frecuent that they have social anxiety and have difficulty in understanding the motivations and thoughts of others.
Objectives: Presentation of a case of a patient who was first diagnosed with adjustment disorder, but on a closer study, was discovered to have a schizotypal personality disorder.
Methods: We conducted a bibliographic review by searching for articles about schizotypal personality disorder and theory of mind in Pubmed.
Results: We present the case of a 39-year-old woman, diagnosed with adjustment disorder after a conflict at work with a colleague that caused her anxiety-depressive symptoms. In consultations, the patient shows verbiage without expansiveness or euphoria, with rambling speech. She expresses feelings of indignation and injustice, she is irritable, with contained anger. She refers that she prefers to be distrustful of others because she does not understand their intentions. Her thoughts are very rigid, which leads her to have avoidant and phobic attitudes, having no relationships of friendship throughout her life.
A neuropsychological evaluation is carried out, resulting in a surprising WAIS with a TIC of 128. However, the Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT) shows difficulties in Perception, Comprehension and Emotional Management
Considering the patient's symptomatology as a whole, it is noteworthy:

- Sustained social isolation throughout their life history
- Superficiality of interpersonal relationships
- Distrust and slight self-referentiality. Deficit in inferring the feelings and thoughts of others
- Peculiar speech with ideas of magical content, superstitions and rituals…

Which together supported a diagnosis of schizotypal personality disorder and generalized anxiety disorder. From this point we started to work on her self-esteem, modification of irrational beliefs and cognitive distortions, interpersonal communication and metacognitive therapy, with good results.
Conclusions: The type of schizotypal patients who come to consultations most frequently are the actively isolated/timorous profile due to their intense social anxiety and difficulties in understanding and adapting to the social world around them. Initial therapy should be empathic support. The theory of mind is the ability to infer the other's mental states and therefore predict their behavior, this ability being diminished in the schizotypal patient. Mentalization tasks, metacognitive therapy, cognitive flexibility training, social skills training, and promoting self-worth are useful. On some occasions it may be necessary to start psychopharmacological treatment to control anxiety and unusual perceptions when they cause discomfort.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0710

BUT WHO LOOKS AT ME? About a daily clinical case in treatment in a mental health center

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Introduction: BUT WHO LOOKS AT ME?
Patient around thirty years old, teacher and with obsessive, anxious, paranoid, schizotypic semiology that affects his functionality to the point of isolation, and take sick leave, which with pharmacological treatment with antipsychotics such as aripiprazole and olanzapine and the antidepressant sertraline (at a final dose of 200 mg) and group psychotherapy in multifamily groups remits from these symptoms with functional and symptomatic improvement.
Objectives: Highlight the diagnostic difficulties due to the coexistence of symptoms that are part of personality imbalances or first-order diagnostic entities as in this case, depressive picture in a personality with obsessive and paranoid traits
Methods: Describe the evolution and psychiatric clinical decompensation of a patient with depression and anxiety and a personality of cluster A traits, paranoid type and obsessiveness
Results: CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC TRIAL
ANXIOUS DEPRESSIVE SYNDROME (PREDOMINANCE OF SYMPTOMS OF OBSESSIVENESS AND DISTRUST)
MIXED CLUSTER A PERSONALITY DISORDER (PARANOID AND SCHIZOTYPIC TRAITS)
Conclusions: Discussions and conclusions: There is a gap difficult to separate in many cases between obsessiveness and paranoidism as communicating vessels, whose worsening of one worsens another and whose improvement of one leads to the improvement of the other, which at the pharmacological level respond to combined approach versus potentiated atypical antipsychotics and antidepressants such as sertraline that help us neutralize the discomfort

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0713

"Esketamine" in Borderline Personality Disorder: focud on suicide ideation

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Introduction: Borderline personality disorder is often associated with comorbid conditions such as eating disorders, mood disorders, and substance use disorders. The prevalence of BPD and major depressive disorder (MDD) are about 5.9% and 8%, respectively, but up to 80% of patients with BPD experience one or more episodes of MDD in their lifetime. BPD is associated with suicidal behaviors and self-harm, thei are also fifty times more likely than the general population to attempt or die by suicide, Up to 10% of BPD patients will die by suicide
Objectives: Our aim is to verify if Esketamine could be effectiveness in treating patterns of behavior that have proven to be socially disruptive like self harm, suicidal attempts in patients with BPD. Suicidal ideation is a major risk factor for suicide in patients with TRD and BPD. The interval between the onset of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt is often very short, highlighting the need for urgent intervention and the development of new rapid-onset antidepressant therapies.

Methods: We recruited 25 adult subjects referred to the outpatient clinics of Pavia suffering from TRD with current Moderate-Severe Depressive Episode (scoring ≥ 22 on the MADRS). Of them 9/25 patients has a BPD. Study duration was 8 weeks.The following evaluation scales were administered before the first drug administration (T0) and repeated after one week (T1), four weeks (T2) and eight weeks (T3) of treatment: Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS), Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale (CSSRS), and The Zanarini Rating Scale for BPD subgroup patients. We also collected sociodemographic and clinical information. Dosages and frequency of esketamine administration during the study period, adverse events and reasons for discontinuation were also recorded.
Results: A significant reduction of depressive symptoms was found at T1 and T2 compared to T0. Suicidal ideation disappeared as early as T1 and was maintained at T2, expecially in the BPD group. In the subgroup with borderline disorder we saw more improvement in impulsive (Self-mutilation and/or suicidal efforts; two other forms of impulsivity) and affective categories (Inappropriate anger / frequent angry acts; chronic feelings of emptiness; mood instability) in Zanarini Rating Scale.
Conclusions: Our findings support the safety and tolerability of esketamine in TRD and BPD comorbidity sample. It is noteworthy that esketamine has an action on various pathways that are considered defective in borderline patients. Glutamate plays a key role in personality traits such as impulsivity, aggression, and suicidal behavior. Treatment with esketamine could reduce the number of suicide attempts and help reduce the self-harm of BPD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0714

The relationship between non-suicidal self-injury and suicidal ideation in patients with borderline personality disorder treated at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé

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Introduction: Non-suicidal self-harm, i.e. the intentional self-infliction of bodily harm without apparent suicidal intent, is a powerful risk factor for suicidal ideation and behavior [1]. Although non-suicidal self-harm and suicidal behaviour are distinct concepts, the two forms of deliberate self-harm frequently coexist and share key instrumental functions, such as escaping aversive internal states, reducing dysphoria or communicating distress, especially in patients with personality disorders. [2]
Some individuals also report using non-suicidal self-harm to ameliorate suicidal thoughts or urges [2].
Objectives: To assess the relationship between non-suicidal self-harm and suicidal ideation in patients with borderline personality disorder followed at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé.
Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study using a questionnaire including sociodemographic criteria, clinical criteria and the Beck suicidal intentionality scale to assess the relationship between non-suicidal self-harm and suicidal ideation in patients with borderline personality disorder followed and hospitalised at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé.
The inclusion criteria were as follows: both sexes with a diagnosis of borderline personality disorder according to DSM 5 criteria.
Exclusion criteria were current psychosis and severe intellectual disability.
Results: We collect 63 participants.
The average age of the participants was 23, and they were predominantly female (89%). About 85% were single and 97% had no occupation. The majority of participants had a substance use disorder.
All participants had a history of non-suicidal self-harm and 36% had a history of suicide attempts.
Suicidal intent was strong in 45% of participants who had already attempted suicide.
Approximately 46% of participants reported that non-suicidal self-harm was intended to alleviate suicidal ideation and approximately 27% of participants reported having experienced suicidal ideation shortly after non-suicidal self-harm.
Conclusions: Non-suicidal self-harm is very common in patients with borderline personality disorder often considered to have a mitigating effect on the internal stress of these patients and sometimes even neglected. The relationship between non-suicidal self-harm and suicidal ideation is an important one, and may reduce suicidal ideation in the short term but subsequently encourage further self-harm, thereby increasing the risk of suicide.
Particular attention must be paid to these patients and their self-harm, and specialised, comprehensive care is required.

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EPV0715

A man stitches his mouth in the context of a personality disorder

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Introduction: A 28 year old patient will be presented. This paramilitary man was brought to the Emergency Room due to an autolytic attempt with Benzodiazepines, along with a mouth suture, in the context of a soon to be resolved problematic ankle osteosynthesis procedure. The patient claimed to be suffering pain, furthermore struggling due to the fact he could not be working due to his ankle issue. Language barrier was a problem during the interview.
Objectives: The objetives of this case is to try to explain the issues that may arise in patients with personality disorders in the context of an autolytic attempt