

cases. MAOIs are, however, more common in severe serotonin syndrome than in non-severe cases.

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Keywords: Serotonin syndrome; Serotonin toxicity

EPP0629

The convulsive syndrome in the structure of alcohol withdrawal syndrome with delirium

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Introduction: Withdrawal states with delirium, having convulsive syndrome in their structure, are one of the most severe emergency conditions in psychiatry.

Objectives: A total of 160 patients were examined with delirium alcohol withdrawal. Prognostic factors of occurrence of convulsive syndrome in the withdrawal syndrome of alcohol were studied.

Methods: Clinical, psychopathological, electrophysiological.

Results: It was found that the most significant prognostic factors seizures were: severe bloating condition, the duration of hard drinking, the total dose of drinking alcohol before the breakdown of consumption alcohol. Convulsive syndrome not always correlated with marked vegetative disorders in the state of withdrawal of alcohol. Convulsive syndrome that appeared after the development of delirious syndrome often indicated a more serious condition. It is suggested that the convulsive pattern of response to the severe condition of alcohol withdrawal is formed in some young patients under the influence of endogenous factors, but is realized under certain situational conditions - long binge drinking, massive consumption of alcohol before the break of the reception of alcohol, the use of psychoactive drugs with stimulating effect. In the electrophysiological examination, there were significant differences in the group of patients with convulsive syndrome in the current admission from the group of patients with convulsive syndrome in the past and the group without convulsive syndrome in the state of abolition of alcohol.

Conclusions: It is emphasized that when indicating the seizures in the state of abolition of alcohol in the past, the beginning of treatment is necessary to begin even in a state of binge drinking.

Keywords: alcohol withdrawal syndrome with delirium; convulsive syndrome

EPP0630

Trends in involuntary admissions for observation in Malta

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Introduction: Schedule II of the 2013 Mental Health Act is part of the legal framework for involuntary admission to a licensed mental healthcare facility in Malta (Mount Carmel Hospital) for observation.

Objectives: To identify trends in presenting features cited by registered specialists in psychiatry in Schedule II applications as well as impact of time of day on involuntary admission.

Methods: Schedule II forms relating to all involuntary admissions to Mount Carmel Hospital between 01 June 2018 and 01 June 2019 were retrieved from paper files (n=364). Details relating to reason for using this legal framework were recorded and processed through custom linguistic analysis. Timings of application were also assessed. Data Protection permissions to retrospectively access patient files were obtained. All data collected was de-identified at source.

Results: The commonest reason for use of Schedule II was psychosis (n=139). Substance abuse was recorded in 68 cases, with alcohol and cannabinoids the commonest substances cited. 155 instances relate to situations of increased risk, the commonest being aggressive behaviour (n=74). 61 cases recorded suicidal intent. Peak use of this schedule occurs between 17:00 and 18:00, which is outside normal working hours.

Conclusions: Predominance of psychosis as a reason for involuntary admission concurs with trends reported internationally, including recent German, Irish and Dutch reports, as does increased use of involuntary admission with out-of-hours presentations. Practices relating to involuntary admission to a mental healthcare facility in Malta appear to reflect general trends in other European cohorts, despite differing legal frameworks.

Keywords: Mental Health Act; psychosis; Involuntary Admission

EPP0631

Preliminary findings of a longitudinal follow-up study of the paediatric population and their families during and after the coronavirus pandemic and the confinement.

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Introduction: Pandemic are known to generate traumatic events, such as job losses or violence [1]. Several studies have shown that epidemics and related health measures (quarantine, confinement) lead to an increase of acute stress disorders (ASD), post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD), anxiety and depression in the adult population [2]. In the pediatric population, few studies have been carried out on the psychiatric outcomes during and after epidemics and associated measures [3].

Objectives: The aim of this study was to explore ASD symptoms during stay-at-home and Covid 19 pandemic and its impact on children and adolescent mental health.

Methods: Sixty participants (53% girls and 47% boys; mean age= 9 years 5 months) were included in this longitudinal study [4]. The