

Comorbidity/Dual Pathologies 01

EPP0417

Under-diagnosis of alcohol abuse: a descriptive study in a psychiatric hospital

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Introduction: Incidence of alcohol abuse in our country is high, although it is still under-diagnosed and under-treated. The WHO estimates that a total of 3.3 million deaths worldwide per year are related to alcohol consumption.

Objectives: The main objective is to describe the pattern of alcohol consumption in a sample of patients who are admitted to our psychiatric hospital for different reasons, relating with previous diagnoses.

Methods: A retrospective observational descriptive study was carried out in the acute care unit of the psychiatric hospital, after approval of the corresponding protocol by the ethics committee. All patients admitted to this unit during a three-month period were taken as a sample. During admission, sociodemographic data, drug use, treatment type and time and previous diagnoses were collected.

Results: Out of 172 patients, 81 reported being abstemious, 45 declared occasional consumption, 11 weekly and 22 daily consumption. There is no data about 13 patients. Among those who reported daily alcohol consumption, 59% had a previous diagnosis of Substance Use Disorder (SUD), 23% a previous diagnosis of Schizophrenia, 13.5% of Bipolar Disorder and finally 4.5% of Depressive Disorder. All the patients with a previous diagnosis of SUD reported consumption of more than 10 SDUs/day, the group with Schizophrenia stated less than 5 SDUs/day, of the group with T. Bipolar between 7-10 SDUs/day and with T. Depressive 5 SDUs/day.

Conclusions: The results obtained are consistent with the literature in relation to the under-diagnosis of alcohol use disorder, taking into account that 40% of patients in the sample with daily alcohol consumption previously had not such a diagnosis and it was not recorded in their medical history. For this reason, and for the sake of being able to treat them, it is essential to question all patients about alcohol consumption, whatever the reason for their admission.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0418

Psychopathological aspects in patients with diabetes

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Introduction: This paper highlights the mutual influences and the relationships between the variables of type II diabetes, the type of psychiatric conditions, the administered treatment schemes, the imaging examinations and the impact on the functioning and quality of life of the patients.

Objectives: Analysis of the influences between diabetes and psychiatric disorders, studying the relationships between the variables of type 2 diabetes, the type of psychiatric disorders, treatment regimens, imaging examinations and the impact on the functioning and quality of life of patients.

Methods: Psychiatric interview, Hamilton, Reisberg and Rosenberg scales, laboratory analysis

Results: Patients with pre-existing diabetes, psychiatric disorders led to deterioration of its evolution, documented by HbA1c values, treatment schedule, frequency of diabetic emergencies; the increased frequency of psychotic phenomena (hallucinations and delusional ideas) is directly proportional to the number of diabetic emergencies; patients with uncontrolled, long-term diabetes have higher scores on HAM-D and Reisberg scales, while patients with controlled diabetes have higher scores on the self-esteem and quality of life scales; in patients with taste or odor disorders, cortical atrophy may be seen on CT examination, elevated HbA1c levels and the presence of polyneuropathy; alcohol consumption, smoking, high cholesterol levels, determine the advancement of diabetic complications, and these in turn correlate with higher scores on the HAM-D scales, Reisberg; patients who show large variations in blood glucose in the first days after hospitalization are those who exhibit irritability, irritability, nervousness and heteroaggression at the time of hospitalization;

Conclusions: 65% patients with depressive disorders, 10% - with organic personality disorder, 25% - with affective disorders and 30% associated with cognitive impairment. The duration of diabetes mellitus, glycosylated hemoglobin levels and the presence of diabetic complications is directly related to the HAM-D and Reisberg scores; and inversely proportional to quality of life scores and self-esteem.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0419

Chronic activation of inflammasome signaling complexes and enhancement of behavioral abnormalities

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Introduction: Inflammasomes are cytosolic multi-component signaling platforms critical to the innate immune response to infectious diseases and the dysregulation of their activation can lead to the development of neurodegeneration and cancer.

Objectives: We aim through this review to assess a possible interplay between dysregulation of inflammasome activation, development of chronic inflammatory disease and enhancement of behavioral abnormalities.

Methods: We comprehensively review the scientific literature using Pubmed database and other search platforms such as Google scholar

to assess the role and the actors of chronic activation of inflammatory signaling complexes to establish a potential association between dysregulation of inflammasome activation, chronic inflammatory disease and enhancement of behavioral abnormalities.

Results: Our bibliographic review revealed that dysregulation of the inflammasome is associated with the onset and progression of several autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases, including cryopyrin-associated periodic fever syndrome, familial Mediterranean fever, rheumatoid arthritis, and systemic lupus erythematosus. These multimeric complexes form in response to molecular patterns unique to pathogens and cellular damage, triggering a cascade of downstream responses, including the induction of pyroptotic cell death and release of proinflammatory cytokines. Some inflammasomes directly recognize these patterns, while others indirectly sense these patterns through changes in the homeostatic environment of the cell. Moreover, although being a normal part of the skin flora, yeasts of the genus *Malassezia* are associated with several inflammatory skin diseases including pityriasis versicolor (tinea versicolor), atopic eczema, psoriasis, *Malassezia* folliculitis and onychomycoses. In the context of tolerating fungi during colonization and eliciting, activation, of inflammasomes signaling complexes, has been identified as an integral part of antifungal host defense. While the activation of inflammasomes mainly the NLRP3 one, was shown to be pivotal for innate immunity against pathogenic fungi such as *Candida albicans*, their role in the fungal genus *Malassezia* remains imprecise. Even though, many observations suggest that simultaneous activation of NLRP3, NLRC4 and AIM2 inflammasomes may play an important role.

Conclusions: Whereas, chronic inflammasome activation such as by chronic infectious has been tied to the development of metabolic syndromes, neurodegenerative diseases, and cancer progression, a possible interplay between chronic invasion by the genus *Malassezia*, vigorous immune response to eliminate invading fungal pathogens, disruption of immune sensors of genotoxic stress, development of chronic inflammatory disease and behavioral abnormalities may be a new field of scientific researches.

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EPP0420

Potential associations of food allergy and altered neurodevelopment in children

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Introduction: Allergic immune reactions and adverse reactions to foods, have been described as having growth concerns in children with food allergy. Moreover, immune dysregulation and inflammation have been documented as typical hallmarks in both allergic and neurodevelopmental conditions.

Objectives: In this review, we address the association of food allergy and altered neurodevelopment in children.

Methods: We comprehensively review the scientific literature using Pubmed database and other search platforms to state the potential associations of food allergy and altered neurodevelopment in children.

Results: Food allergy is a pathological, potentially deadly, immune reaction activated by normally inoffensive food protein antigens. It is an important public health problem that affects children (children under the age of 5 years: 5 %) and adults, and it has been increasing in prevalence in the last 2 to 3 decades. The enhancement of the knowledge of the pathophysiological mechanisms lead to many suggestions such as the important role of the intestinal microbiota, the role of the immunological adaptation of the mucosal immune system to food antigens and the nutritional impact and growth concerns of children with food allergy. In recent studies and reviews, a significant and a positive association of common allergic conditions, in particular food allergy, with autism spectrum disorder and with attention deficit hyperactivity disorders have been reported. At the mechanistic level, it was recently shown through animal models, the potential role of intracranial Mast cells in neuroinflammation and neuropathology associated with food allergy as well as the potential role of the dysfunction of the gut-brain axis in promoting white matter development during early life when the brain is vulnerable to environment (such as food restrictions) that can result in a wide spectrum of neurodevelopmental disorders later in life. Food allergy was also associated in literature with enhanced mTOR signaling in the brain and gut, which may impact brain and behavioral development.

Conclusions: Neurodevelopmental disorders which occur in childhood in the context of food allergy is a challenging public health problem that need more human research studies to understand underlying mechanisms and promote therapeutic innovations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0421

Cannabis use in different mental disorders: a descriptive study in a psychiatric hospital

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Introduction: In the last decade, the prevalence of THC use is increasing among adolescents and adults. There is also strong evidence to suggest that cannabis use is associated with psychiatric comorbidities. The strongest evidence is found between cannabis use and psychotic disorder. However, the literature shows that those who have used cannabis in the past or for a large part of their lives are at higher risk of mood disorders, anxiety, personality disorder or other drug use than those who do not use cannabis in a harmful way.

Objectives: To provide an overview of the association between cannabis use and the different mental pathologies presented by the patients admitted during the study period. To describe the prevalence of THC use in the study according to the mental pathology presented by the patient.