

EPV0594

Spiritually-oriented therapy for endogenous mental patients with comorbid addictive disorders

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Introduction: Spirituality and religious commitment have a “protector” function among mental health patients who abuse psychoactive substances. The main task of spiritually-oriented therapy is not only to reactivate the internal control of a person, but to actualize their experience of communication with God before everything else.

Objectives: Studying the influence of spiritual life-related factors on efficiency of therapy of psychiatric co-morbidities.

Methods: Clinical and psychopathological, clinical follow-up, pathopsychological and statistic.

Results: The research covered 26 patients (the main group) diagnosed with paroxysmal schizophrenia and schizo-affective psychosis in the prospective follow-up with alcohol addiction. All patients practiced Orthodox worldviews though to a different extent, and have been participating in the spiritually-oriented rehabilitation with a family-oriented module for two years. During psychosocial rehabilitation the patients took group and individual training with a multidisciplinary team of experts: psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, specialists in sociotherapy and members of the clergy. The rehabilitation employed the principles of therapeutic community, systematic family approach [Zoricic Z., 2019], notions of coping behavior or coping strategies [Verhagen P., 2019, Pargament, K.I. et al, 2014] as well as spiritually-oriented models of assistance to patients (for example, the religion-oriented strategy of forgiveness based on REACH model [Worthington E. L. et al, 2016]).

Conclusions: Development of a lengthy remission is dependent on changing lifestyle and patterns, and spiritual labor of penance and forgiveness is just as important.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizofrénia; comorbid; addictive; effectiveness

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From kraepelin to the present. Dementia praecox – a case study

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Introduction: In the late XIXth century Kraepelin described a new nosologic division for the psychotic disorders – Paranoia and Dementia Praecox. He emphasized that dementia praecox is a central nervous system disease, involving permanent lesions on cerebral cortex. Besides biological deterioration, it appears as the

result of psychic degenerative process. From the mid-20th century onward, antipsychotic drugs had been robustly generalized, and in parallel to the current classifications, residual symptoms in schizophrenia tend to be rare but still prevail in our patients.

Objectives: The aim of our work is to report a clinical case of residual schizophrenia in parallel with the classic classification of Dementia Praecox and also do an overview of this disorder and its historical perspective.

Methods: We conducted clinical interviews with the patient and family members, reviewed clinical records and conducted a query in the MEDLINE database using the terms “Dementia Praecox”, “Psychosis”, “Paranoia”, “Kraepelin”, “History”.

Results: We present the clinical case of a 74-year-old man with onset of psychotic symptoms on his twenties and diagnosed with Schizophrenia. In the past years, after acute psychotic episodes it was increasingly difficult to return to prior levels of functioning. Currently, he was brought to psychiatric emergency ward presenting bizarre behavior, stereotyped movements and speech disturbances, which reveal disorganized thinking and inability to express his emotions.

Conclusions: Although these syndromes are nowadays relatively rare, it is important to keep them in mind, in order to understand the natural progression of psychotic diseases, improve their rehabilitative treatment and prognosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: History; psychosis; Dementia praecox; Kraepelin

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When psychosis follows obsession – a schizo-obsessive disorder case report

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Introduction: The relation between obsessive-compulsive symptoms and psychosis presents in different ways. While obsessive-compulsive symptoms can present as prodromes of schizophrenia, or in overlap with psychotic phenomenology, a new clinical entity as been proposed as a subgroup of schizophrenia: the schizo-obsessive disorder.

Objectives: The present review aims to emphasize the comorbidity between schizophrenia and obsessive-compulsive disorder, bringing to light the importance of early detection and adequate treatment approaches.

Methods: The authors describe the patient’s disease progression and discuss the longitudinal dynamics between obsessive-compulsive disorder and schizophrenia, providing a brief and updated literature overview.

Results: The illustrated case addresses a 31-year-old male patient diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder at the age of 16, who later developed delusional ideation compatible with a schizophrenia diagnosis. At the onset of disease, the patient developed obsessive-compulsive symptoms such counting and repetitive hand-washing rituals that later turned into sexual obsessions concerning homosexuality. Following his 25th birthday, the patient became increasingly disorganized with frequent aggressive outbursts