

psychologiques. Souvent pour un trouble anxieux ou dépressif. Dans d'autres cas, nous prenons en charge des patients psychiatriques atteints d'épilepsie.

Objectives: L'objectif de notre travail est d'étudier la prévalence de la comorbidité psychiatrique dans une population de patients épileptiques.

Methods: Nous avons mené une étude transversale auprès de la consultation de l'hôpital ar-razi de salé, à l'aide d'un questionnaire et d'échelles d'évaluation préétablies : le MINI (mini entretien neuropsychiatrique international), l'inventaire de la dépression de Beck, et l'échelle d'anxiété de Hamilton.

Results: 55 patients ont répondu aux critères d'inclusion. L'âge moyen de nos patients est de 25,9 ans. Le sex-ratio F/H est de 1,6. Plus de la moitié de nos patients sont célibataires (78%). Seuls 21 % des patients ont une activité professionnelle régulière. La prévalence des troubles psychiatriques dans notre étude est de 66,6%. L'anxiété est retrouvée dans 68,2 % des cas, alors que la dépression est évaluée à 58,9 % des cas dont 23,7 % ont une dépression sévère qu'il faut traiter, avec une prédominance du sexe féminin (66,8 %).

Conclusions: Dans notre étude, l'anxiété et la dépression sont les troubles psychiatriques les plus rapportés en cas d'épilepsie. Ils doivent être systématiquement recherchés pour tout épileptique et traités pour améliorer la qualité de vie des patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0245

depressive disorder and herpes zoster oticus: a case report

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Introduction: The herpes zoster oticus results from the reactivation of the varicella zoster virus, a DNA virus of the Herpesviridae family with strictly human-to-human contamination, affecting the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve. The manifestations of shingles and post-herpes signs are associated with psychiatric manifestations such as anxiety, insomnia and depressive disorder. Shingles and depressive disorder share common features, such as decreased cellular immunity and a high prevalence in the elderly.

Objectives: Is there a correlation between the intensity of depression and the comorbidity of herpes zoster and depression? Is there an explanation for this association? Can adequate therapy of the infection prevent the occurrence of the depressive disorder? Does the existence of this comorbidity affect the response to antidepressants?

Methods: case report and literature

Results: case report

Conclusions: We will try to answer these questions in this work while illustrating by the case of a patient having been touched by this comorbidity and while being based on what was published in literature.

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EPV0246

Screening for anxiety and depression in active military personnel with asthma

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Introduction: Asthma is the most common allergic respiratory disease and is frequently associated with symptoms of depression and anxiety. However, this association remains poorly understood, especially in active military personnel with asthma who are particularly exposed to a high mental and physical load.

Objectives: To investigate the presence of anxiety and depression in active military personnel with allergic asthma.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted at the pneumology department of the Tunis military hospital that interested active military personnel followed for asthma and who consulted the department in the period from January 1, 2022 to October 31, 2022. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used to assess depression and anxiety.

Results: During the study period, 36 asthma patients were included. The mean age was 35±8 years with a male predominance of 83%. The majority of the participants were non-commissioned officers (91%), whom were in field positions in 68% of cases. The median professional seniority was 9 [6; 17] years. Active smoking was noted in 47% of the participants. Half of the patients had comorbidities. A history of major depressive syndrome was reported by 8% of patients. Current antidepressant treatment was mentioned by only one patient. Asthma was well controlled in 66.7% of cases. Definite anxiety was found in 30% of the patients while it was doubtful in 26% of the population. Depression was present in 18% of the participants. Specialist psychiatric care was recommended for patients with depression and anxiety.

Conclusions: Anxiety and depression are significant comorbidities in asthma patients. Screening for these risks is necessary, especially in the military population whose work requires mental and physical integrity.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0247

Cyclic voltammetry as a measuring tool in Parkinson's disease and associated psychiatric comorbidities

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Introduction: Despite the rapid increase in disability and death due to Parkinson's disease and associated psychiatric comorbidities (psychosis, depression, cognitive impairment, anxiety), the quest

for a clear pathophysiological mechanism and treatment remains elusive. Numerous studies aim to identify a metabolomic fingerprint for PD and new, promising biomarkers are discovered with implications beyond neurodegenerative diseases, such as novel markers as predictors of bipolar type in depressed patients. Changes in neuronal microenvironment employ electrochemical techniques, such as cyclic voltammetry, used in both animal and human models of PD to monitor dopamine (DA) alterations in vivo, with high spatial and temporal resolution.

Objectives: Our aim is to investigate the latest scientific literature on PD and associated neuropsychiatric disorders and review the applications cyclic voltammetry has in recent technological advances in the field.

Methods: To gain a broad understanding of the subject, we have consulted multiple scientific literature databases (PubMed, Google Academic, Science Direct) using the keywords “cyclic voltammetry, Parkinson’s disease, psychiatric disorders, dopamine” and included original research articles published in the last 10 years

Results: The first *in situ* measurement of DA release in the human brain has been demonstrated in a sequential investment task, with implications for future research in decision-making behavior.

One study combines cyclic voltammetry and wireless telemetry for in vivo recording of changes in extracellular levels of DA, with high temporal and spatial resolution.

Disulfide nanorod-graphene- β -cyclodextrin nanocomposites biosensors have been successfully used in detecting DA in rodent brain and human blood serum samples, with implications for minimally invasive measuring techniques.

Animal studies use cyclic voltammetry to monitor changes in DA levels in cerebrospinal fluid and plasma of mouse models of PD and investigate DA metabolism, release, uptake and receptor sensitivity in Knock-out mice, with implications for the diurnal variation of extracellular DA tone and release. Furthermore, a human alpha-synuclein-expressing mouse model of PD exhibited increased extracellular DA concentrations, decreased DA uptake and relieved paired-stimulus depression.

Conclusions: Cyclic voltammetry is a powerful tool in the expansion to humans of electrochemical recording techniques in PD. The final aim is to investigate DA neuron physiology before neurodegeneration onset and to measure neurotransmitter release in real time.

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EPV0248

Neuroradiological manifestations of drug use: description of clinical cases

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Introduction: Drug use and misuse continue to create public health challenges in the world, leading to overdose deaths, infections, and other chronic health conditions. Illegal addictive drugs can lead to functional or structural impairment of the central nervous system (CNS). Because clinical findings alone are often nonspecific, and some patients are unlikely to admit substance abuse, the

neuroimaging may play an important role in establishing the diagnosis and initiating treatment.

Objectives: We aim to provide an overview of the structural imaging findings on computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance (MR) imaging related to chronic and acute abuse of commonly addictive substances, including cannabis, alcohol, cocaine, and opioids.

Methods: Non systematic review of the literature on the subject and description of three clinical cases.

Results: Pathomechanisms of drugs misuse include excitotoxicity, which may lead to an acute or subacute leukoencephalopathy, and vascular complications, including vasoconstriction, vasculitis, or hypertension, which may lead to intracranial hemorrhage or ischemia. Alcohol abuse may lead to Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, revealing in MR bilateral symmetrical hyperintense signals on T2-weighted; Marchiafava-Bignami disease (MBD) is a very rare condition which may present hypodense lesions in the corpus callosum; and alcoholic cerebellar degeneration is a common type of acquired cerebellar ataxia and may present cerebellar volume loss localized to the anterior superior vermis. One of our clinical cases is a female, 39 years, and present cocaine induced multifocal leukoencephalopathy, associated with inflammatory/immune mediated mechanism. Other clinical case (female, 24 years) demonstrate spongiform leukoencephalopathy from “chasing” heroin, with a characteristic presentation.

Conclusions: The main pathomechanisms related to the abuse of drugs are ischemia, hemorrhage, and leukoencephalopathy related to excitotoxicity of the drug or its derivatives. Clinical findings are nonspecific, highlighting the need to recognize these complications at both CT and MR imaging. Therefore, diagnostic imaging modalities can play a pivotal role in the recognition and timely management of drug-related complications in the CNS.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0249

A TRANSDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF DRY EYE DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

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Introduction: Dry eye disease (DED) is a multifactorial disease of the tear film and ocular surface representing one of the most common problems in ophthalmological practice and significant public health problem. Characteristic symptoms of DED include gritty, sandy foreign body sensation as well as visual disturbances that have a negative impact on the patient’s daily activities and also affecting patient’s quality of life (QOL).

Objectives: The objective of this research is to point out the importance of transdisciplinary approach to treatment of dry eye disease in patients with psychiatric disorders.