

Objectives: This case is intended to highlight the importance of a joint approach between psychiatrists and psychologists to assess functionality before and after the psychotic episode.

Methods: 34-year-old woman with no mental health history. She came to the emergency department for an episode of aggression at home. Her parents report that they have observed strange behaviour, she is more aggressive, speaks alone, changing voices and global insomnia in the last few days. Her language is incoherent and disorganised, with a long response latency. Megalomaniacal and catastrophic delusions. Possible auditory hallucinations and thought control phenomena.

Results: During admission, antipsychotic treatment was introduced with good tolerance and response on the part of the patient. She has been distancing herself from the ideas and has become somewhat critical. A psychological evaluation was carried out with different scales that showed borderline IQ.

Conclusions: It is important to make a good assessment of the patient's symptoms in order to make a differential diagnosis. In this case, it is advisable to carry out a control and follow-up, as well as a neuropsychological assessment before and after the acute episode. In addition, a multidisciplinary approach with psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers is important.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: borderline intelligence; megalomaniacal ideas; psychology; Psychosis

EPV0799

Influence of assisted outpatient living in people with intellectual disabilities on individual quality of life and resilience – design of a doctoral thesis

V. Raczkwicz*, A. Neumann and B. Buchberger

Universität Duisburg-Essen, Health Care Management And Research, Essen, Germany

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1560

Introduction: The research field of disability and mental health is politically and socially relevant, because the psychological well-being of people with intellectual disabilities has often been trivialized in therapy and legislation. Since the pursuit of mental health is coming into focus due to removal of stigma and emerging awareness, people with disabilities must have equal opportunities to choose their place of residence and get suitable psychosocial support.

Objectives: Our aim is to investigate the influence of assisted outpatient treatment (AOT) on the quality of life and resilience of people with intellectual disabilities who are living self-determined.

Methods: A participatory mixed-methods design is chosen as it enables the greatest possible standardization and allows a high flexibility. The project will be divided into three parts: A systematic literature search to gain knowledge about the field and to estimate the sample size, a pre-post-comparison of the WHOQOL-BREF to evaluate AOT in terms of self-perceived quality of life and a focus-group of handicapped people to reflect the study results with attention on resilience.

Results: To foster the doctoral thesis, several questions can be discussed: 1) How is the relation of disability and mental health

to be described? 2) What might be the pros and cons of self-determined living? 3) Which steps need to be taken to implement AOT more often?

Conclusions: The topic is relevant in the public health sector and the results could help to sensitize professionals and the general society regarding to participation in everyday life. The recommendations developed may serve to implement comparable forms of housing.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: intellectual disability; assisted outpatient living; resilience; Quality of Life

EPV0801

Assessment of intellectual disability in Klinefelter's Syndrome associated with other Prenatal and Perinatal risk factors. A case report

T. Castellanos Villaverde, A. Hospital Moreno, I. Louzao Rojas* and E. Fernández-Jiménez

Hospital Universitario La Paz, Department Of Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology And Mental Health, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1561

Introduction: Klinefelter's syndrome (KS) is considered as a genetic risk factor for intellectual disability and specifically for impairment on verbal skills. Prenatal and perinatal morbidity concurrent with this diagnosis determine the entity and typology of neurodevelopmental deficits.

Objectives: To describe the intellectual and adaptive functioning of a patient with KS and prenatal and perinatal difficulties, assessed in the Service of Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology and Mental Health at La Paz University Hospital (Madrid).

Methods: A descriptive study was conducted of a 6 year and 7-month-old boy with diagnosis of KS (karyotype XXY), extremely low weight at birth (752 gr.), Arnold Chiari type I malformation with post-hemorrhagic hydrocephalus and periventricular leukomalacia, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, intra-atrial septal defect, left kidney agenesis with iatrogenic adrenal insufficiency, and acute ventriculitis due to E. Coli. Neuropsychological evaluation was carried out in October 2021. Leiter-3 scale was selected due to the absence of expressive language; and his parents completed the questionnaire Adaptive Behavior Assessment System-II.

Results: The nonverbal intelligence quotient was observed in the very low range (full-scale IQ = 69). The result of general adaptive behavior ($z = -2.83$), showed very high functional disability both in the conceptual, social, and practical domains.

Conclusions: The high number of causes of disability in this patient is consistent with a high degree of functional disability. Efficient evaluation sessions of intellectual performance, adaptive functioning, and necessary supports, due to the absence of expressive language and limited receptive language, are required. A specific neuropsychological evaluation profile should be established for KS.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Klinefelter syndrome; prenatal and perinatal difficulties; intellectual disability; nonverbal intelligence