might include providing an open caring environment, nurse presence, comfort/pain relief, and involving patients in their care.

Objectives: To analyze the critical importance of hope-inspiring competence as a high-quality mental health nursing care in recovery-oriented practice.

Methods: This was a reflective and discursive study based on experiential aspects of hope in mental health recovery.

Results: Hope and hopelessness are important determinants of mental health. Hope has a positive influence on people's mental health, on increasing comfort and satisfaction with life and on reducing negative emotions and suicide, decreasing the predisposition to addiction, and preventing family exhaustion, with a predictive effect on subjective well-being and protection of mental health. The concept of hope-inspiring competence is introduced to denote a relatively high level of the Advanced Practice Psychiatric Nurses ability to instil and maintain hope for recovery in people with mental health disorders.

Conclusions: The evidence seems to point to the importance of incorporating hope in collaborative strategies to promote mental health and manage mental health disorders. Despite this recognition of the role of the specialist nurse in psychiatric-mental health in training for hope, the way it develops in the context of specialized practice lacks evidence and visibility. A vision of recovery from mental illness exists, and hope, trust and self-determination should be incorporated into all treatment models.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Recovery; Hope; mental health nursing

EPV1694

Fake News and social Cognition During The SARS-COV-2 Pandemic: Initial Approach Towards understanding Belief In Misinformation

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Introduction: Infodemic is a new term which refers to rapidly spreading information from both reliable and unreliable sources in the form of news and publications regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires proper management strategies on its own to prevent the spread of fake news. This is especially relevant in a global state of alert where the fear of contagion is a common denominator and is reflected upon people's behaviors within a crisis context. Van Bavel et al (2020) affirm "Emerging research is using social science to understand and counter the spread of fake news", and furtherly emphasize on the limitations of Fact Checking as the main approach to hinder such spread

Objectives: Test the association between sociomoral cognition, religiousness and political identity, and belief in COVID-19 Fake News.

Methods: Online-based survey applied through opportunity sampling. Demographic variables political and religious orientation, RMET and B-IRI, and two dimensional utilitarian dilemmas were used and independent variables, and a selection of true and fake news in order to measure participants' belief in the latter as a dependent variable.

Results: Morality ($R2 = 0.08$, $p < 0.001$), social cognition ($R2 = 0.05$, $p < 0.05$), and political and religious orientation ($R2 = 0.1$, $p < 0.000001$) predicted belief in COVID-19 fake news. On the other hand, no variables were found to predict belief in fake news unrelated to the pandemic.

Conclusions: Higher impartial beneficence and more years of formal education point toward an evidence-based reasoning, while religiousness and affinity with right-wing ideals has been associated with intuition-based reasoning, thus affecting judgement accuracy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19; Fake News; Politics; social cognition

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Paroxetine-induced galactorrhea

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Introduction: Antidepressant-induced galactorrhea and increases in prolactin levels have been sporadically reported among SSRI-related side effects.

Objectives: Current rapport presents a case of 39 y.o. female who developed several adverse effects on paroxetine - including galactorrhoea - which improved on discontinuation of the drug.

Methods: Case discussion of 39-year old woman who was treated with paroxetine for her panic disorder and developed galactorrhoea with hyperprolactinemia that resolved upon discontinuation of the drug. Additionally, authors performed the literature search using PubMed and Embase to review the similar cases and used PDSP Database to assess the latest pharmacodynamic (PD) properties of paroxetine and other SSRI's.

Results: Literature review (1966–2020) revealed 24 prior published case reports of SSRI-induced galactorrhea in users of paroxetine (n=4), escitalopram (n=4), sertraline (n=2), citalopram (n=2), fluoxetine (n=3), fluvoxamine (n=2) and other non-assessable reports (n=7). Elevated prolactin levels were mostly observed with paroxetine and escitalopram and rarely with fluoxetine, fluvoxamine and sertraline. PD-assessment showed the highest binding affinity of paroxetine and escitalopram to SERT (kPi = 0.07-0.2 and 0.8-1.1 nmol/L respectively) compared to other SSRI's, in absence of other relevant PD-properties

Conclusions: Increasing body of evidence shows that galactorrhea does occur among paroxetine female users. Pharmacodynamic mechanism of action is poorly understood but given the modern insights in relationship in serotonin and dopamine circuits, we suggest that strong SERT inhibitory properties of paroxetine might lead to a tonic suppressive influence on dopamine neurotransmission. This physiological link may explain an increase in prolactin levels through dopamine depletion in the tuberoinfundibular pathway.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Galactorrhea; Paroxetine; Case discussion; Literature review