

fear-induced bias, and maladaptive distress appraisal may lead to a more reasonable and flexible recognition of social ties.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: hostility; social tie; intergroup conflicts; flexibility

EPV0491

COVID-19 treatment corticosteroids-induced mania.

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Introduction: Psychiatric disturbances induced by substances are registered in both CIE-10 and DSM-5. It is also well known, since many years, the association between mania and corticosteroids (more than 200 results in PubMed found), recently widely used during the last pandemic against COVID-19.

Objectives: To remember and to point out the association of substance-induced mental disorders, warning about the experimentation in new clinical settings and raising awareness to prevent or treat its possible consequences in mental health.

Methods: A two cases clinical series with COVID-19 pneumonia treated with high-doses intravenous corticosteroids during more than a week. Two women, after their 50s, with no personal or family psychiatric history, developing after finishing the hospital treatment, insomnia, motor and behavioral hyperactivity and dysphoric mood with irritability, but preserving clinical insight.

Results: At first, these states were assessed by internists and psychologists as reactive stress anxiety and were treated with benzodiazepines and psychotherapy, without success, during more than two weeks. After a psychiatric evaluation, considering the medical history and recent use of corticosteroids, the hipomania diagnosis was pointed out. Antipsychotic treatment (low doses olanzapine chosen) was induced with total remission of symptoms in less than 15 days with *restitutio ad integrum*. Regarding these cases, an updated bibliographic review on corticosteroid-induced mania and its treatment was carried out.

Conclusions: With this presentation, the authors would like to highlight, in these times of pandemic, the importance of remembering the influence and relationship of drugs use in major psychiatric syndromes, both in the causal origin and in the treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mania; Treatment; covid; corticosteroids

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“When the virus decompensated the neurosis.” About a case

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic and social and mobility restriction measures have had a negative impact on the mental health of the population.

Objectives: The objective is to demonstrate the impact of the pandemic on mental disorders.

Methods: 64-year-old man who is taken to the emergency room after a suicide attempt, by hanging with a belt out of concern and measuring the contagion of the COVID-19 virus in the context of long-standing delirious ideas of contamination and hypochondriacal neurosis. Adaptive disorder in relation to previous divorce. Psychopathologically, the patient is anxious and restless, conscious, inattentive and poorly oriented in space and time. Accelerated language with monothematic discourse about the possibility of contagion that has caused isolation behavior to the point of shredding organic waste and throwing it down the toilet so as not to have to go out to throw it out for fear of contagion. Faced with a neighbor's wake-up call due to a blocked pipe, he suffers a crisis of guilt and anxiety and attempts to commit suicide. COVID-19 PCR=negative. Beck's Depression Inventory 24=moderate depression. IPDE accentuated obsessive and avoidant personality traits.

Results: Diagnosis: Moderate depressive episode with psychotic symptoms. Hypochondriacal disorder. Anachastic personality disorder. Treatment: Paliperidone 3mg/24h. Sertraline 100mg/24h

Conclusions: In obsessive personalities and hypochondriacal neuroses, the COVID-19 pandemic has posed an increased risk of decompensation for affective disorders and even suicide attempts. Isolation, lack of treatment and prior monitoring, as well as the difficulty of identifying vital stressors, must be taken into account if an early intervention is to be carried out.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Depression; Hypochondriacal disorder; psychotic symptoms

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Prenatal Exposure to SARS-Cov-2 and Schizophrenia Development: What to Expect?

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a complex and multifactorial psychiatric condition characterized by thought, speech, perception and behaviour disorders, and social and occupational impairment. It has been related that viral prenatal infection may contribute to schizophrenia development. As such, there are some hypotheses regarding SARS-Cov-2 prenatal infection and its potential relation with “future” offspring schizophrenia.

Objectives: Literature review of schizophrenia development and relation with viral infections, and data research of COVID-19 neurotropic effects.

Methods: Non-systematic review through literature using databases as Pubmed and UpToDate. Keywords used: schizophrenia, prenatal, viral infection, COVID-19, SARS-Cov-2.

Results: Several studies had shown a relationship between prenatal viral infections, such as Influenza, and development of