

Recordati; and declares no support related to the subject of this article.

Keywords: bipolar disorder; neutropenia; valproic acid; adverse effect

EPV1208

Levetiracetam: antiepileptic-induced psychosis

C. Vilella Martín*, P. García Vázquez, Y. Barrera García, P. Fernández Perea, A. Serrano García, M.Á. Alonso De La Torre López, R. Gómez Martínez and C. Franch Pato

Complejo Asistencial Universitario de León, Psychiatry, LEÓN, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1890

Introduction: Levetiracetam is an antiepileptic drug with psychiatric adverse reactions. It includes psychosis, paranoia or hallucinations. The frequency is less than 1%.

Objectives: To describe a case of Psychosis produced by Levetiracetam

Methods: Retrospective review of clinical records and complementary test, including psychiatry, electrophysiology and neurology. Diagnosis scales such as Salamanca Questionnaire were used as support.

Results: A 42-year-old woman diagnosed with tuberous sclerosis and undergoing treatment with levetiracetam acudes to the emergency department for behavioral disorders. She has presented an episode of aggression against a relative threatening him with a kitchen knife. The family reports that since the change in antiepilepticus 1 month ago, the patient has presented strange behaviors. The Patient is conscious, uncooperative. Barely Approachable. Suspicious of her surroundings, with psychomotor restlessness, self-reference ideas and sparse speech. Auditory hallucinations seem to be present, as well as depressed and irritable mood. Psychic and somatic anxiety is found.

Levetiracetam is discontinued, being replaced by valproic acid. Risperidone is started at a 3 mg dose. Treatment is well tolerated, and clinical stability is achieved. Cluster A personality traits are found. Complementary test Blood and Urine simples, Imaging tests (CT and MRI), electroencephalogram and Electrocardiogram show no alterations

Conclusions: Levetiracetam can cause psychiatric adverse effects. It is important to make a proper diagnosis before a first psychotic outbreak in later life. Drugs that can produce psychiatric side effects should be identified and patients should be inform.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychosis; levetiracetam; antiepileptic

EPV1209

Clozapine-induced myocarditis: a case report and literature review

I. Angélico Ferreira*, M.A. González Fé, M.D.M. Marqués Pastor, C. Roset and L. Torres

Hospital Universitario Son Espases, Psychiatry, Palma de Mallorca, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1891

Introduction: We present the case of a male patient, 47 years old, diagnosed with schizophrenia, that was admitted at our hospital presenting a confusional state, with agitation, motor discoordination and difficulty breathing. At the blood analyses there was evidence of an increase in cardiac enzymes. The clinical manifestations had begun 5 days before, with slight leucocytosis showing in a routine blood test made after initiating clozapine, followed by fever, vomiting and progressive impairment of general clinical state.

Objectives: To describe a case of clozapine-induced myocarditis, which is a known, but rare, side effect of clozapine and to do a brief review of the existing knowledge on this matter.

Methods: The authors undertook an article review using PubMed database and a thorough analysis of the clinical case.

Results: The hypothesis of clozapine-induced myocarditis was the main diagnosis considered since the beginning, nevertheless, a thorough clinical examination and complementary tests were made and all the previous psychopharmacological treatment was suspended. The final diagnosis was based on the clinical presentation (fever, vomiting, shortness of breath, confusion and impairment of general state), the elevation of CRP, PCT and TnI and findings on echocardiogram that suggested myocarditis (moderate systolic dysfunction of the left ventricle due to global hypokinesia and a non dilated left ventricle).

Conclusions: The clinical manifestations observed, the results of the complementary diagnostic tests and the review of the existing literature, allowed to make the diagnosis of clozapine-induced myocarditis. We find of considerable importance to continue to publish and study this matter as it is still insufficiently known.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: myocarditis; clozapine; clozapine-induced

Psychophysiology

EPV1211

Altered interpersonal distance regulation in autism spectrum disorder

K. Farkas^{1*}, O. Pesthy², A. Guttengéber², S. Weigl³, E. Komoróczy¹, B. Szuromi¹, J. Réthelyi¹ and D. Németh^{2,3}

¹Semmelweis University, Department Of Psychiatry And Psychotherapy, Budapest, Hungary; ²ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Institute Of Psychology, Budapest, Hungary and ³Université de Lyon, Lyon Neuroscience Research Center (crnl), Lyon, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1892

Introduction: Interpersonal distance regulation is an essential element of social communication. Its impairment in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is widely acknowledged among practitioners, but only a handful of studies reported empirical research. However, these studies did not measure the alterations of vegetative functions related to interpersonal distance.

Objectives: We introduced a new experimental design to systematically measure interpersonal distance along with heart rate variability (HRV) in adults with ASD and tested the modulatory effect of intentionality, eye contact, moving activity, and attribution.

Methods: Twenty-two adults diagnosed with ASD and 21 matched neurotypical controls participated in our study from 2019 October to 2020 February. Our new experimental design combined the

modified version of the stop distance paradigm with HRV measurement controlling for eye contact between the experimenter and the participant to measure interpersonal distance in incidental and intentional conditions.

Results: Our results showed greater preferred distance in ASD in the intentional ($W=103$, $p=0.002$) but not in the incidental condition. These results were altered with eye contact and the participant's role (active vs. passive) in the stop distance task ($F(1,41)=6.150$, $p=0.017$). Moreover, we found lower baseline HRV ($t=-2.060$, $p=0.023$) and reduced HRV reactivity in ASD; however, these vegetative measurements could not predict preferred interpersonal distance.

Conclusions: Our study highlights the importance of interpersonal distance regulation in ASD and the need for comprehensive experimental designs to grasp the complexity and underlying factors of distance regulation in typical and atypical populations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: personal space; Autism Spectrum Disorder; interpersonal distance; heart rate variability

EPV1213

Is the pursuit of happiness the pursuit of homeostasis? A review on the modulatory functions of endorphins on human behavior.

M. Conde Moreno^{1*} and F. Ramalheira²

¹Centro hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Hospital De Dia, Lisboa, Portugal and ²Centro hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Serviço De Electroconvulsoterapia, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1893

Introduction: Endorphins have been associated with analgesia and pleasurable activities. However, the so-called “happy chemicals” are far more complex than initially thought. Research shows that their impact on human behavior is modulatory, with the main goal not being “happiness” but a “return to the most desirable state” – which can be highly context-dependent.

Objectives: Review of the modulatory functions of endorphins on human behavior and their possible implications in psychiatric conditions.

Methods: Pubmed search consisting of the MeSH terms “Endorphins”, “Opioid Peptides”, “Behavior”, and “Psychiatry”.

Results: Endorphins elicit pleasure via stimulation of the release of dopamine from the ventral tegmental area to the *nucleus accumbens*. They are known to be involved in analgesia and stress response and social interaction. Endorphins can be released in a multitude of circumstances that may seem contradictory – having both inhibitory and stimulating roles in appetite, sexual response, and memory– but are modulatory effects depending on what constitutes homeostasis in each context. Peripheral levels of endorphins have been found low in depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. In schizophrenia, studies suggest that peripheral levels are high during psychosis, low in chronic disease and that naltrexone seems to improve auditory hallucinations. Endorphins may also have a role as markers of treatment response.

Conclusions: Endorphins have a complex role in behavior and homeostasis. These molecules could have implications in psychiatry- given that they are part of our stress response and are

released to promote a more “desirable state”. Their role as a marker of illness or response to treatment needs further investigation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: endorphins; endogenous opioids; human behavior

EPV1215

The path to function: using eye-tracking in a real-world task to understand the performance gap for people with severe mental illness.

S. Regev^{1*}, N. Josman¹ and A. Mendelsohn²

¹University of Haifa, Occupational Therapy, Haifa, Israel and

²University of Haifa, Neurobiology, Haifa, Israel

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1894

Introduction: Individuals with severe mental illnesses (SMI) often present the knowledge about a task but in real-time do not perform it fully, or not as efficient as planned. This performance gap may be explained by difficulties with Executive Functions (EF).

Objectives: The aim of the presentation is to describe how people with and without SMI experience and perform grocery task. This, with considering this path from several directions including the subjects' point of view using eye-tracking device during task performance.

Methods: Forty-three individuals had answered questions in regards to their shopping habits and performed the Test of Grocery Shopping Skills (TOGSS). The actual performance was accompanied by wearing an eye-tracking device which recorded the behavior and eye movement. We hypothesized that significant differences will be found between people with SMI and controls both in the routine grocery habits and in observed performance.

Results: No significant differences in age or gender. The groups differed significantly only in education, with the SMI group having fewer years of education. As a weekly routine, SMI subjects perform less frequent shopping (40%) than control group subjects (67%). TOGSS sub-outcomes indicated performance efficiency (time and redundancy) were significantly higher in the research group than in the matched control group ($p < .01$), with the SMI group spending a longer time performing the task and entering more aisles than required – redundancy.

Conclusions: These preliminary findings indicate that individuals with SMI spend more time dwelling while selecting ingredients. Besides the path in the supermarket, it might explain their performance in other everyday activities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Translational research; Grocery shopping; SMI; Executive function

EPV1216

Perceived stress and physiological consistency during mental stress exercises and controlled breathing

D. Vasquez^{1*}, E. Mejia-Mejia², R. Torres³ and D. Restrepo⁴

¹Universidad de Antioquia, Grupo De Neurociencias De Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia; ²University of London, University Of London,