

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

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That song in my head: a review on Musical Hallucinations

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