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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1723

Introduction: The Balint group emerged at the Tavistock Clinic in London in the early 1950s. Its creator was a doctor and psychoanalyst Michael Balint. It consisted of a group process, with meetings among general practitioners, in which non-conscious aspects of the professional-patient relationship were approached. We present how a proposal for implementation of a Balint Group has emerged, specifically for physicians and nurses who care for cancer patients. Is is a consequence of results obtained from a qualitative study conducted by a student of the professional master's degree linked to a Clinical Oncology.

Objectives: To present a technical product, as required in a Brazilian professional master's degree, as a result of research that studied reports of doctors and nurses who deal with usual difficulties of handling patients with HNC.

Methods: The group work is triggered by the report of a case brought by a participant, presenting a problem-situation in the management of his patient. The meeting leader seeks to understand the reactions reported by the presenter in the light of a psychodynamic approach.

Results: Expected results: the holding of a Balint group, perhaps monthly, in charge of a colleague who has knowledge in applied psychoanalysis, will allow insights to the participants who will bring them conditions to perceive "neurotic elements" in the relationship with their patient.

Conclusions: Final consideration: having accumulated decades of positive experience, Balint Groups must remain as an updated proposal for the work on emotional issues of professional teams, with emphasis on clinical services with the management of so-called "difficult patients".

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: oncology and psychology; medical psychology; Medical Education; Balint groups

EPV0125

Alprazolam addiction: The case study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1724

Introduction: Alprazolam is an anxiolytic, a benzodiazepine derivative of the middle duration of action. It is one of the most frequently prescribed medication for the treatment of anxiety and panic disorder. Under the action of a drug, a person feels incredible ease, a sense of euphoria, absence of problems, a sense of safety.

Objectives: A 55-year woman was admitted to psychiatric clinic in Ivano - Frankivsk.

Methods: She was assessed by the clinicopsychopathological method (clinical interview) and additional methods (MRI, EEG, pathopsychological assessment).

Results: The main findings were: atactic procession, tremor of the limbs and the whole body, poor attention, speech impairment, retarded thinking, fixation and reproductive amnesia with the components of progressive amnesia, change handwriting. The mood is lowered with unstable affect, lack of insight. She reported burning and tingling of the head as a main problem. She developed amotivation, bad activity and drowsiness, bradycardia, decreased blood pressure. She took Alprazolam during a period of 1,5 year in gradually increasing doses. The last dose was 12 tablets of Alprazolam per day. The patient was consulted again in a year. She does not take Alprazolam. She takes valproate and escitalopram. She did not demonstrate severe neurological symptoms which were seen a year ago.

Conclusions: Thus, though alprazolam is one of the best anxiolytic substance it should be prescribed only by the doctor for a short course (no more than 4-5 weeks). The treatment must include psychoeducation in order to make patients be aware about possible addiction and unsafety of prolonged and uncontrolled usage of alprazolam.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Alprazolam; Addiction; Psychoeducation

EPV0126

Pharmacokinetic interactions of psychotropic medications in patients with schizophrenia suffering from atypical mycobacterial infections

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1725

Introduction: Mycobacterium kansasii is a nontuberculous mycobacterium that causes infection associated with past or current tuberculosis disease. Clinical syndromes and radiological findings are mostly indistinguishable from that of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, thus requiring microbiological confirmation.

Objectives: We report a case of a 44-year-old man diagnosed with schizophrenia and Mycobacterium kansasii infection.

Methods: Case report and non-systematic narrative review from PubMed.

Results: Case report: Patient with schizophrenia who was admitted at the inpatient unit presenting psychotic exacerbation with high levels of excitement. Risperidone 6 mg/day and valproate

500 mg/day were initiated. He was also diagnosed with a *M. kansasii* lung infection, with radiological findings of past tuberculosis disease. Before the microbiological confirmation, it was necessary to start rifampicin, requiring an increase in doses of both psychotropic drugs. Review: (1) Comorbidity of mycobacterial infections and schizophrenia. Several studies have shown that people with severe mental illness have higher rates of tuberculosis compared with the general population. Although the relationship between tuberculosis and *M. kansasii* infection is known, few literature is available with regard to the association of *M. kansasii* and schizophrenia. (2) Interactions between antipsychotics and mood stabilizers with rifampicin. Rifampicin is mainly metabolized by CYP3A4 and transported by P-glycoprotein. Add-on with rifampicin have been reported to reduce clozapine and olanzapine plasma levels (despite both are metabolized by CYP1A2), reduce haloperidol and risperidone levels (possible role of P-glycoprotein in this interaction), as well as for valproate.

Conclusions: Treatment of comorbid infections in people with schizophrenia remains a challenge. Antibiotics used to treat mycobacterial infections can modify the pharmacokinetic of psychotropic drugs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrenia; Mycobacterium; infection; therapeutic drug monitoring

EPV0127

Dissociative disorder following preeclampsia: A case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1726

Introduction: Preeclampsia is a new-onset hypertension with new-onset proteinuria after 20 weeks gestation. Scarce evidence regarding psychiatric effects of preeclampsia is available.

Objectives: To describe a case of a pregnant 24 year-old patient with a premature cesarean section in context of severe preeclampsia and dissociative symptoms.

Methods: Patient referred to a third-level hospital for cesarean section due to a severe preeclampsia at week 32, in whom magnesium sulfate, labetalol perfusion and betamethasone are started. In the puerperium period only labetalol up to 300 mg/6h is maintained.

Results: Due to the appearance of pulsating headache and photophobia, a computerized tomography is conducted, showing bilateral insular and occipital hypodensity related to vasogenic edema. High blood pressure is maintained (177/121 mmHg) despite antihypertensive treatment. A magnetic resonance imaging and an ophthalmologic exam do not show significant abnormalities and blood pressure is stabilized with treatment. However, the patient refers new-onset auditory imperative hallucinations and suicide thoughts, being referred to our Acute Psychiatric Ward for clinical assessment and intervention. Treatment with risperidone 2 mg is started. The day after her admission, she does not refer psychotic symptoms, explaining depersonalization symptoms in the previous 5 days, seeing herself

having to choose a knife to commit suicide. After discharge, she maintains reiterative dreams in which she falls down from a building, not presenting dissociative symptoms during the day.

Conclusions: Further evidence regarding psychiatric effects of preeclampsia is needed in order to study the consequences of edema and pharmacological treatment. Blood pressure and psychiatric symptoms monitoring after preeclampsia should also be considered.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: preeclampsia; Perinatal Mental Health; dissociative disorder; hypertension

EPV0129

Toothache

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1727

Introduction: Mental retardation (RM) is defined as by a deficient intellectual capacity as well as by alterations of the adaptive capacity that are externalized in two or more functional areas (Personal autonomy, Communication, Orientation in the environment, Work and Free time).

Objectives: Present a patient with a severe behavioural disturbance with an associated intellectual deficit, who remained hospitalized for 2 months and after observing an oral alteration her symptoms improved.

Methods: A descriptive study of a clinical case

Results: 54-year-old woman, single. You have a moderate intellectual disability. In January 2019, she began mental health consultations with a diagnosis of adjustment disorder, on treatment with aripiprazole 5 mg/day, mirtazapine 15 mg/day, lorazepam 0.5 mg/day and dipotassium clorazepate 10 mg/day. Went to the emergency room with mutism, hyporesponsiveness and refuse to intake, having lost 25 kg in 6 months. Abdominal and thoracic CT and upper gastrointestinal endoscopy without significant findings. Consultation with otorhinolaryngology, dermatology, traumatology without significant findings. Odontostomatology consultation: Deep cavities are observed, so it is necessary to carry out extractions of the pieces in poor condition. After this intervention, the patient returns to accept oral intake.

Conclusions: People with intellectual disabilities have a wide range of medical problems that in many cases are directly associated with the underlying disease or syndrome and, in others, with poor physical health due to problems in basic self-care skills or the ability to express verbally. Usually, the first manifestation of pain is an alteration in behaviour, which must be taken into account when making a differential diagnosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental disability; mental retardation