Introduction: Follie a deux is a rare syndrome characterized by the transference of delusions from a primary subject to a secondary one. This rare condition, and frequently forgotten in psychiatry pratice, is more frequent in feedlots, particularly in situations alike we face nowadays because of the pandemic.
Objectives: To describe a clinical case and to discuss and highlight some clinical aspects of this entity.
Methods: Present a clinical case report and respective non systematic literature review
Results: This clinical vignete describes a case of shared delusion between a mother and a son. The son suffers from an intelectual disability and shared with his mother a persecutory and prejudice delusion. Both live in the same house and because of the pandemic they spend all the time together. This situation was probably the main factor influencing the course of the symptoms.
Conclusions: It is highlighted the importance of a social isolation and close contact between the pair mother/son, more important in context of a global pandemic, viewed as an obstacle to promote the separation of both.

Keywords: psychosis; psychopathology; follie a deux; pandemics

EPP1232

Matricide in psychotic patients: About 3 case reports

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Introduction: Matricide is the murder of the mother and it is one the rarest reported homicides with rates varying between 1% and 4% of all murders. In our country, few studies have focused on this issue.
Objectives: To precise circumstances of matricide in psychotic patients and the offender and victim's profiles.
Methods: We report three clinical cases who were hospitalized in the department of Psychiatry "A" at the Hedi Chaker university hospital in Sfax, Tunisia, because of non-judicial proceedings for dementia during the year of 2019.
Results: Among 3 cases, two patients were male and they were aged respectively 26 and 48 years old. The third was female. All of them had very low educational and income levels and they lived with the victim. In 2 cases, the victim-offender relationship was conflictive and there was already exhibited violent behavior towards victim. Two patients had a psychiatric follow-up and many hospitalizations. The diagnoses were schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. However, it was a poor compliance and an interruption of treatment. In the third case, the medicolegal procedure was inaugural. His diagnosis was schizophrenia.All the victims were illiterate and unemployed. Their middle age was 64 years.In all cases, the crime was not premeditated, motivated by persecution delusions including the mother. It was committed in the family house while using a blunt object. The post homicide reaction was marked by coldness.
Conclusions: Matricide has always been considered one of the most abhorrent crimes. Regular evaluation of psychotic patients' dangerousness signals is needed to reduce the acting out.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP1233

First vs. multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes: Is inpatient treatment any different?

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Introduction: Recent studies reported very high cumulative risk for a patient who had cannabis-induced psychosis to be diagnosed with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder.
Objectives: We aim to compare sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, treatment and discharge plan in cannabis-induced first psychosis episode (CI-FEP) vs. multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes (CI-MEP) inpatients.
Methods: Retrospective observational study of inpatient episodes with a discharge diagnosis of cannabis-induced psychosis between January 1st, 2018 and December 31st, 2019 in the Psychiatry Service of CHUSJ. Descriptive analysis of the results was performed using the SPSS software, version 26.0.
Results: Our sample included 61 inpatients, 19 (31.1%) with CI-FEP and 42 (68.9%) with CI-MEP. CI-MEP group had a median of $1\pm0,234$ previous hospital admissions. CI-MEP group has 10,0 higher odds of being discharged in outpatient compulsory treatment (CI 95% 1,21-82,50, p=0,013) and 6.0 odds of being treated with long-acting injectable antipsychotics (LAIAP) (CI 95% 1,79-20,31, p=0,002) when compared to CI-FEP group. Having multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes was associated with future admissions to psychiatry unit (OR 4,85 (95% CI 1,23-19,15, p=0,018). We found no statistically significant differences regarding the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, use habits and discharge plan between the two groups.
Conclusions: Patients with multiple psychotic episodes due to cannabis use are more likely to have a LAIAP prescription, be discharged in compulsory outpatient regimen and be readmitted in to psychiatric inpatient unit. Considering the prevalence of CI-MEP and the risk of chronicity, we need integrative treatment programs to address the specificities of these patients.

Keywords: Cannabis; Cannabis psychosis; schizophrénia; FEP

EPP1234

Ekbom syndrome - a case report

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Introduction: Delusional parasitosis/infestation or Ekbom syndrome is an uncommon psychotic disorder characterized by a false belief that there is a parasitic infestation of the skin - the delusion that insects are crawling underneath the skin.
Objectives: This work aims to summarize and evaluate the currently available evidence regarding Delusional parasitosis, and for

this purpose, we will illustrate a case report of a patient admitted in the emergency room.

Methods: The authors have conducted online research in PubMed with the words "Delusional parasitosis" "delusional infestation", "Ekbom syndrome", from the outcome, the articles considered to be relevant were collected and analyzed.

Results: Delusional parasitosis can be classified into primary delusional parasitosis without other psychiatric or organic disorders present, secondary – functional (secondary to several mental disorders such as schizophrenia, depression, dementia, anxiety, and phobia), and organic forms (associated with hypothyroidism, anaemia, vitamin B12 deficiency, hepatitis, diabetes, infections (e.g., HIV, syphilis), and cocaine abuse. It is most commonly seen in middle-aged women. The patients became frequently socially isolated, prone to the development of depression symptoms.

Conclusions: This syndrome often presents a high level of psychosocial morbidity. Patients often seek dermatologists help in the first place, although there is no medical evidence. Psychiatrists play a major role in the diagnosis and treatment of these patients. Psychopharmacological therapy is quite challenging because of the patient's belief that they have a parasitic infestation and not a psychiatric condition.

Keywords: Delusional parasitosis; delusional infestation; Ekbom syndrome

EPP1235

Assessment of hospitalizations in schizophrenia patients treated with paliperidone 1-monthly (PP1M), paliperidone 3-monthly (PP3M), aripiprazole once-monthly (AOM) and other oral antipsychotics (OAP) in clinical practice.

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Introduction: It has been shown that long-acting treatments can significantly improve adherence, control symptom, and reduce the risk of relapse compared to oral drugs. However, limited real world evidence is available as to whether there are differences among the various formulations marketed.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the impact on several prognosis variables of PP1M,PP3M,AOM and OAP drugs.

Methods: All adults (≥18 years) with schizophrenia who were initiated on PP1M, PP3M, AOM, or OAP treatment (chlorpromazine,levomepromazine,fluphenazine,haloperidol, ziprasidone,zuclopenthixol,olanzapine,quetiapine,asenapine,amisulpride, risperidone,aripiprazole,paliperidone) between 2017 and 2018 were identified in IQVIA's database(1.8M of inhabitants from 4 Spanish areas). The rate of hospitalizations, emergency room visits, and treatment persistence was calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method. Survival curves were compared using the log-rank test (Sidak-adjustment),and Cox´s Hazard Ratios (HR) were used for the comparison between groups.

Results: Data from 2275 patients were analyzed (PP1M= 387; PP3M=490;AOM=75;OAP=1323).The mean age of patients was 46.8(14.95) years, and 62.9% were male. The hospitalization rate at 12 months was significantly lower (p<0.01) for PP3M (8.3%) than for AOM (21.2%), PP1M (22.1%),and OAP (29.4%).When compared with PP3M use, the HRs were 2.17 for PP1M, 2.22 for AOM,and 2.90 for OAP. Emergency room visits rate at 12 months was also significantly lower (p<0. 01) for PP3M (23%) than for PP1M (36.9%), OAP (43.5%),and AOM (46.2%). Persistence rates were higher for PP3M (91%) than for any other treatment (p<0.01).

Conclusions: Our results outline that patients treated with PP3M experienced fewer relapses and decompensations compared to all other treatments analyzed, which might help improve the prognosis and quality of life of patients.

Conflict of interest: This study was sponsored by Janssen. M. García and P. López are employees of Janssen.

Keywords: Relapse prevention; schizophrénia; Antipsychotics; Long-acting Antipsychotics

EPP1236

Values and implicit self-stigmatization among people with mental disorders

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Introduction: People with mental disorder can share negative stereotypes, related to mental disorders. This might cause self-stigmatization, which is negatively related to quality of life and compliance with treatment. This self-stigmatization can be non-conscious or implicit, which might complicate it detection and further therapy.

Objectives: In present study we investigated the role of values in implicit self-stigmatization among 40 women diagnosed with schizophrenia (mean age 23.77 years ±6).

Methods: Participants completed the Portrait Value Questionnaire (Schwartz, 2003) and two brief implicit association tests (BIAT), measuring implicit self-esteem and attitudes towards mental disorders (Corrigan et al., 2010). The results of two BIATs were combined as a measure of implicit self-stigmatization.

Results: A linear regression model was built. Four values (self-enhancement, self-transcendence, openness to change and conservation values) were entered as independent variables, while implicit self-stigmatization – as dependent variable. It was found that self-transcendence values were marginally negatively related to implicit self-stigmatization (b=-.122, β=-.398, SE=.064, p=.067), while other values were not significantly related to it (ps>.125).

Conclusions: Self-transcendence values – values related to the well-being of others, which include tolerance, altruism and protection for the welfare of all people and for nature – are negatively related to implicit or non-conscious self-stigmatization. This finding, although marginally significant, is in line with previous studies. Previous studies showed that self-transcendence values are also negatively associated with explicit or conscious self-stigmatization (Lannin et al., 2020). Thus, these values can be targets for programs