

Results: Intense emotional states, mystical-type experiences including feelings of oneness, transcendence, ineffability, and the complex emotion of awe seem to be consistently presented as psychic elements related to the efficacy of these treatments. The genetic and cultural (memetic) evolutionary value of these emotions in the cohesiveness of human groups and the genesis of affective symptoms, and in the recalibration of cognitions and emotions, is discussed.

Conclusions: The efficacy of hallucinogenic drugs used in the treatment of depression and addictions is accompanied by complex and varied emotions but with common psychopathological elements that could mediate their action.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychopathology; hallucinogenic drugs; psychedelic drugs; depression treatment

EPV1129

Imagery and perception: where is the phenomenological line?

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Introduction: The overlap between imagery and perception has long fascinated philosophers and scientists. Many scientists considered how the mind is capable of constructing an internal world without intervention of the external environment. Descriptions of their core characteristics often draw attention to differential features, but other currents reveal that many of these are shared rather than unique and differential.

Objectives: The authors aim to analyse and discuss conceptualisation, similarities and differences of imagery and perception at the level of phenomenology, at the intersection with other psychopathological concepts, and thus reassemble them within a common framework.

Methods: A brief literature review was developed based on relevant works containing subject matter most relevant to the topic.

Results: Perception is conceived as a transformation of raw sensory stimuli into sensory information that is then decoded into meaningful at the cortical level. Imagery, in turn, corresponds to the internal mental representation of the world, actively drawn from memory. The differentiation between these concepts at a phenomenological level is analysed and discussed. Additionally, their individual role is evaluated in the psychopathological expression of alterations of perception such as hallucinations, pseudohallucinations, pareidolic illusions, abnormal imagery, sensory deprivation and also of dreams, in an analytical perspective of integration and simultaneous conceptual differentiation.

Conclusions: Understanding imagery, its nature and formal characteristics is required for better recognising the nature of perceptions and related psychopathological alterations, as well as the mechanisms uniting these concepts. Further research is needed as these entities represent features of useful clinical and diagnostic significance.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychopathology; Perception; Imagery; alterations of perception

EPV1130

Clinical case of religious delusion in a combination of schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy

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Introduction: Despite existing observations of religious delusions in epilepsy in classical psychiatric literature, such clinical cases are rare in current practice.

Objectives: To reveal features of disease progression, interference of combined mental pathology, treatment specifics, markers of possible harmful behavior.

Methods: Psychopathological, Multichannel eyes closed resting EEG in interictal period.

Results: Patient N, 39 years old, manifested her illness at age 13 with affective bipolar disorder; phases lasted several months each. From age 19, rare recurrent generalized convulsive paroxysms preceded by an aura; non-convulsive paroxysms were observed. The patient was uncritical of paroxysms and discontinued anticonvulsive therapy. At age 29 and 30 she suffered two psychotic attacks (lasting several weeks) with sensory delusions of meaning, staging, persecution, megalomaniacal ideas of apocalyptic content (ideas that she was responsible for possible outbreak of nuclear war, coming of the Apocalypse, her son was the antichrist). Delusional behavior (tried to take the naked infant out into the cold, throwing him out of the window). Anticonvulsive therapy accompanied by antipsychotic medications. Schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy diagnosed. From age 35, acute psychotic attacks with apocalyptic delirium preceded by the same aura lasted maximum one day, followed by partial amnesia. Epileptiform polyspikes (up to 150 μ V) registered in the right temporal-central EEG leads.

Conclusions: Presence of religious delusion in combined schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy, requires special approach: combination of anticonvulsants and antipsychotics. Religiosity of patient should be taken into account as well.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Schizoaffective disorder; combined mental pathology; religious delusion; epilepsy

EPV1131

Parental Alienation Syndrome as a Consequence of Paranoid Contagion or Shared Psychosis.

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Introduction: Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS) was proposed by Richard A. Gardner in 1985. It is assumed to occur in some

distressing marriage break-ups, when a parent “brainwashes” his children so they reject the other parent in an unjustified way. But, is it the result of a conscious act as Gardner suggests? Or could it also appear as part of a shared psychosis?

Objectives: To assess the possibility of the appearance of PAS as a consequence of paranoid contagion or shared psychosis.

Methods: We present the case of a 45-year-old patient and her 9-year-old daughter, who is allegedly assaulted by her father during visits, according to both. Mother and daughter continually request attention in the emergency department for this reason, with no obvious injuries. A bibliographic review is carried out on the PAS and shared psychosis. We compare the existing data with our case.

Results: A paranoid cognitive style is observed in the 45-year-old patient, and it is observed that her daughter stops rejecting the father when she spends time separated from her. The contagion of delirium is the nuclear mechanism of shared psychosis. It is known that children with PAS may have distorted memories and incorporate beliefs of others through suggestion. There is also an inverse relationship between the number of visits by the alienated parent and the undervaluation of the child. We have not found any studies linking shared psychosis with PAS.

Conclusions: The existing bibliography on PAS is scarce. The possibility of an existing paranoid contagion mechanism has not been addressed yet.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: paranoid; Psychosis; alienation

EPV1132

Patients' Satisfaction with the quality of online versus in-person DBT skills group therapy: A pilot study

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Introduction: Since the beginning of the COVID-19 era, there has been a major shift of psychiatry and psychotherapy practice to the online venues, or what has been broadly known as telepsychiatry. A practice that has been very practical since then. And yet, there has been a debate about the patients' degree of satisfaction with the therapeutic process, especially with a modality like group therapy, which has not been widely researched.

Objectives: The objective of this pilot is to assess the level of patients' satisfaction among both online and in-person participants of dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT) skills group as a part of comprehensive outpatient DBT program.

Methods: 27 DBT skills group participants completed an online form including demographic data, type and duration of group attended, in addition to the Arabic version of the Satisfaction with Therapy and Therapist Scale- Revised (STTS-R).

Results: The majority of the 27 participants were females (88.9%), of which 81.4% were 18-34 years old and 77.4% at least had a university degree. Among all the participants, 63% were online group attendants versus 37% in-person. The mean total of patient's satisfaction with the in-person group was 53.5 in comparison to 49.2 in online group participants. Also, 90% of in-person group participants reported that the group helped them in dealing with presenting problem to an extent in comparison to 82.2% of online participants.

Conclusions: Although the COVID-19 pandemic mandated more use of telepsychiatry, in-person DBT skills group participants reported higher satisfaction of their therapy in comparison to online group participants.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: DBT; borderline personality disorder; Online Therapy

EPV1133

Comparison of toxic effects of lead and copper and protective power of glutathione on oxidative stress parameters

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Introduction: Lead as an industrial pollutant can be detected at all stages of the working and living environment. Lead, based on its properties, solubility and mobility, accumulates in the soil, so that the average concentrations of oil in the soil are between 15 and 25 mg/kg (Radojević at all., 1999). Due to increased human activity, the amount of copper in the air, soil and water has increased. Glutathione (GSH) is an essential cofactor of many enzymes, such as: formaldehyde dehydrogenase, glyoxalase, prostaglandin endoperoxide isomerase, dehydrochlorinase and others. GSH is a biological redox in the metabolism of erythrocytes, it also plays a role in the transport of amino acids. Reactive forms of oxygen cause oxidative biomolecules (lipids, proteins, DNA) (Freidovich, 1999; Massaad i Klann, 2010).

Objectives: The aim of this research was to examine the protective role of supplements GSH in conditions of chronic intoxication with sublethal doses of lead acetate and copper II sulfate.

Methods: The preparation of biomaterials for testing and making homogenates of brain tissue of albino rats of Wistar strain was performed and the activity of acid and alkaline DNase was measured spectrophotometrically (Kocić i sar., 1998).

Results: Lead otherwise “as soft Lewis acid” has a pronounced affinity for interaction with “soft bases” such as S-atoms of the thiol group in antioxidants, natural biomolecules and supplements in this case in glutathione.

Conclusions: It can be said that GSH is a desirable supplement and antioxidant in the detoxification of reactive oxygen species in rats exposed to lead poisoning.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Lead; Copper; DNase; Glutathione

EPV1134

That song in my head: a review on Musical Hallucinations

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