

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

EPV1134

That song in my head: a review on Musical Hallucinations

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Introduction: Hearing music inside our heads is frequent, however some hear it more vividly, constantly and involuntarily. Musical Hallucinations (MH), first described by Baillarger in 1846, are a complex type of auditory hallucination characterized by perception of melodies, music, or songs.

Objectives: This work aims to review the literature considering MH.

Methods: Pubmed and Google Scholar search using MeSH term “musical hallucinations”

Results: MH occurs in 0.16% of the population. They're usually perceived as frightening or annoying. Proposed mechanisms include spontaneous activity triggered by sensory deprivation from hearing impairment, like in visual hallucinations in Charles Bonnet syndrome, and some authors even include MH as a subtype of this syndrome. Indeed, 60% of all patients with MH have hearing impairment or deafness. Other less frequent causes include focal brain lesions involving the auditory pathway and cortex, temporal epilepsy, metabolic or drug intoxication. Psychiatric conditions are uncommon but not impossible, especially in affective disorders. MH most frequently consist in familiar tunes, sometimes of personal significance, religious songs (especially in older patients), childhood songs, folk and popular songs from the radio - suggesting that musical perception is never unlearned but represents a “parasitic memory”, an unchangeable memory feature which can be experienced by relevant neuronal circuit stimulation. Most patients with MH were reported to have no extraordinary musical skills.

Conclusions: MH are rare and strongly associated with hearing loss, though investigation of other causes should be sought. Treating the underlying cause is important but remission is not guaranteed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Hallucination; musical; musical hallucinations; music

EPV1135

A Nightmare's Lullaby: Exploring the concept and relevance of oneiroid cyclic psychosis through a clinical case and review

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Introduction: Acute psychotic states characterized by clinical lability and dream-like qualities are a staple of classic psychopathology. An excessive focus on diagnostic criteria for bipolar or schizophrenia-spectrum disorders risks missing this particular set of patients; defined through their dynamic presentation as much as by any cluster of symptoms or types of course.

Objectives: To explore the concept and relevance of oneiroid-like cyclic psychosis through a clinical case and review.

Methods: We report the case of a 37 year old woman with bipolar disorder (three previous instances of manic episodes with psychotic symptoms) and various gynecological issues that required hormone therapy. After a couple of days having difficulty sleeping, the patient

developed a clinical picture consisting of wide and sudden oscillations between hyperactive and inhibited psychomotor activity, moods of dread and ecstasy, and states of disorganized thought and childlike activities with perplexity and mutism. Frequent behaviors as if experiencing visual alucinations and repeated allusions to feeling as if in a dream. These symptoms lasted for 2-3 weeks, after treatment with risperidone and lithium. A narrative review concerning the case was also performed.

Results: Kleist's 'innate instability' permeates much of the previous literature. Similar entities highlight different issues closely related to various biological rhythms: atypical psychosis and epilepsy, puerperal psychosis and estrogen dysregulation, cyclic psychosis and sleep disorders, delirious mania and effectiveness of electroconvulsive-therapy, etc.

Conclusions: Our findings point to the clinical relevance of oneiroid cyclic psychosis as innate instability. Further studies on the role of biological rhythms and its repercussions on daily practice are required.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: oneiroid syndrome; Mood disorders; biological-rhythm dysregulation; cyclic psychosis

EPV1136

Pseudologia Fantastica: a case report

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Introduction: Pseudologia fantastica is a psychiatric phenomenon that occurs equally in men and women (1). The condition was first described in 1891 and contains fantasized events (2). Most of the time the fantasized events are not entirely unbelievable. They are based upon blurred fantasy and reality and are stable over time (1,3).

Objectives: We present a case of possible pseudologia fantastica to raise awareness about this phenomenon and possible treatment.

Methods: A literature search in English was performed using Pubmed with the following MeSH terms 'pseudologia fantastica'.

Results: We present a 20-year old woman diagnosed with an intellectual disability (IQ=80) and a post traumatic stress disorder. She received treatment in an outpatient setting for a couple of years. The patient was treated by EMDR therapy and individual therapy sessions. She rejected other forms of therapy or any medication. During the treatment her symptoms were getting worse. The symptoms contained an increase of nightmares and moments of dissociation. The patient was telling she wasn't able to eat, sleep and function on a daily basis. In individual sessions she reported life-events which worsened over time including: being a victim of rape, seeing her rapist in the subway, being touched and chased by a stranger on her bicycle. Literature search shows that confrontation is one of the treatment methods for this phenomenon.

Conclusions: The treatment of a patient with pseudologia fantastica requires attention for details and acknowledging the possibility of fantasized events, confronting techniques and maintaining an alliance between patient and therapist (2,4).

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keyword: pseudologia fantastica