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- Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation (GODT) data, produced by the WHO-ONT. Accessed through <http://www.transplant-observatory.org/uses-of-dataquoting-data/>
- Pew Research Center, The Global Religious Landscape <https://www.pewforum.org/2012/12/18/global-religious-landscape-exec/>
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(PO-176) Suicidal Ideation and Behavior During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Retrospective, Single-Center Case Series



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Background: Case reports from countries impacted early on during the COVID-19 pandemic raised concerns for potential worsening behavioral health outcomes, including suicidality, due to infection and/or related psychosocial and structural stressors. Our project offers an examination of the earliest impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on suicidality in patients hospitalized at a tertiary hospital in a hard-hit urban area of the United States.

Methods: We performed a retrospective chart review of all hospitalized adult patients who required inpatient psychiatric consultation during the first month of the COVID-19 outbreak (March 15, 2020 - April 15, 2020). Charts were reviewed for key demographic factors including COVID-19 infection status, premorbid/active behavioral health and substance use concerns, and presence of suicidality. In addition to key demographic factors, we present five select cases to illustrate general themes observed and explore pandemic suicidal behavior. In our clinical analysis of each case, we utilize Durkheim's classic sociological framework on suicidality to better accentuate key social forces (societal integration and regulation) contributing to our patients' behavior (Durkheim, 1951).

Results: We present a series of five cases, outlining potential demographic, psychiatric, psychosocial, and structural risk factors for suicidality in the setting of the ongoing pandemic. We classify these cases within the Durkheim framework for suicidality. We further contextualize the cases with additional data regarding all COVID-19 related consultations for suicidality during this period.

Discussion: Our findings add to the growing literature on mental health implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and offer additional insights into suicidal behavior in vulnerable patient populations as well as in patients with no premorbid psychiatric issues during this time period. Understanding motivation for suicidality, including factors potentially unique to the pandemic, will help us form a better understanding of patients' behaviors, enhance alliances with the patient and consultees, and assist in identification of appropriate treatment goals. While the scope of this project is limited, real-time changes made by our institution and the local government in parallel to our case series likely helped address some of the needs and risk factors we identify here.

Conclusion: We present a case series on suicidal ideation and behavior coincident with the COVID-19 pandemic in a U.S. tertiary hospital setting and demonstrate how themes apparent in these cases and related to the pandemic map onto a classic framework of suicidality.

Reference:

- Durkheim E. *Suicide: A Study in Sociology*. Spaulding J, Simpson G, trans. Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press; 1951.

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(PO-178) A Case of Acute Psychosis following COVID-19 Illness



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Background: Case reports describe a range of psychiatric complications from SARS-CoV-1. Coronaviruses have been detected in cerebrospinal fluid, are neurotrophic, and can induce a profound inflammatory response. There exist several case reports of individuals with no psychiatric history who developed psychotic symptoms during acute infection with the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus. Below we describe a similar case in effort to contribute to growing knowledge of the diverse neuropsychiatric sequelae of this novel pathogen.

Case Presentation: The patient is a 50-year-old man with no psychiatric history treated for COVID-19 illness. He presented to our emergency department two weeks later for psychiatric evaluation after he reported the government was injecting gas into his apartment. Given new-onset psychosis at an abnormal age, he was admitted for medical work-up that was largely unremarkable. On psychiatric evaluation, patient presented as organized and oriented with normal attention, memory, and concentration. He endorsed delusions that he was a prince, had robot eyes, was on a mission from God, and believed a 5G tower near his apartment was burning his skin. Collateral from his work supervisor and close friend revealed sudden onset of these symptoms and he was otherwise described as intelligent and hard-working with no known psychiatric or substance abuse history.

Management and Outcome: The patient was started on risperidone with notable improvement in his psychotic symptoms, but hyper-religiosity and delusions persisted to the point that he remained gravely disabled. He transferred voluntarily to inpatient psychiatry for ongoing treatment. At phone follow-up one month after discharge, the patient reported improvement in psychiatric symptoms with remarkable insight.

Discussion: The case discussed is similar to the few published case studies describing an acute onset of psychosis in context of recent SARS-CoV-2 infection. The patient has no prior history of psychosis and with no concern for delirium or encephalitis. There is evidence that human coronaviruses may act as opportunistic, neuroinvasive pathogens in the CNS and the patient continued to test positive on admission, which may or may not be related. Interestingly, he did not have the elevated inflammatory markers seen in previous cases. Future research should continue to evaluate both the direct and indirect effects of the novel coronavirus on the CNS and how they may lead to the acute onset of psychosis.

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- Desforges et al. Human coronaviruses and other respiratory viruses: underestimated opportunistic pathogens of the central nervous system? *Viruses*. 2019;12:14.
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(PO-179) A Case of Antipsychotic-Induced Hypothermia



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