

EPV0347

Psychopathology and treatment of Prader-Willi syndrome in adulthood: About a clinical case

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Introduction: Prader-Willi syndrome is a congenital disease caused by a genetic alteration of chromosome 15, described by doctors Prader, Labhart and Willi in 1956. It's a rare disease (prevalence 2.8/100,000) and it occurs equally in both sexes and in all races. This disorder produces changes in hypothalamic function that can lead to muscle hypotonia, short stature, a compulsion to eat, and a lack of satiety. At the psychopathological level, the clinic is very varied, being mainly important the psychomotor retardation in different degrees and behavioral problems; especially in the behavioral phenotype. Affective and psychotic symptoms are also frequent.

Objectives: Psychopathology and treatment analysis through a clinical case.

Methods: 40-year-old patient undergoing mental health follow-up since adolescence with a diagnosis of paranoid personality disorder. No medical history of interest. He was admitted to the hospitalization unit for serious behavioral alterations in a context of probable paranoid ideation towards the neighborhood. In the psychopathological examination, marked cognitive rigidity, high impulsivity and very low tolerance to frustration stand out, showing a hostile and defiant attitude. Poorly structured paranoid ideation. Presents obsessive-compulsive behaviors (scratching). Hyperphagia and obesity.

Results: Psychometric assessment (Waiss-IV): total IQ 61 (mild mental retardation). Genetics: deletion 15 q11-q13 of chromosome 15), confirms Prader-Willi diagnosis. Remission of behavioral disorders, suspiciousness and heteroaggressive behaviors with treatment with monthly depot paliperidone (150 mg).

Conclusions: Knowledge of the clinical and morphological characteristics of this syndrome would allow an early diagnosis and treat its possible complications as soon as possible. Antipsychotic treatment is effective in the management of behavioral and psychotic symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Treatment; genetics; prader-willi; PSYCHOPATOLOGY

EPV0348

Prevalence of psychological disorders among caregivers of children with intellectual disabilities and motor disabilities in Shiraz

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Introduction: The prevalence of mental disorders plays an important role in identifying the state of mental health of the community and estimate the required facilities at any time.

Objectives: Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of psychological disorders in caregivers of children with intellectual disabilities and motor disabilities in Shiraz.

Methods: The research was descriptive and cross-sectional survey. The statistical population consisted of all mothers of children with disabilities who were admitted to welfare centers and clinics of Shiraz in 2019. Of these families, 35 mothers with children with intellectual disability and 35 mothers with children with motor disability were selected as the sample group. SCL-90-R (1976) was used to collect of data. For analyze the data, MANOVA test was used.

Results: The results of this study showed that the most common psychological disorders in caregivers of children with intellectual disability were aggression (hostility), hypersensitivity to interpersonal relationships, anxiety and depression, and in caregivers of children with motor disabilities were physical complaints, sensitivity to interpersonal relationships, paranoid thoughts and anxiety.

Conclusions: According to the findings of this research, it can be concluded that caregivers of children with special needs in terms of mental health are not in a favorable situation, which is due to the lack of proper adaptation with the disability of their child and the failure to meet their needs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Prevalence; psychological disorders; intellectual disabilities; motor disabilities

Mental health care

EPV0349

Occupational stress and mental suffering among emergency staff

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Introduction: In emergency departments, workers regularly report unfavorable working conditions. It's a stressful workplace with excessive workloads, high demands on patient care including exposure to violence, time pressures and overcrowding.