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Psychotic symptoms in the context of levodopa treatment in Parkinson's Disease: clinical feature or iatrogenesis?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1765

Introduction: We present the case of a 65-year-old woman who was prescribed levodopa by the Neurology department due to motor symptoms that were not clearly suggestive of a diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease (PD). Before that, the patient had never showed any hallucinations or delusions. After years of increasing doses of levodopa, the diagnosis of PD was withdrawn. However, during the treatment the patient developed severe psychosis with severe impairment of social functioning. Levodopa is the most effective treatment for motor symptoms in PD. However, it might involve difficulties in dose-control and may present with deleterious complications and adverse effects.

Objectives: To analyse the incidence of pharmacological psychotic symptoms after levodopa treatment.

Methods: A case report is presented alongside a review of the available literature regarding psychotic symptoms in patients treated with levodopa.

Results: Hallucinations and delusions are prevalent symptoms of PD. Nonetheless, they could also be potential side-effects of levodopa treatment. When psychotic symptoms occur, they are commonly attributed to the natural course of the disease. Available evidence does not provide with clear guidelines to distinguish the iatrogenic syndrome from the one caused by the disease itself. Our patient, whose PD diagnosis was dismissed, presented extreme psychotic symptoms which disappeared after the discontinuation of levodopa treatment.

Conclusions: Levodopa is an effective treatment with important risks which must not be overlooked. Adverse effects of the drug could have been minimized by making an accurate differential diagnosis of PD. Individualized benefit-risk balance previous to prescription and a close follow-up should be standardized.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Parkinson disease; PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS; psychopharmacology; psychostimulants

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Interrelations of love of life with psychosocial factors in university students

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1766

Introduction: Love of life as a positive evaluation of one's own life plays an important role in developing a person's positive outlook on their own wellbeing.

Objectives: Our goal is to define the nature of interrelations between manifestations of love of life and some psychosocial factors of health in university students.

Methods: Using the English version of the Love of Life Scale (Ahmed M. Abdel-Khalek) and the Sociocultural Health Questionnaire (E. Nikolaev), we carried out an online survey of 136 university students of both genders. A correlation analysis helped to define the interrelations.

Results: We established that a high level of the overall rate of Love of Life, on the one hand, corresponds to high self-evaluation of a person's health ($r=.31, p<.05$) and happiness ($r=.47, p<.05$). On the other hand, it correlates with a high level of anti-suicidal barrier ($r=.20, p<.05$) and low frequency of headaches ($r=-.18, p<.05$). Students' desire for a long life, which would enable to achieve everything they have been dreaming of, correlates with low weight ($r=-.18, p<.05$). A low level of stress is connected with a greater feeling of love in life ($r=-.22, p<.05$) and its perception as something beautiful and fascinating ($r=-.29, p<.05$). Better understanding of life correlates with lower frequency of smoking ($r=-.19, p<.05$).

Conclusions: A psychological construct of Love of life, due to its negative correlations with the health risk factors has a great positive potential for a personality development and their health. It can serve as a target for a psychological impact in interventions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Love of life; psychosocial factors; university students

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Predictive model of the risk of formation of mental deadadaptation in chemical production workers

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1767

Introduction: According to WHO, 30-50% of workers experience psychological stress, which contributes to the development of mental and psychosomatic disorders. It's important to develop the problem of prenosological diagnosis and determination of criteria for the formation of mental maladaptation as predictors of mental disorders in relation to occupational risk factors. Mental disorders in workers in a dangerous environment are of the nature of prenosological, not clearly delineated by a circle of diagnostic symptoms.

Objectives: 1st chemical factor in combination with noise and emotional stress, 2d chemical factor in combination with a threat to life (explosion and fire hazard), 3d working in conditions of noise and emotional stress

Methods: The influence of working environment conditions and non-production factors on the formation

Results: Predicting the development of mental mailadaptive state model was developed

Conclusions: Vegetative disorders are most likely to manifest in group 1, comorbid of which with obsessive-phobic disorders and depressive spectrum disorders. The group 2 is characterized by astheno-vegetative symptoms in correlation with the conversion type of response. In the third professional group, the nature of predictors is characterized by a pronounced isolation of groups of