review.

Keywords: Parkinson; visual hallucinations

EPP1033

Filiation delusion: A rare presentationA.C. Rodrigues^{1*} and C. Oliveira²

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Introduction: The filiation delusion was first described in 1950 by Ey as a false belief about belonging to a family group other than one's own. Since then, 70 years have passed and literature is still scarce on this type of presentation.

Objectives: Using a case report as a starting point, the aim of this article is to review data on the various frameworks of delusional development, while discussing in what capacity social cognition impairment, theory of mind and overall lack of insight, typical in schizophrenic patients, could be related to this type of delusion.

Methods: The authors present a case report of an episode of a filiation delusion in a patient with chronic schizophrenia. A search on PubMed and ClinicalKey was performed, from which the relevant publications were selected and reviewed.

Results: The case refers to a 64 year old woman previously diagnosed with schizophrenia who developed, over the period of

two years, a filiation delusion. The patient believed having been born in Russia and being subsequently adopted by different families. There was history of irregular attendance to consultations and non-compliance to treatment.

Conclusions: There is still lack of proper investigation regarding the development of delusions in schizophrenic patients. Social cognition and insight are important predictors of functioning, and might behave as a marker of liability to psychosis. This should have strong implications in these patients' treatment approaches. The lack of consensual measurement instruments make it difficult to draw solid conclusions, and this should be the main focus moving forward.

Keywords: insight; filiation delusion; schizophrenia

EPP1037

To the question of the possibility of influence of the hepatitis C virus on the development of neuropsychological disordersM. Artemieva^{1*}, B. Tsygankov² and G. Ivanova²

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Introduction: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection produces a chronic systemic disease that induces chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Patients with chronic HCV infection may present with a range of extrahepatic symptoms including neuropsychiatric disorders.

Objectives: The aims of this review are to summarize recent literature looking at the associations between psychosocial and neurocognitive factors and HCV, identify the most common neuropsychological disorders and consider the probable mechanisms of mental and cognitive impairment in patients with HCV.

Methods: PubMed/Medline was systematically searched for psychosocial and neurocognitive factors associated with hepatitis C and patient wellbeing. In this review 83 valid articles were analyzed from 1994 to 2018.

Results: According to the literature review in the group of HCV-positive patients were found a significant decrease in higher cognitive functions: memory impairment, concentration and listening. These manifestations of cognitive dysfunction are supposed to be similar to the early symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. An increased risk of developing dementia has also been noted. The most frequently diagnosed symptoms were fatigue and sleep disturbances, associated with mood disorders diagnosed in 19,2% of cases. Several mechanisms have been considered to explain the pathogenesis of neuropsychiatric disorders observed in chronic HCV infection: 1) the concept of the direct neuroinvasion of HCV; 2) derangement of metabolic pathways; 3) cerebral or systemic inflammation.

Conclusions: To date, the mechanisms of various mental and neurological disorders in patients with chronic HCV infection have been partially identified, but the long-term effect of these changes requires further study.

Keywords: neuropsychological disorders; influence of the hepatitis C virus