

EPV0590

A first psychotic episode with kinesthetic hallucinations. Report of a caseF. Cartas Moreno^{1*} and M. Valverde Barea²¹Hospital De Úbeda, Unit Mental Health, Úbeda, Spain and ²Unit Mental Health, Complejo Hospitalario Jaén, Jaén, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2101

Introduction: It reveals a case that occurred in a patient with no previous history whose first manifestation was kinesthetic allucinations, subsequently appearing other psychopathological alterations

Objectives: 24-year-old male. Truck driver by profession. No prior mental health story. Good operation prior to the consultation. He comes accompanied by his parents for having a sensation of having bugs under his skin. It has come to throw gasoline on top to eliminate the possible infection.

Methods: Exploration: He is concius, oriented, with scratching lesions. He wears a cap soaked in gasoline to ward off critters. He does not present in the foreground other psychopathological alterations. CT with normal results, thyroid hormones, and normal biochemistry are requested. Treatment with aripiprazole is initiated in ascending doses, as it presents in the beginning a torpid evolution with the appearance of delusions of injury to its boss.

Results: After that, he is currently psychopathologically stable and has returned to work with his father in the field.

Conclusions: Although not the most common, psychotic disorders can occur at the beginning with cenesthetic alterations. Organic screening should be performed and results treated accordingly.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychosis; PSYCHOPATOLOGY; delusions; KINESTHETIC

EPV0591

Delusion of pregnancy: Clinical caseM.F. Tascon Guerra^{1*}, B. Díaz Marqués² and G. Manrique Ovejero²¹Psychiatry, Hospital Ntra Sra del Prado, Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Spain and ²Family Medicine, Hospital Ntra Sra del Prado, Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2102

Introduction: Delusion of pregnancy has been described as a false and fixed belief of being pregnant despite factual evidence to the contrary. Pseudocyesis is a condition in which the patient has all signs and symptoms of pregnancy except for the confirmation of the presence of a fetus. There has been described symptoms as abdominal distention, cessation of menses, morning sickness, etc.

Objectives: The aim of this work was to distinguish between pseudocyesis and pseudopregnancy. This case presents a single 49-year-old woman, who developed the delusion of being pregnant after months of lonely confinement during Covid-19 quarantine.

Methods: She had missed her period for 10 months. She was convinced that she could feel the fetal movements. Her thought

content revealed delusion of persecution, reference, and delusion of being pregnant. She did not reveal any hallucinations. Blood tests and brain imaging revealed no abnormalities. □The treatment was started with Paliperidone 100mg/month, and clonazepam 2mg/d.

Results: The patient showed a substantial improvement within 10 weeks of treatment. Pseudocyesis and delusional pregnancy have been rarely described on scientific bibliography. A distinction has been demonstrated based on the consideration of the associated psychotic features that might be present in delusions of pregnancy, which were described in the current case. On the other hand, pseudocyesis clinical presentation is centered on the false signs and symptoms of pregnancy.

Conclusions: Antipsychotics played a key role in the delusion of pregnancy. Psychodynamic and supportive psychotherapy could play a pivotal role in the management of pseudocyesis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pregnancy; Pseudocyesis; Pseudopregnancy; Delusion

EPV0592

Lurasidone treatment in a delusional disorder patient with atrial fibrillation: A case report

S. Marini*, I. Matarazzo and A. Gentile

Centro Di Salute Mentale, AsreM, Termoli, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2103

Introduction: Psychosis itself may be associated with an increased risk of atrial fibrillation. Moreover, antipsychotic treatment increases this risk. Recently D'Urso et al. reported aripiprazole-induced atrial fibrillation in a patient with concomitant risk factors.

Objectives: To the best of author's knowledge no data has been published about the safety and the efficacy of lurasidone treatment in psychotic patient with comorbid atrial fibrillation.

Methods: A 68 years old patient with persistent atrial fibrillation and hypertension in treatment with amiodarone 100 mg/day, lurasidone 25 mg/day, rivaroxaban 15 mg/day, clopidogrel 75 mg/day, bisoprolol 1,25 mg/day, tamsulosin 0,4 mg/day presented delusional ideas of jealousy for not real betrayal by his wife, social withdrawal, reduced sleep. Blood pressure 130/80 mmHg, heart rate 70 bpm, Qtc 420 msec. The patient was drug-naïve for any psychotropic treatment. The authors decided to start lurasidone treatment at the dosage of 18,5 mg/day.

Results: After the first administration of lurasidone treatment sleep was resolved. After two weeks delusional ideas and social withdrawal were markedly improved. After one month of treatment, blood pressure, heart rate and Qtc remained almost stable. The authors decided not to increase the dosage of lurasidone because of the age of the patient and the comorbid cardiovascular pathologies.

Conclusions: Lurasidone has showed safety and efficacy in the treatment of this patient with delusional disorder and comorbid atrial fibrillation. This is a preliminary data that requires follow up and further studies to confirm the usefulness of lurasidone in psychotic patients with atrial fibrillation and cardiovascular risks.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Delusional Delirium; lurasidone; Atrial Fibrillation