

events, reason for consultation and evolution are collected in the following 30 days after consultation in the emergency room.

Results: Data were collected from 16 adolescents who consulted in the emergency room for suicidal ideation / gesture in a period of 3 months, of which 43% (7) were women and 56% (9) were men between 11 and 18 years old. The reasons recorded as stressful life events were: 22% unstructured family environment, 10% death of a close relative, 43% little parental supervision, 26% end of a romantic relationship, 5% legal problems, 2% sexual or physical abuse, 70 % academic problems, 3% bullying. It was observed that in 63% of the cases they presented more than one adverse experience.

Conclusions: Suicidal ideation and behavior are frequently preceded by different adverse life events that can be minimized or go unnoticed and undervalued. A meticulous medical history can clarify some of the reasons that influence the hopelessness and clinical anguish that the suicidal patient presents. Its early detection provides the opportunity for an early and specialized approach.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicidal behavior; environmental stressors; adolescents; adverse life events

EPV0097

Cycloid psychosis

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Introduction: When we talk about cycloid psychosis we have doubts about their nosological enclave; whether they should be considered as a subform of schizophrenia or as independent psychoses. Some solutions were proposed, such as the thesis of mixed psychoses (Kretschmer) or that of intermediate forms (Bleuler, Schneider). Cycloid psychoses and bouffée délirante are recognized in ICD-10 under the name of acute polymorphic disorder without symptoms of schizophrenia (F23.0) and with symptoms of schizophrenia (F23.1).

Objectives: Clinical case

Methods: We present the case of a 16-year-old patient with no psychiatric history, with medical background of epilepsy; she was in follow-up by Neurology and in treatment with valproate. Neurology indicates to stop treatment; it is then when the patient begins to appear disoriented, confused, with significant anguish and lability and regressive behaviors. She has sudden mood swings (from laughing to crying); sudden changes in emotional reaction (from distress to anger) and sudden changes in behavior (from agitation to prostration); verbiage with pressure of speech and dysprosodia; delusional ideation and incongruous affect; visual, auditive and kinesthetic hallucinations with important repercussion. We request blood and urine tests, drug test, EEG, cranial MRI.

Results: She presents fluctuating, polymorphic and unstable affective and psychotic symptoms. What is the most appropriate diagnosis? We treat the patient with antipsychotic, mood stabilizer and anxiolytic treatment.

Conclusions: Psychopathology in early ages is not so clearly defined and it can take very different forms. The diagnosis of cycloid

psychosis can be useful as well as necessary to describe certain patients with similar characteristics and different from other groups.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cycloid psychosis; Kretschmer; Bleuler; Schneider

EPV0098

Internet addiction disorder: When technology becomes a problem

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Introduction: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is the compulsive and problematic use of the internet, resulting in significant functional impairment in several life domains. This happens when an individual engages in online activities disregarding daily responsibilities or other interests, and not realizing its negative consequences. Although not officially recognized as a disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-V), the relationships between digital media use and mental health has been under debate and discussion amongst experts due to presenting some features of excessive use, withdrawal phenomena, tolerance, and negative repercussions typical of many substance abuse disorders.

Objectives: To present an overview of theoretical considerations on IAD and its eventual inclusion in the next version of the DSM.

Methods: Review of the most recent literature regarding internet addiction disorder. The research was carried out through the PubMed, MedLine, SpringerLink and LILACS databases, using the terms “internet addiction”, “addiction disorders” and “social media”, until December 2020.

Results: There is controversy around the diagnosis of internet addiction, including whether it is a unique clinical entity or a manifestation of other underlying psychiatric disorders, raising complex questions of causality. Since there are no standardized definition, there is lack of evidence-based recommendations to its approach.

Conclusions: Research suggests that some individuals dealing with internet addiction are at significant risk, therefore merit professional care. Further research is needed, with carefully controlled studies, emphasizing incapacity, prognosis and response to treatment, in order to consider internet addiction as a disease, and include it in DSM's next edition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Internet addiction; social media; Addictive disorders; technology addiction

EPV0099

Categorical-dimensional approach to diagnostic of schizotypal disorder

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Introduction: The relevance of this research is determined by the fact that an important scientific task of the modern clinical classification of mental disorders is the productive combination of the most valuable for the practical use of categorial and dimensional (in terms of the weight and depth of each dimensia) of the characteristics in a particular clinical picture of a disease.

Objectives: The goal of the research is to validate the new categorial-dimensional criteria necessary for the verification of schizotypal disorder.

Methods: The information base of the research included medical data on 150 patients with schizotypal disorder. Categorial characteristic used according to the systematics of schizotypal disorder (Kotsiubinskii A.P, 2018) published in the National Guide «Psychiatry», which includes the following syndromes: obsessive-phobic, dysmorphophobic, non-delusional hypochondria, heboid, histrionophobic, impulsive-dysfunctional, schizoaffective, dissociative-disintegrative, autistic, demotivative, amotivative. Our systematics was used with following demensia: positive, affective, negative, cognitive, disordered behavior, dissociative and coenesthesipatic. Guided by the principle of five-level representation of each dimensia (from «0» to «4») in accordance with DSM-V and the informative systematics of dimensia was developed with each of dimensia also has rate from «0» to «4».

Results: This diagnostic approach made it possible to correlate the categorial and dimensional characteristics, both to each other and to the criteria of the condition of the patients' state with the prototype of schizotypal disorder (in the range of «1» to «5»).

Conclusions: This has made it possible to more accurately diagnose non-psychotic forms of mental illness, in particular: differentiate schizotypal disorder «sui generis» and schizotypal personality disorder.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Categorial; dimensional; approach; schizotypal disorder

EPV0100

Pain and gain of auditory intrusions with video game content: Game transfer phenomena in clinical cases

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Introduction: Studies about Game Transfer Phenomena (GTP) have demonstrated lingering effects of playing video games manifesting as sensory, cognitive, and motoric intrusions (e.g., seeing images or hearing voices from the game after playing), transient changes in perception and self-agency. GTP are common among non-clinical players, though those with mental disorders are more susceptible. Gamers tend to appraise GTP as pleasant. Distress has been reported when GTP are experienced frequently and with specific content.

Objectives: To show the interplay between GTP and patients' symptomatology and the benefits of using the GTP framework in clinical contexts.

Methods: GTP were assessed via clinical interviews and with a validated GTP scale (three cases, males, 10-16 years old, playing time 6-10 h/day).

Results: The cases were characterised by i) incorporation of video-game content into hallucinations and delusions, ii) identification with a videogame character and subsequent distress provoked by hearing the character's voice and iii) self-induced GTP as self-soothing behaviour when reducing playing time. Main GTP manifestations were in the auditory modality as sounds or voices. The primary clinical diagnoses were gaming disorder, depressive disorder, and psychosis.

Conclusions: On one hand, GTP can be pleasurable and a way to cope with withdrawal symptoms from gaming disorder, though it can lead to compulsive behaviours and dissociation. On the other hand, GTP can be interpreted negatively and fulfil delusions that provoke distress and compromise mental stability. The cases reveal that the GTP framework can be an effective psycho-pedagogic method and support differential diagnosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Game Transfer Phenomena; Gaming disorder; Hallucinations; differential diagnosis

Comorbidity/dual pathologies

EPV0101

Acute pancreatitis induced by valproic acid

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Introduction: Valproic acid (VPA) is a commonly prescribed medication for epilepsy, migraine and especially bipolar disorder therapy. Although the common adverse effect associated with VPA are typically benign, less common adverse effects can occur; these include acute pancreatitis.

Objectives: Describe the clinical and therapeutic characteristics of a case of acute pancreatitis induced by VPA with a review of the literature.

Methods: We report the case of a patient who presented an acute pancreatitis induced by VPA. The data was collected from the patient's medical file. A review of the literature was performed by selecting articles from the PubMed search engine using 'acute pancreatitis and valproic acid' and 'drug induced acute pancreatitis' as key words.

Results: This is a 51-year-old male patient with a history of type 2 diabetes, dyslipidaemia and psychiatric follow-up for bipolar disorder type I on lithium. He was admitted for a resistant depressive episode. We opted for the combination of two mood stabilizers (VPA and lithium). On the third day of treatment, the patient reported epigastric pain with incoercible vomiting. Laboratory tests showed increased levels of pancreatic enzymes and a biological inflammatory syndrome. The diagnosis of acute stage A pancreatitis was made. VPA was discontinued and the patient was put on symptomatic treatment with favourable outcome after one week. The etiological investigation ruled out other causes of acute pancreatitis. As a result, iatrogenic origin was retained.

Conclusions: This case supports the idea that acute pancreatitis may be induced by VPA, it has no predictable factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pancreatitis; psychiatry; bipolar disorder; valproic acid