

„Brown coal mine Banovici“ is higher than with all other chronic physical diseases.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Antidepressants; Depression; miners; comorbidity

EPV0277

Functional Neurological Symptom Disorder In A Prolonged Grief Disorder Or In Depression?

C.I. Varlam*, A.M. Dumitrache, A. Itu, G. Andreea, R. Rogojină, I. Bedreagă, R. Dragomir, A. Bădescu and B. Patrichi

“Prof. Dr. Alexandru Obregia” Clinical Hospital of Psychiatry”, Section No.9, București, Romania

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1175

Introduction: Functional neurological symptom disorder (FND) is characterized by the ideogenic neurologic presentation deriving from unconscious stressors or conflicts. The symptoms of FND usually begin with a psychiatric illness—most commonly depression, but with the release of the latest version of International Classification of Diseases-11 (ICD-11), a new favoring factor comes to our mind: prolonged grief disorder (PGD), the newcomer to psychopathology.

Objectives: The purpose of this case-report is to highlight the several key differences between PGD and depression, and the role of PGD in the onset of FND.

Methods: The authors report the case of a 22 years old woman with a history of frequent seizures with loss of consciousness and the absence of stimulus-response, which started soon after the death of her 31 years old brother. Psychologically, the patient presented sustained interest in the deceased, self-blame, confusion, emptiness and low mood. On a physical exam, the patient showed periocular hyperpigmentation.

Results: The emergent symptoms and signs were resistant, failed to resolve with medication alone and continued to persist across all settings. The neurological dysfunction remained present and interfered with the patient’s functioning, until applying grief-oriented psychotherapy, which was the most efficient approach.

Conclusions: In conclusion, PGD represents a favoring condition for the onset of FND and it is most often mistaken with depression. Therefore, it is crucial to distinguish between these two disorders, as there is solid evidence that treatment for depression is far less helpful than targeted grief treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Functional Neurological Symptom Disorder; Prolonged Grief Disorder; grief-oriented psychotherapy

EPV0280

Paraphilic Disorder and Gender Dysphoria in a Case with High-Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder

U. Altunoz^{1,2*}, J. Krueger¹ and M. Ziegenbein³

¹Wahrendorff Clinic, Centre Of Transcultural Psychiatry & Psychotherapy, Sehnde, Germany; ²Hannover Medical School, Research Group For Social And Transcultural Psychiatry &

Psychotherapy, Hannover, Germany and ³Wahrendorff Clinic, Department Of Psychiatry & Psychotherapy, Sehnde, Germany

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1176

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized with difficulties in social interaction/communication, restricted interests, and repetitive behaviors. Sexual issues such as paraphilic behaviors in ASD have gained attention in recent years, however there is still a great paucity of research regarding this issue.

Objectives: The aim of this presentation is to draw attention to a crucial dimension through a case of ASD with paraphilic disorder (pedophilic tendencies) and gender dysphoria.

Methods: One case from an inpatient unit of a psychiatric clinic in Lower Saxony, Germany will be reported.

Results: Case: An 18-year-old male was referred to our acute psychiatric ward due to suicidal thoughts and other depressive symptoms. In further examination, he stated that he had pedophilic phantasies which he was trying to satisfy by using child pornography in the darknet. He had never been involved in any sexual relationship with a child and described this behavior as an addiction that he wanted to get rid of. Detailed psychiatric examination and developmental history yielded the diagnosis of high-functioning ASD. The compulsory paraphilic engagement is classified as a restrictive-repetitive interest in terms of ASD. In addition, the patient presented gender incongruence with moderate gender dysphoria, dressed in a skirt and wanted to be perceived and named rather gender-neutral, which was supported through the whole course.

Conclusions: Through systemic understanding of the high-functioning ASD structure and complex symptomatology, socio- and psychotherapeutic approaches were implemented which yielded an apparent stabilization. The detailed therapeutic process in the light of the present literature will be discussed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Gender Dysphoria; Autism Spectrum Disorder; paraphilic disorders

EPV0282

A possible explanation for resistance in schizophrenia

B. Emna^{1*}, A. Larnaout², K. Souabni², R. Lansari² and W. Melki²

¹military hospital of Tunis, Psychiatric Departement, Denden, Tunisia and ²Razi Hospital, Psychiatry D, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1177

Introduction: Arachnoid cyst is a neurological tumor. It’s rare and benign. Its association to psychosis has been described in literature.

Objectives: Through a case report and a review of the literature we hypothesize that arachnoid cyst is the cause of resistance in a patient with schizoaffective disorder.

Methods: Starting from a case report, we conducted a literature review on “PubMed”, using key words “arachnoid cyst”, “arachnoid cyst a psychiatry”, “arachnoid cyst and schizoaffective disorder”, “arachnoid cyst and schizophrenia”

Results: Mr. AA is 50 years old, has diabetes treated with metformin, hypercholesterolemia and celiac disease under gluten free diet.