

Results: Our sample consisted of 13 patients with FTD (mean age = 54.77 ± 12.22 , 7 females). Psychiatric misdiagnoses were depression ($n=6$), psychosis ($n=5$), bipolar affective disorder ($n=5$), conversion disorder ($n=4$), and malingering ($n=1$). As we looked at the first symptoms of the patients, it was revealed that 9 of 12 patients presented with depressive symptoms or at least experienced a short depressive period at the beginning of their behavioral changes. Interestingly, 8 of 12 patients had given a history of stressful life events just before their complaints emerged, which was thought the main misdirection for physicians. The average delays in diagnosis were $14.58 (\pm 16.93)$ months in the psychiatry clinic, $5.66 (\pm 11.02)$ months in the neurology clinic in our hospital.

Conclusions: Our study suggests that the depressive episode preceding behavioral changes may be the prodromal stage for fully developed FTD. Moreover, the depressive episode and the history of stressful life events appear to mislead clinicians in diagnosing FTD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: misdiagnosis; FTD; differential diagnosis; frontotemporal dementia

EPV1688

Stigma and Discrimination During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: A frequently discussed topic today, stigma and/or discrimination are social phenomena that, in the broader context of medical discourse and especially in the current epidemiological situation, Covid-19 pandemic, appear and need a detailed examination

Objectives: This study aims are to examine the literature and to present the aforementioned phenomena, comparing them with the Link & Phelan stigma model and offering pros and cons for their congruence with the model.

Methods: Literature analysis with searching words: stigma, discrimination, Covid-19, medical and especially psychiatric pathology, in Pubmed and Google scholar engine.

Results: The studied 32 articles provided 4 stigmatized subgroups in the social context of the pandemic: that of patients and medical staff, that of comorbidities sufferers, that of stigmatized ethnic groups, and that of stigmatized races. These groups, stigmatized directly or by overlapping with the "actual" group, were studied in the most relevant PubMed articles, and evidence for the congruence of their stigma with the model was presented in this review.

Conclusions: This work could also serve as a starting point for further study on combating stigma, improving the lives of our patients, colleagues affected by occupational exposure, and, finally, society at large

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; stigma; review; discrimination

EPV1689

Polyamory

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Introduction: Few studies investigated the role of psychological variables underlying polylove.

Objectives: To extend the knowledge regarding the psychological profile of polylovers.

Methods: We administered to a sample of individuals reporting to be polylovers and a sample of participants reporting to not be polylovers a battery of self-report questionnaires including the Attitude Towards Polylove scale (ATP), the Multidimensional Sexuality Questionnaire (MSQ), The Experiences in Close Relationships 12 items (ECR-12), the Couple Satisfaction Inventory (CSI), the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) and the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale Positive (DERS-P).

Results: We found that controlling for age and gender, polylovers, compared to not polylovers, scored higher on some dimensions of the DERS-P, on the ATP scores and on some dimensions of the MSQ. No others significant differences between groups emerged. Moreover, in the group of polylovers, ATP scores were positively related to sexual satisfaction, sexual self-esteem and sexual consciousness and negatively related to avoidant attachment style and difficulties in regulating positive emotions. Finally, we found that avoidant attachment style moderated the link between ATP scores and sexual self-esteem.

Conclusions: Emotion dysregulation and attachment appear to be central variables explaining the specificity of psychological profiles of polylovers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Polyamory; attachment; Emotion dysregulation

EPV1690

Possible Therapeutics Effects of Ayahuasca, a Psychedelic Compound

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Introduction: Ayahuasca is an hallucinogenic tea prepared from the Amazonian vine *Banisteriopsis caapi* and the leaves of the plant *Psychotria Viridis*. Banisteriopsis caapi contains monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO) that render the N, N-dimethyltryptamine (DMT) of *Psychotria Viridis* active. This brew is being used as a sacrament in syncretic religions in urban areas of Brazil and worldwide with the purpose of enabling a spiritual experience as well as healing for a variety of conditions such as drug addiction, depression and anxiety disorders.

Objectives: This work aims to provide an understanding on the potential benefits of ayahuasca in psychiatric symptoms, as well as its neuropsychological functioning, neuroimaging and adverse events.

Methods: A non-systematic review was performed on PubMed database and Google Scholar, using the key words “Ayahuasca, Drug Addiction, Psychedelics, DMT, Neuroplasticity”. The review included experimental studies in humans, observational studies, systemic review articles and clinical trials.

Results: In a randomized placebo-controlled trial, ayahuasca had a significant antidepressant effect when compared to the placebo group. Long term ayahuasca usage was associated with structural alterations in the medial parts of the brain with no evidence of increased psychopathology or worse neuropsychological functioning. According to reviewed studies the incident of prolonged psychotic reaction among ayahuasca users is rare and the causal relation with ayahuasca is sometimes difficult to establish.

Conclusions: Despite the promising results, more controlled double-blinded studies with larger populations are necessary to better understand the therapeutic potentials and side effects of ayahuasca.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Ayahuasca; psychedelics; DMT; drug addiction

EPV1691

Body Self-Perception and Sense of Agency: a systematic review of literature

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Introduction: The sense of agency concerns the experience of controlling our actions, referring both to superior and lower levels of psychological functioning that are also related to the physical dimension of agency. Diverse clinical conditions affect the awareness of being a bodily and agentic self.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the relationship between individual sense of agency and body perception.

Methods: PsycINFO, Psycharticle, Medline, Web of Science and Scopus were systematically searched for articles published until 19/10/2020.

Results: After removing duplicates, a total of 2.556 records was screened. Fifteen articles were selected based on the inclusion criteria fixed for the systematic review.

Conclusions: In the last decades, this line of research seems to attract a growing number of studies.

However, these studies are affected by a great heterogeneity in the investigation of both constructs.

Body perception and sense agency were operationalized across research in diverse ways, making the evaluation of the relationship between them very difficult. In addition, there is a paucity of studies investigating the relationship between body perception and agency among individuals suffering from specific psychopathology or physical diseases. According to literature review, the main objective for future research is to develop more robust approaches to estimate the variability of these constructs such as their relationship.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Body Self-Perception; Sense of Agency; literature; review

EPV1692

Association between polygenic risk scores for psychiatric disorders and social cognition: a systematic review

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Introduction: Social cognition refers to a complex set of mental abilities that support the construction of adequate social competence and adaptation. Impairments in social cognition can be found in several psychiatric disorders, particularly in psychoses. Polygenic Risk Scores (PRSs) represent single metrics of molecular genetic risk and are a predictor of the genetic susceptibility to diseases, although they explain only a small part of the risk.

Objectives: To explore the association between PRS for psychiatric disorders and social cognition.

Methods: We conducted a systematic search in PubMed and Scopus according to the PRISMA guidelines up to August 2021. We included papers evaluating PRS and social cognition with psychometric scales. Articles concerning single-nucleotide polymorphisms and biological measures of social cognition (e.g., neuroimaging, peripheral biomarkers) were excluded.

Results: We initially retrieved 150 articles. After removing duplicates, we screened 133 titles and abstracts and preliminary selected 19 papers. Participants recruited in the papers of interest were either people with schizophrenia, ASD or ADHD, their family members or healthy subjects. Articles evaluated the association between different psychometrical measures of social cognition and PRS for schizophrenia, Autism Spectrum Disorder and ADHD.

Conclusions: Literature regarding the association between PRS for psychiatric disorders and social cognition is heterogeneous in terms of populations, genetic risk evaluation, and outcome tools. Given the critical role played by social cognition in the onset and progression of mental disorders and its association with real-world functioning, future research should try to disentangle the complex genetic basis of this domain.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social cognition; autism spectrum disorder; Psychosis; Polygenic Risk Score

EPV1693

Hope-inspiring competence as a high-quality mental health nursing care in recovery-oriented practice

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Introduction: Hope should be fostered by providing information to help service users develop an understanding of psychological difficulties and encourage an active role in their self-care. This