

delirium. Incidence was higher in males (59%) and in those aged between 66 and 80 years old (56.1%). Most consultation requests were made by Internal Medicine (46.3%), followed by General Surgery (26.8%), Pulmonology (14.6%), Orthopedics (9.8%) and Neurology (2.5%). Finally, we analyzed which symptoms mentioned in the request made physicians consider requesting a psychiatric evaluation. Approximately half of the cases (48.8%) reported psychomotor agitation, followed by temporal/spatial disorientation (41.5%) and aggressive behaviour (17.1%).

Conclusions: We highlight a still notorious lack of proper identification of delirium, resulting in symptoms being incorrectly interpreted as a psychiatric disorder. This may cause a delay in the adequate diagnosis and management of the condition, increasing the morbidity and mortality of patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: delirium; symptoms; liaison psychiatry

EPP0333

The relationship between proactive coping and mindfulness: cross-cultural analysis

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Introduction: The inconsistency of the available empirical data on personal and situational predictors of effective coping allows us to make an assumption about the presence of mediating variables. Their search can be centered both on the inclusion of parameters of a higher socio-cognitive level in the analysis, and on the procedural characteristics of coping, one of which is proactivity in coping. The construct of mindfulness satisfies both of these requirements.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify cross-cultural differences in the relationship between proactive coping strategies and the level of mindfulness

Methods: Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire ("eastern" awareness), Scale of Mindfulness ("western" awareness), Proactive Coping Inventory. The sample was N = 452 (residents of Russia and Uzbekistan, age 18-25)

Results: For Russians and Uzbeks, the indicators of "western" awareness are associated with the attitude to potential difficulties as a source of positive experience and with reflection in case of their occurrence of possible behaviors, cognitive assessment of their own resources and prediction of results, as well as with such a proactivity strategy as the search for instrumental support. Intercultural differences were noted in terms of "eastern" awareness: for Uzbeks, they are associated with a proactive coping strategy, and for Russians – with reflexive coping.

Conclusions: Mindfulness has the potential of meta-cognitive function in a situation of assessing possible life difficulties and choosing proactive coping strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: coping strategies; proactive coping; Mindfulness

EPP0335

Assessment of psychopathological symptoms in patients with primary hypothyroidism

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Introduction: Thyroid dysfunction such as hypothyroidism, is connected with numerous neurological and psychiatric disorders. However, the importance of assessing the interaction between brain, psyche and thyroid in clinical practice is often underestimated, and this has a direct impact on the planning of therapeutic interventions and treatment efficacy in patients with primary hypothyroidism.

Objectives: We examined 132 patients with primary hypothyroidism.

Methods: Assessment of the presence and severity of psychopathology was performed using the technique SCL-90-R (questionnaire severity of psychopathology).

Results: The results showed the highest scores on the scales of somatization ($3,75 \pm 0,12$), depression ($3,64 \pm 0,13$), interpersonal anxiety ($3,45 \pm 0,19$), phobias ($3,25 \pm 0,31$). High rates of somatization scale showing a violation of bodily dysfunction of various body systems-cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory and headache, muscular discomfort and other unpleasant sensations in different parts of the body and manifest themselves in a complaint of patients. Scale depression revealed the presence of dysphoria, anhedonia, low affect, loss of vitality and interest in life. Relatively high on a scale of phobias indicate the presence in these patients persistent fear responses to certain situations and objects that are irrational and inadequate and lead to avoiding behavior. General index of severity of symptoms (GSI) and the index of an existing symptomatic distress (PSDI) were significantly higher in the following patients than in hypothyroid patients without mental disorders.

Conclusions: Thus, these results should be taken into account when determining treatment strategy both in psychopharmacotherapy and different methods of psychological correction.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Hypothyroidism; nonpsychotic mental disorders; psychopathological symptoms

EPP0336

Significant early and long-term improvement of neuropsychiatry symptomatology in HCV-infected patients after viral eradication with DAA

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Introduction: Chronic Hepatitis C infection is considered a systemic disease with extrahepatic manifestations, mainly neuropsychiatric symptoms which is associated with a chronic low-grade inflammatory state. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) eradication is currently achieved in >98% of cases with oral direct-acting antivirals (DAA).

Objectives: To study potential clinical neuropsychiatric changes (mood, cognition, sleep, gastrointestinal, sickness, and motion) in HCV-infected patients after HCV eradication with DAA.

Methods: Design: Cohort study. Subjects: 37 HCV-infected patients, aged <55 years old, with non-advanced liver disease receiving DAA; free of current mental disorder. 24 healthy controls were included at baseline. Assessment: -Baseline (BL) (socio-demographic and clinical variables, MINI-DSM-IV, and Neurotoxicity Scale (NRS), (mood, cognitive, sleep, gastrointestinal, sickness and motor dimensions). Follow-up: End-of-treatment, 12weeks-after and 48weeks-after DAA: NRS. Analysis: Descriptive and bivariate non-parametrical analysis.

Results: NRS total score and dimensions were different between cases and controls (.000) at baseline. NRS total score (.000) and mood (.000), cognition (.000), sleep (.002), gastrointestinal (.017), and sickness (.003), except motor dimension score (.130) showed significant longitudinal improvement.

Conclusions: HCV-infected patients with mild liver disease presented significantly worse scores for neurotoxicity symptomatology in all dimensions compared to healthy individuals. After HCV eradication with DAA, both at short and long follow-up a significant improvement of the NRS total score and each of the dimensions (except motor) were observed. However, they did not reach the values of healthy individuals, suggesting a not complete neuropsychiatric restoration in the period studied. Grant: ICIII-FIS:PI17/02297.(One way to make Europe) (RMS) and Gilead Fellowship-GLD17/00273 (ZM); and the support of SGR17/1798 (RMS)

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mood; treatment response; viral hepatitis; cognition

EPP0337

Multiple Chemical Sensitivity: The Underrecognized Diagnosis but True Disease.

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Introduction: Multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS) is a chronic condition characterized by adverse health effects due to exposure

to common chemicals which may lead to disability. The pervasive nature of stigma associated with MCS and similar conditions, including that which exists among providers, creates unbearable barriers to healthcare access.

Objectives: The main objectives of this study are: (1) to describe the symptoms associated with MCS, (2) determine whether environmental exposure has an impact on psychological well-being of patients with MCS.

Methods: The qualitative phenomenological study consisting of 42 individuals presenting with medically-unexplained symptoms was conducted using semi-structured interviews.

Results: The symptoms experienced by participants with MCS are diverse, with common symptoms being migraine, paresthesias, seizure-like attacks, allergic reactions, respiratory symptoms (e.g., SOB, swollen throat), GI distress, muscle pain, chronic fatigue and persistent insomnia. These symptoms always develop in response to low level exposures to various toxicants, recur reproducibly and improve when toxic agents are removed. Finally, the adults with MCS are more likely to experience significant affective and PTSD-like reactions. The participants stated the stigmas and misconceptions against those with toxicant sensitivities affected their mental wellness.

Conclusions: Multiple clinically significant behavioral and psychological symptoms are associated with MCS. Our data suggested that diagnostic overshadowing is pervasive in the healthcare system. This study also highlights the importance of psychological interventions and doctor-patient relationship in the management of MCS in various settings. Public education to increase knowledge around environmental illness is paramount.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sensitivity; exposure; intolerance; toxicant

EPP0339

Chaos Unleashed: The impact of recreational drugs and COVID on young adults

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Introduction: This case series reveals a number of young adults, whom after chronic use of recreational drugs, suffer the life-long consequence of severe chronic mental illness.

Objectives: • Review the illicit drugs that are commonly associated with psychotic symptoms. • Highlight exposures theorized to impact genetics associated with DSM 5 diseases. • Compare trends in illicit drug use during the worldwide COVID pandemic.

Methods: A literature review is used to examine the impact of COVID pandemic on illicit drug use in metropolitan cities in European countries and compare the trends with what is seen by the consult liaison psychiatry service at a metropolitan community hospital in the USA.

Results: In European Countries with data available, there were measurable differences in which illicit drugs were used most during