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Introduction: Evidence shows that racism can have a negative effect on mental health in the lived experiences of Black people and People of Colour. In critical theory discourse including post-colonial and decolonial approaches, racism is suggested to be an everyday phenomenon. Additionally, racism specifically targets the perceived cultural and phenotypic foreignness of Black migrants and migrants Of Colour, as well as the ascribed migrant status attributed to the perceived foreignness of racialized persons who do not actually have any direct migration experiences.

Objectives: The stigma associated with severe mental disorders such as psychosis has historically been applied to Black people and People of Colour who have been engaged in anti-racist activism as a form of punishment and social control. Higher incidence rates of psychosis in racialized communities have frequently been conceptualized as cultural differences in family composition and levels of expressed emotion in families. The objective of this study is to sensitively investigate psychosis as a potential mental health consequence of racism.

Methods: The incidence rates of psychosis - positive symptoms, negative symptoms, non-affective psychosis disorders and first episode psychosis - among migrants by country of migration were compiled in an umbrella review, which offers a summary of meta-analyses. Quantitative research has the limitation of enabling the observation of patterns but not allowing an understanding of the reasons behind them to be theorized through the data. Therefore, qualitative methods complement the quantitative data. Twenty people of diverse genders who self-identified as Black people or People of Colour in Berlin were interviewed about their experiences of racism and sexism and about how those experiences affected their mental health.

Results: The umbrella review found an association between migration and psychosis, with migration from the Caribbean and African countries showing the strongest correlation. A constant comparative analysis of the qualitative data suggests that racism contributes to the emergence of a subclinical psychosis symptomatology profile that consists of a sense of differentness, negative self-awareness, paranoid ideation regarding general persecution, and self-questioning with self-esteem instability.

Conclusions: The findings are interpreted as a situational diagnosis, as coined by the psychiatrist and political philosopher Frantz Fanon in the seminal book 'Black Skin, White Masks' (1975). The findings are also contextualized within a critique of institutional racism, both historically and currently, and within an intersectional discussion of the need for structural competency and the provision of safety for racialized groups in clinical settings.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0607

Brief psychotic episode in an adult without medical antecedents after suffering the indirect consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war

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Introduction: Almost nine months after the start of the war between Russia and Ukraine, millions of people have been affected physically, economically and mainly mentally. Those who have stayed in their homeland, and the ones that have chosen to emigrate to a safer place.

Objectives: The objective of this article is to assess the importance of social stressors in the onset of a brief psychotic episode, even in the absence of substance abuse or previous illnesses.

Methods: The case of a 45-year-old woman is described, known by the Pediatric Emergency Service, for being the tutor of a patient who suffered from anxiety attacks, having emigrated without her parents from Ukraine together with her 5 brothers. The psychotic episode begins when our patient gets notified that she must abandon the custody of the girl, because she will have to go to Turkey with her legal guardians. The family explains the behavioral changes that the patient made and how the clinical picture worsened.

Results: She was admitted at the Hospital's Psychiatry Service and antipsychotics treatment started. After 5 days, the episode had completely been solved.

Conclusions: In conclusion, we highlight the importance of social problems in the development of a psychiatric pathology and the necessary elements to prevent it: family support network, fast and efficient care services and availability of hospital and pharmaceutical resources.

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EPV0608

Clinical variants of affective manifestations in the structure of adjustment disorder at forcibly displaced persons as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

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Introduction: As a result of Russia's large-scale military aggression against Ukraine, many civilians were forced to leave their homes. Emotional disorders associated with fear for one's life and relatives, loss of housing, work, and stable social ties are found in the majority of forcibly displaced persons.

Objectives: The purpose of our study was to study the characteristics and expressiveness of affective disorders in displaced persons