

significant implications for the effectiveness of treatment and the well-being of the patient. Therefore, the presence of companions can take different forms, varying according to the diagnosis and needs of each person.

Objectives: Thus, the authors intend, through carrying out a research study, to fill a critical gap in the understanding of presence of companions in psychiatric consultations, exploring the diversity of companions and their profiles in relation to patients psychiatric patients with specific diagnoses. Furthermore, they intend to understand how their presence impacts the process of adherence to the treatment.

Methods: To achieve this, they defined a two-year follow-up period, where they examined in detail the composition of companions in psychiatric consultations, including who they are, their relationship with the patient and how this relationship varies according to different psychiatric diagnoses.

Results: The presence of companions in psychiatric consultations is expected to prove to be a significant facet in the field of mental health, providing valuable insights into the dynamics of consultations and the treatment of patients with different psychiatric diagnoses. In this study we highlight how the presence of companions varied in relation to psychiatric diagnoses and how this influenced the process therapeutic. One of the main results was the identification of the different types of companions who were present at the consultations psychiatric disorders, reflecting the diversity of available social support and highlighting the importance of understanding the available support networks. A notable variation in the presence of companions in relation to psychiatric diagnoses was also observed, emphasizing the variations monitoring needs according to the nature of psychiatric disorders, suggesting the need for management strategies personalized treatment. This study also highlighted the influence of the presence of companions on doctor-patient communication and on adherence to treatment, in which the presence of family members often facilitated communication, allowing for a better understanding comprehensive history of the patient.

Conclusions: In conclusion, this study contributes to a more holistic understanding of mental health care provision, highlighting the importance to consider not only the patient, but also the support context in which they are inserted

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1145

EPA 2024, Budapest - Abstract - ePoster Viewing Digital Psychiatric Innovations from a Business Perspective – new era, new business models

B. Kiss^{1*}, T. Kurimay¹ and B. Nagy^{1,2}

¹Semmelweis University and ²Syreon Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The advent of digital innovations in psychiatry has ushered in a new era in mental healthcare. These innovations offer the potential for enhanced diagnosis, treatment, and patient care. Establishing scientifically backed, dynamic, and adaptive

business models is necessary to launch sustainable innovations onto the healthcare market.

Objectives: This poster aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex business-related challenges posed by digital innovations in psychiatry and to offer insights into potential strategies to address these challenges. The objectives include illuminating the dynamic landscape of digital psychiatric care from a business perspective.

Methods: A systematic review of the current literature was conducted, encompassing scholarly articles, industry reports, and expert perspectives. This method enabled the synthesis of insights regarding how digital innovations are reshaping the business models of psychiatric medical markets and the unique challenges.

Results: Digital innovations in psychiatry are catalyzing a transformation of business models in the field. Telepsychiatry, Digital platforms, VR technologies, and AI-driven diagnostic tools have expanded the reach of psychiatric services, potentially attracting new patient populations and offering innovative payment models. The opportunities presented by these technologies are promising. However, substantial challenges exist in parallel. Safeguarding data privacy and security is paramount, given the sensitive nature of patient information. Navigating the evolving regulatory, managing the costs associated with the adoption and maintenance of these technologies pose significant hurdles. Complex pricing structures and reimbursement models further add to the complexity of the challenges, necessitating adaptability and innovative strategies.

Conclusions: This poster underscores the dynamic and multifaceted nature of business models in the market of psychiatric innovations. While these innovations offer expanded service reach, improved patient engagement, potential for innovative payment models, addressing the business-related challenges is of utmost importance. Compliance with data privacy regulations, cost management, adaptability in pricing and reimbursement strategies are fundamental for psychiatric innovators. Proactive measures are pivotal as the mental healthcare field continues to embrace digital innovations. By addressing these challenges, the mental health industry can fully harness the transformative potential of these innovations to enhance patient care, improve access to services, and ensure the sustainability of high-quality psychiatric care. The evolving business models in psychiatry require astute management and innovation to thrive in this digital era.

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EPV1146

Fahr's Disease and its neuropsychiatrist manifestations: A case report

B. Fernández*, R. A. Moreira, H. J. Gomes and J. M. Justo

Psychiatry, ULSNE, Bragança, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Fahr's Disease, also known as Fahr's Syndrome, is a rare genetically dominant disease, characterized by the abnormal accumulation of calcium deposits, or calcifications, in various areas of the brain, particularly the basal ganglia. These calcifications, which are typically bilateral and symmetrical, can lead to a wide range of neurological and psychiatric symptoms, making diagnosis

and management challenging. It usually manifests between the ages of 40 and 60, primarily after the age of 30.

Objectives: To contribute to the medical literature by sharing this rare case, thereby increasing awareness and knowledge about Fahr's Disease among healthcare professionals.

Methods: Non systematic review of the literature and access to the medical history of the patient.

Results: We present a case of a 42 year old woman, who came to our hospital with behavior changes, with increasing confusion and new mystical beliefs, insomnia and agitation.

According to the patient's husband, the patient sounded confused and inappropriate in her speech. The patient was admitted for evaluation of altered mental status. The patient was alert and oriented to person, place, time, and situation in the emergency department, with shudder while neurologically intact. The patient was unpolite, agitated.

Psychiatry was consulted for evaluation. We decided to admit the patient and did a posterior study with a CT scan and MRI. The MRI, as well as CT scan revealed "dense calcification of the dentate nuclei and the basal ganglia", highly suggestive of Fahr's syndrome. The patient's phosphorus level was 3.5 mg/dl (normal level: 2.5-4.5 mg/dl). Parathyroid hormone (PTH) intact was 53 pg/ml (normal level: 15-65 pg/ml), and calcium level was 10,3 mg/dl (normal level: 8.4-10.5 mg/dl). The vitamin D 25-hydroxy concentration was 43,5 ng/ml (normal level: 30-60 ng/ml).

Conclusions: In conclusion, Fahr's Disease is a rare and complex neurological disorder characterized by idiopathic calcification of the bilateral basal ganglia, resulting in a diverse range of neurological and psychiatric symptoms. Diagnosis involves clinical evaluation and neuroimaging, while treatment is primarily symptomatic. Further research is needed to better understand the underlying genetic and biochemical mechanisms driving calcification in the brain and to develop more effective therapeutic strategies for this challenging condition.

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EPV1147

Issues around vulnerability among people attended by a Portuguese community-based association: a qualitative secondary analysis

C. Laranjeira^{1,2*} and A. I. Querido^{1,2}

¹School of Health Sciences and ²ciTechCare, Polytechnic University of Leiria, Leiria, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Despite vulnerability being a poorly understood concept is a key concept in health and social care disparities. Typically, vulnerable groups include individuals with physical and/or mental disabilities, children, the elderly, members of the lower social classes, and refugees. In Portugal, the pandemic was responsible for worsening inequalities in access to health and social care for the most vulnerable. To the best of our knowledge, there is a dearth of qualitative research on vulnerability from the viewpoint of those who are vulnerable or work with the most vulnerable.

Objectives: As expressions of vulnerability are strongly influenced by cultural factors, this study aims to examine issues of vulnerability

among people who attend and work in a Portuguese community-based association.

Methods: Secondary analysis of qualitative data from twelve vulnerable people and fifteen professionals who attended these people. The manifestations of the vulnerability reported by participants included being homeless, being a migrant, having an infectious disease, being drug dependent, living with socioeconomic difficulties (unemployment), and experiencing a process of loss and grief. They also reported having a mental or physical health problem, or both. Depression and anxiety were the most often reported mental health disorders. Regarding the academic background of professionals, most of them (n = 12) are from social sciences (e.g., social workers, social mediators, and psychologists).

Results: Three main themes emerged from the study: (1) meanings of human vulnerability; (2) barriers to vulnerability mitigation; and (3) approaches to addressing vulnerability. Our findings revealed that vulnerability is a very dynamic process of openness to conditions that impact individual outcomes. However, there is a conceptual gap: being vulnerable is perceived as something negative, but vulnerability also has the potential to change priorities in life for the better. Some participants emphasized the importance of self-care to avoid becoming vulnerable themselves, particularly in terms of mental health.

Conclusions: Understanding the social determinants of vulnerability is necessary to achieve satisfactory care for human groups. Practitioners need to be aware of these larger societal dynamics, understand them, and make sure their services are responsive to cultural differences. In order to develop interventions that promote social and health outcomes, practitioners should be encouraged to share knowledge on best practices.

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EPV1150

The importance of including ADHD in the differential diagnosis in adults. About a case

E. González Laynez^{1*}, B. Gamo Bravo², S. M. Bañón González² and N. Ogando Portilla²

¹Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario de Toledo, Toledo and ²Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Infanta Sofía, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: ADHD is a diagnosis almost always made in childhood or adolescence and oftentimes difficult to make it new in adults because it is not thought of in the differential diagnosis process and for the lack of experience from adult devices.

- ADHD in adults is characterized by symptoms of executive dysfunction, inattention, emotional dysregulation. The symptoms of impulsivity and hyperactivity tend to be less evident.

Objectives:

- Frequently, the adult patient with ADHD comes to the consultation with a secondary symptom and the primary pathology is hidden and often not evident at first glance.

Methods:

- A 20-year-old woman, university student, with no relevant medical or psychiatric history, without toxic habits, who