to acute illness leading to deterioration of neural synapses and therefore signal transmission. However, it was also argued that activated non-neuronal cells, particularly microglia and astrocytes, played a significant role through disruption of the blood brain barrier. This was likely to play a role in the more severe clinical presentations of delirium.
Conclusions: The pathophysiology of delirium is multifactorial with neuronal and non-neuronal cells implicated in neurological disruption. There is no clear agreement on how these mechanisms vary according to aetiology and, ultimately, the severity of delirium. Further research will help refine these theories, which will support the pharmacological and clinical management of the condition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: pathophysiology; systematic review; neuronal; delirium

EPV1126

Delusion of pregnancy : The role of prolactin

R. Jomli[1]*, H. Jemli[2], H. Ghabi[2], Y. Zgueb[1], U. Ouali[1] and A. Aissa[1]
[1]Razi Hospital, Psychiatry A, manouba, Tunisia and [2]university of tunis elmanar, Faculty Of Medicine Of Tunis, manouba, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1818

Introduction: A delusion of pregnancy is defined as a fixed false belief that one is pregnant in the absence of any evidence to support the pregnant state. Different mechanisms have been advanced to explain this phenomenon.
Objectives: Herein, we present a case of hyperprolactinemia with delusion of pregnancy during the use of Amisulpride.
Methods: Herein, we present a case of hyperprolactinemia with delusion of pregnancy during the use of Amisulpride.
Results: This case concerns a 39-year-old, divorced Tunisian woman with the diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder,She has never been pregnant. She was taking Amisulpride at the dose of 400 mg per day with 100mg of Haldol Decanoate. In June 2021, she was admitted to our department as she expressed the thought that she was pregnant. No other psychotic symptoms were reported. There was no history of alcohol or illicit drug use. The physical examination was normal. The blood pregnancy test was negative. A measure of serum prolactin was performed and revealed a high prolactin level at 700 ng/ml. Amisulpride was discontinued. We then recorded the serum prolactin level at one month and then at three months after we stopped Amisulpride. We found that as her prolactin levels decreased her complaint of pregnancy also diminished. Actually, the patient has a normal level of prolactin and has no pregnancy delusion.
Conclusions: Clinicians should be aware that delusion of pregnancy in psychotic patients may be caused by side effects of the treatment. Monitoring of serum prolactin levels in patients under Amisulpride may help to improve the management of these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: schizophrénia; delusion; Pregnancy; prolactine

EPV1127

Dynamics of emotional disorders in students of medical university in the context of the covid-19 pandemic

T. Mozgova[1]*, I. Leshchyna[1], I. Tieroshyna[1], H. Kozhyna[1], S. Fedorchenko[2], L. Gaichuk[1], K. Zelenska[1] and I. Strelnikova[1]
[1]KNMU, Psychiatry, Kharkiv, Ukraine and [2]KNMU, Neurology, Kharkiv, Ukraine
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1819

Introduction: The covid-19 pandemic is having a significant impact on the mental health of the entire population.
Objectives: To determine the dynamics of emotional disorders in medical students in the context of the covid-19 pandemic.
Methods: Methods of research. An online survey of medical university students was conducted during the covid-19 pandemic. The Beck scale was used.
Results: Results and its discussion. According to a dynamic study of emotional disorders in medical students, which was held during 12 months of covid-19 pandemic, emotional disturbance in the form of depressive manifestations associated with the covid-19 pandemic did not reduced. In addition, the results of the study indicated a change in the structure of depressive manifestations in the surveyed in favor of milder depressive manifestations (27.2%; 24.0%) and a decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe manifestations of depression (3.0%; 5.3%).
Conclusions: The long-covid pandemic has a negative effect on the mental health of medical students and lead to emotional disturbances in the form of depressive manifestations of varying severity. The compensatory possibilities of mental activity proceed unilaterally with a change in the structure of emotional disorders; adaptation to a stress factor is not formed. Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Students of Medical Univercity

EPV1128

Psychopathological descriptive model of hallucinogenic/psychedelic drugs effect in the treatment of depression and addictions

N. Girala
Consultorio, Psiquiatría, Asuncion, Paraguay
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1820

Introduction: There is a growing and renewed interest in the use of hallucinogenic drugs in the treatment of psychiatric disorders, especially since the FDA approval of ketamine treatment for resistant depression. The response to hallucinogenic psychedelic substances (ayahuasca, psilocybin, LSD, ketamine) in the treatment of depression and addictions calls for a theoretical explanatory model.
Objectives: Provide a descriptive / explanatory psychopathological model of the response to treatment with hallucinogenic drugs based on the descriptions of the subjects and the comparison with other extreme life experiences.
Methods: Relevant published literature on subjective experiences in treatment with hallucinogenic drugs for depression and addictions is reviewed. It is compared with subjective experiences in life changing experiences.