

reappraisal difficulty. These dimensions characterise a number of psychiatric disorders in different proportions, with borderline personality disorder and eating disorders seemingly more affected than other conditions.

Conclusions This review highlights a discrepancy between the widespread clinical use of emotion dysregulation and inadequate conceptual status of this construct. Better understanding of the various dimensions of emotion dysregulation has implications for treatment. Future research needs to address emotion dysregulation in all its multifaceted complexity.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1956>

EV972

Ice bucket at first. . .and then? – Psychopathology in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis patients and their caregivers, a review

A.R. Figueiredo^{1,*}, V. Espírito Santo², R. Almendra², A. Costa²

¹ Centro Hospitalar Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Psychiatry and Mental Health Department, Vila Real, Portugal

² Centro Hospitalar Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Neurology Department, Vila Real, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a progressive and fatal neurodegenerative disorder that affects motor neurons in the cerebral cortex, brainstem and spinal cord. The progressive loss of motor function creates profound changes on patient's lives and their caregivers.

Objective Assessment of eventual existence of psychopathology in ALS patients and their caregivers.

Methods Literature review using the terms: ALS, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, psychopathology, psychiatric disorder; depression; anxiety, caregivers.

Results Moderate depressive or anxious symptoms are often observed. The results are not consistent, some studies showing that major depression is less common than in general population, others that is mildly increased. Some studies show that depressive symptoms are related to poorer QoL and with faster disease progression, others suggests no correlations. Coping strategies, cognitive appraisal and social support are important factors to psychological adaptation to ALS. After the diagnosis, high levels of anxiety can be observed. Psychopathological features are observed at this time, and generally depression does not increase as death approaches. Beyond loss of physical functions, it seems that patients' neurobehavioral symptoms, such as aggressiveness, disinhibition and impulsivity, cognitive impairment, and also lack of social support have a negative effect on caregivers' mental health. Concordance between patient and caregiver distress was found.

Conclusions It is important to assess potential psychological distress in ALS patients and their caregivers, given that cope with disease can affect its course. Caregivers' needs should be addressed, to benefit their well-being and consequently patients' QoL. There are few studies about psychopharmacotherapy and/or psychotherapy in these patients.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1957>

EV973

Paraphrenia: Evolution of the concept

C. Freitas^{1,*}, A.R. Figueiredo², T. Abreu¹, S. Queirós¹

¹ Centro Hospitalar do Tâmega e Sousa, Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saude Mental, Penafiel, Portugal

² Centro Hospitalar de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Vila Real, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Paraphrenia was identified as a psychopathological entity characterized by chronic delirium, described next to schizophrenia, but with rich and fanciful elaborations, without social and cognitive impairment associated. Despite having been extensively described, paraphrenia fell into disuse. With this work, the authors intend to carry out a literature review on the concept of paraphrenia, since its first report to the extinction from the current practice of psychiatry. The term paraphrenia (para “near” phrenia “pathological mental state”) was first noted by Kahlbaum in 1863, who identified dementia and subdivided it into three types: “neofrenia”, “paraphrenia hebetica” and “senilis paraphrenia”). Mangan and Manager suggested the concept of “chronic hallucinatory psychosis” in 1963, while Kraepelin started jobs with similar characteristics, defining the concept of paraphrenia. Kraepelin distinguished dementia praecox from the later onset dementia, despite considering them closer to one another than any of them to paranoia. Paraphrenia would be characterized by less formal disturbances of thought and greater preservation of affection. In 1911, with “schizophrenia” expression, Bleuler broke with Kraepelin concept, as Mayer, who reviewed Kraepelin patients, concluding that more than half had progressed to a diagnosis of schizophrenia. At this time, paraphrenia was virtually abolished from the practice of psychiatry. Despite the observations made over the years, the concept of paraphrenia have revealed that the description proposal does not correspond to an isolated and distinct psychiatric condition, several times, in clinical practice we have encountered with patients presenting diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia but with the evolution of the disease showing no significant deterioration in several areas.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1958>

EV974

Folie à deux: Shared or “infected” madness? About a case report

M.Á. Soriano^{1,*}, C. Garcia²

¹ University Hospital, Mental Health service, Málaga, Spain

² Valle del Guadalhorce Mental Health Center, University Hospital, Málaga, Spain

* Corresponding author.

The shared madness or *Folie à deux* was described in France in the nineteenth century by Charles Lasage and Pierre Falret, as a condition where a person (the primary) builds a delusional system, sharing it with another (the secondary), who must be very close to the first affected, becoming delirious with the same subject. Several theories attempt to explain the phenomenon that challenges theories of personality structures, rooted in relational and/or environmental features of psychosis. Theoretically, there are many attempts to classify this psychotic experience: in some manuals they distinguish various types of partners: the simultaneous psychosis, where the two people start to become delirious at once; imposed psychosis, in which the disorder arises first with one, then going on to “healthy” individual and symptomatology disappears after being separated; and communicated psychosis, where the first transmitted the psychotic experience to the second, and he or she develops his or her own delusion not interrupted even while separated. Other classifications about shared madness not only between two people, but three, and four, even a whole family show us how complicated the delirium systems can become. In our paper, we will discuss the different theories explaining this rare psychiatric condition based on a case about two brothers of 35 and 37, who live together with the rest of the family, and also come together to the same mental health center, although with different psychiatrists.