

Introduction: It has been suggested that the activation of systemic inflammatory response in depression is associated with inflammatory changes in the brain (neuroinflammation) and may reflect the severity of the clinical symptoms in patients.

Objectives: To study the relationship between clinical and immune parameters in patients with endogenous depressive disorders for the possible use of these indicators for diagnostics of these conditions.

Methods: Patients with bipolar affective disorder (group 1) and recurrent depressive disorder (group 2) (F31, F32, F33) were examined before the therapy. Mentally healthy age- and gender-matched persons were investigated as controls. The severity of depressive symptoms was assessed by HDRS. The activity of inflammatory indicators (leukocyte elastase (LE) and 1-proteinase inhibitor (α 1-PI)), as well as the level of autoantibodies (AB) to S-100B and MBP, were measured in plasma.

Results: Group 1 was characterized by an increase of LE and α 1-PI activity in comparison with the control group ($p < 0.001$; $p = 0.002$) and group 2 ($p < 0.05$). No significant difference in AB to neuroantigens was found. Group 2 was distinguished by the increase in activity of the inflammatory indicators ($p < 0.01$; $p < 0.05$) as well as the autoimmune reactions to neuroantigens compared with control one ($p = 0.03$). The correlations between complex assessment of the immune system and the severity of depressive symptoms in both groups were revealed ($\chi^2 = 6.1$; $p = 0.013$; $\chi^2 = 4.8$; $p = 0.05$).

Conclusions: Revealed correlations suggest that inflammatory markers are involved in the pathogenesis of endogenous depressive disorders and can be used as an additional differential diagnostics criterion for the assessment of the clinical state of patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: endogenous depressive disorders; leukocyte elastase; α 1-proteinase inhibitor; autoimmune reactions

EPV1111

Psychiatric symptoms in autoimmune encephalitis. A case report.

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Introduction: Early stages of autoimmune encephalitis (AE) often present cognitive and neuropsychiatric symptoms such as personality change, irritability, anxiety, depression, behavioral disorders, hallucinations, disorientation, sleep-wake cycle reversals, ...). Thus often these cases are first treated as psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: A literature review throughout a case report presentation.

Methods: We present the case of a 25-year old female with a medical history of iron-deficiency anemia who arrives at the emergency service. She presents the following one week of evolution clinical picture: complex auditory hallucinations, behavioral disturbances, sleep disorder and short term memory impairment. Neurological examination, LP and cranial CT are all normal. CSF analysis has no abnormalities. Thus she entered the psychiatric ward. There she was

treated with neuroleptics with no improvement of symptoms presenting a severe psychomotor agitation and language impairment. After neurology interconsultation AE is suspected.

Results: She was performed an EEG (left temporal epileptiform activity), CSF (inflammatory pattern), MRI (bilateral temporal lobe hyperintensity). Suspecting limbic encephalitis the presence of anti-NMDAR antibodies was tested, which turned out to be positive. First she was treated with corticotherapy with mild results. Then she was treated with intravenous immunoglobulin improving significantly.

Conclusions: Anti-NMDAR encephalitis is usually a multistage illness. Early in the course of disease psychiatric manifestations are not rare. Therefore the proper diagnosis and approach of AE may require a highly organized assessment, starting with detailed history and physical examination and an appropriate testing to exclude other possible relevant pathologies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autoimmune encephalitis; neuroleptics; auditory hallucinations; immunoglobulin

EPV1113

Immune system and schizophrenia

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Introduction: Schizophrenia affects approximately 1% of the world population, having a devastating impact not only in patients but in all society. As a result, it has been subject of extensive investigation and the presence of certain genes was associated with an increased risk of developing schizophrenia. However, the presence of these genes is not sufficient, therefore, other factors are necessarily involved. Observation of the association between schizophrenia and inflammatory states of the Central Nervous System led to the hypothesis that a dysfunction of the immune system may play a central role in this process.

Objectives: In this work we intend to make a brief review of the existing literature related to the immunological theory of schizophrenia.

Methods: A bibliographic research was conducted in Medline library using the following terms: "schizophrenia and immune system"; "schizophrenia and inflammation" and "schizophrenia and neuroinflammation".

Results: The survey results reveal increasing evidence of the key role of the immune system in schizophrenia. Several studies show benefits of treatment with anti-inflammatory drugs in patients at an early stage of the disease. In the same way, it was verified that pro and anti-inflammatory cytokines influence glutamatergic transmission and tryptophan metabolism. Furthermore, the decrease in microglial activity appears to have a beneficial effect on schizophrenia.

Conclusions: Future will say if neuroimmunology mechanisms are primary or a secondary consequence in Schizophrenia. Recent discoveries in this area are encouraging and open the possibility of new therapeutic targets and new therapeutic approaches to this disease.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: neuroinflammation; inflammation; schizophrénia; Immune system

EPV1114

Cycloid psychoses and autoimmunity: A case report of a patient with motility psychosis and Hashimoto's thyroiditis

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Introduction: Psychotic episodes characterized by sudden onset of polymorphous psychotic symptoms and fast resolution have been a subject of interest of many psychiatrists throughout the History. Controversies about the diagnostic criteria and nomenclature of cycloid psychoses persist nowadays, what has hampered its study. In last years, several reports associating this disease with autoimmune pathologies have been published, revealing a possible association between them.

Objectives: To contribute to the knowledge of cycloid psychoses, reporting a case of motility psychoses and exploring its possible association with autoimmune diseases.

Methods: Case report and literature review.

Results: A 48-years-old woman presents a history of eleven admissions at the Psychiatry nursery in the last nineteen years, due to psychotic episodes. Usually, these episodes follow a default in psychopharmacological therapeutic, and are characterized by rapid onset of psychomotor agitation, with prominent nonpurposeful exuberant movements, incoherent speech, mood oscillations and polythematic delusion. Between these decompensations, she recover her normal functioning, being medicated with lithium and an antipsychotic. During one of her admissions, at 2015, she developed fever and a stuporous state. The magnetic resonance and lumbar puncture were normal, the electroencephalogram revealed generalized lentification. Autoimmunity investigation evidenced positive antithyroid antibodies (with normal thyroid function) and the echography validated the diagnosis of Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

Conclusions: This case report reveals a possible relationship between cycloid psychoses and Hashimoto's thyroiditis. We need to share more knowledge to understand if it represents a comorbidity or a pathogenic process with the same etiology, what will influence the treatment of these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cycloid psychosis; Hashimoto thyroiditis; autoimmunity

EPV1115

Conversion or inflammation?

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Introduction: Autoimmune encephalitis are inflammatory diseases of the CNS mediated by antibodies that attack neurotransmitter receptors or proteins on the surface of neurons, usually in the limbic system. The clinic is different according to the antineuronal Ac involved.

Objectives: To make a correct differential diagnosis between autoimmune encephalitis and primary psychiatric pathologies that may be similar in symptoms through a complete study of the patient including anamnesis, physical examination, imaging tests, cerebrospinal fluid and serum studies.

Methods: Description of a clinical case. A 31-year-old female patient, with no previous history of interest, was brought to the emergency department for a suspected seizure. The previous days she had presented emotional lability, difficulty in concentration and reading, blurred vision, confusion and hemicranial headache. Two days later she returned to the emergency room for insomnia, dysarthria, difficulty in reading, comprehension, naming, and excessive rumination of her problems. Incoherent and repetitive language. The Emergency service requested to rule out a conversive disorder.

Results: Neuropsychiatric manifestations (anxiety, depression, behavioral disturbances, insomnia, memory deficits, psychomotor agitation, mania, auditory and visual hallucinations, delusions) are the first symptom in 70% of autoimmune encephalitis due to anti-NMDA antibodies and usually respond poorly to psychiatric treatment, making the treatment of the primary cause necessary for the remission of these symptoms.

Conclusions: Given their increasing recognition and prevalence, autoimmune causes should always be taken into account in behavioral changes, cognitive or consciousness impairment of subacute installation, especially in young patients and once infectious, metabolic and vascular causes have been ruled out with an appropriate complementary study.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: conversive disorder; Encephalitis; autoimmune; differential diagnosis

Psychopathology

EPV1116

Children's externalizing and internalizing symptoms and their involvement in decision-making

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Introduction: The involvement of children in decision making processes was shown to have beneficial effects on their cognitive, emotional, and social development. However, no research focused on its association with child's psychopathology.

Objectives: Our research aimed to explore the relationships between children's externalizing and internalizing symptoms and their involvement in decision making in a dimensional approach.