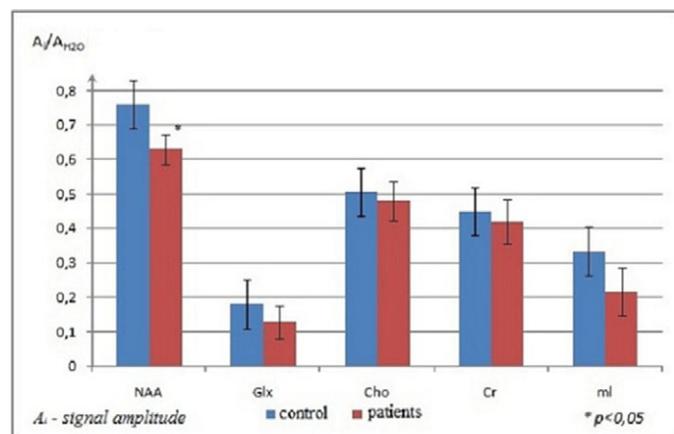


Image 2:



**Conclusions:** The increase of RD could be caused by several factors: impairment of myelin membranes, axon damage because of impairment of axon cytoskeleton, and changed organization of fibrils. Our results showed that RD increase in patients with early schizophrenia did not conform to active demyelination, which was proven by the normal level of Cho, while axon damage, shown by low level of NAA, did not lead to PD reduction.

The decrease of NAA level detected in our study indicated axonal damage in the CC genu of patients in the early stage of schizophrenia. The increase of RD in the presence of normal Cho level seemed to indicate disorders in the axon cytoskeleton damage, but not active demyelination.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Pain / Philosophy and Psychiatry / Precision Psychiatry / Psychophysiology

### EPP1010

#### The Pain of Unjust Losing. The feeling of injustice and the perception of pain

E. Wojtyna\* and A. Mucha

Institute of Psychology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Social pain is a phenomenon where you feel pain in response to a social stimulus such as feelings of loss, exclusion, and injustice. In today's world, people often experience unfair treatment. A special case is a situation in which the individual has aroused commitment, but there is no consequence in the form of the expected gratification.

**Objectives:** The study aims to determine the impact of losing and unjust losing on the perception of pain.

**Methods:** The study involved 80 people who were randomly assigned to one of the following groups: win, lose, unfairly lose

and control. The first three groups participated in a "paper-scissor-stone" game that was created in which they played against a false opponent. The game was constructed in such a way as to obtain the result provided for each group. The "unfairly lose" group received negative points for both a loss and a draw. The control group was only watching the play of two other players. Pre- and post-game pain thresholds and pain tolerance were tested in each group. Pain severity was also assessed. The pain was generated by a thermal stimulus using the TSA-II neuroanalyzer. Pain severity and involvement in the game were analyzed with the VAS scale.

**Results:** The level of involvement in the game was identical in all three experimental groups. The lowest pain nuisance was observed after the game in the "win" group. The pain was the most strenuous in the group that was unjustly lost. In the group of "unfairly lose", the pain tolerance threshold decreased after the game.

**Conclusions:** Feelings of injustice can increase pain and pain sensitivity in people who, after inducing commitment, do not receive fair gratification.

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### EPP1011

#### A systematic review to assess the use of psilocybin in the treatment of headaches

S. Bhanot<sup>1\*</sup>, M. C. Q. Lin<sup>2</sup>, S. Bains<sup>3</sup>, A. Monroe<sup>2</sup> and V. W. L. Tsang<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Biochemistry and Biomedical Sciences, McMaster University, Hamilton; <sup>2</sup>University of British Columbia, Vancouver; <sup>3</sup>McMaster University, Hamilton and <sup>4</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Psilocybin is a naturally occurring psychedelic compound whose effects have been seen in studies for treatment of depression, anxiety and pain management. Given its structural similarities to 5-hydroxytryptamine, a monoamine controlling brain modulation of pain input, preliminary studies sought to test serotonergic interactions of psilocybin with headaches.

**Objectives:** Explore efficacy of psilocybin as treatment for individuals with headaches, including migraines, essential headaches, cluster headaches and unclassified head pains.

**Methods:** Studies were found from six major databases, with inclusion criteria consisting of participants with any type of headache using psilocybin as a treatment. Each study was independently screened by two reviewers at two stages, with inconsistencies reviewed by a third, senior reviewer.

**Results:** The systematic review evaluated eight articles. Benefits of microdosing were explored in one study which reported higher levels of pain relief in comparison to microdosing and conventional pain medications. Top benefits of microdosing as reported by participants included convenience, perceived safety and reduced side effects when compared to hallucinogenic doses of psilocybin. Participants across five studies reported improvements to their headaches as characterized by changes in frequency, intensity,