

Methods: Our study retrospectively examined the characteristics of 82 FNDs children and adolescents (8 to 16 y.o.; 13 males; 29 females) referred as neurological inpatients of an urban academic neuropsychiatric department, from 2014 to 2019. Three main clinical aspects were analysed: type and pattern of symptoms manifestations (DSM-5 criteria); Life Events; family functioning.

Results: FND accounted for 2% of 5-years consultations of neurological inpatients (M: F=1:2). The clinical presentation was characterized in 70% by pattern of co-expressed neurological symptoms: FMDs (9.5%); PNES (12%); dizziness/lipothymia (12%); paraesthesia/anaesthesia (16%). Generalized pain was associated in 38% of the reported patterns while cephalgia in 44%. Sleep disorders were reported in 40%. Previous psychiatric diagnoses were uncommon (2 out of 82). Antecedent stressors were identified in 97% of patients for personal illness history and in the 93% for chronic illness in the family anamnesis. Family problems were in 25% of cases.

Conclusions: Our data contributes to better characterize the childhood population of FND, describing clinical patterns of presentation, highlighting putative antecedent stressors and risk factors

Keywords: Functional Motor Disorders; Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures; Functional Neurological Disorder; Psychogenic Disorder

EPP0249

Cross-sectional study of clinical and linguistic characteristics mental disorders in HIV infection

N. Neznanov, N. Khalezova*, N. Burmistrova and A. Tabulina
Psychiatry And Narcology, FSBI First Pavlov Medical University, Sankt Petersburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Current epidemiological data on the pandemic prevalence of HIV in the world expand the boundaries of the problems associated with the threat of unpredictable spread of infection and the frequency of mental disorders that accompany HIV infection.

Objectives: Somatogenic mental disorders are determined by the fact that the central nervous system (CNS) is one of the reservoirs for HIV. HIV is indirectly a neurotropic virus and can cause associated neurocognitive impairment (HAND)

Methods: In study were used clinical-linguistic examination method for determining linguistic markers for mental disorders in HIV patients who did not receive specific antiviral therapy.

Results: As a result, it was found that 50% of HIV-infected patients not suffering from addiction syndromes or surfactant abuse have mental disorders, which are characterized mainly by disorders of adaptive reactions and mild cognitive impairment. 57.7% of HIV-infected people who do not use surfactants showed a high level of social adaptation. For patients who do not use surfactants, and who have undergone a commission examination before starting ART, the leading psychopathological syndromes are anxiety, anxiety-hypochondria. 44.2% of patients did not have obvious psychopathological symptoms.

Conclusions: Structure of emotional experiences was revealed in patients who recently learned about the burden of a serious chronic disease with the corresponding fear of death and self-stigmatization. Identified linguistic markers are additional signs that can be used by physicians and psychiatrists to diagnose both

cognitive impairment and emotional impairment in patients with HIV infection.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0250

Link between cognitive impairment and metabolic syndrome in middle-aged patients

N. Neznanov, V. Piotrovskaya*, N. Burmistrova and A. Tabulina
Psychiatry And Narcology, FSBI First Pavlov Medical University, Sankt Petersburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Metabolic syndrome (MS) is associated with an increased risk of developing a cognitive vascular disorders and dementia.

Objectives: The associations of cognitive disorders (CD) with components of metabolic syndrome (MS) such as : body mass index, lipid spectrum, arterial hypertension and glucose level (GL) in middle age subjects were study.

Methods: The 271 patients with MS according IDF criteria, (aged 30 – 60 years) were examend. Current mild cognitive impairment (MCI) was confirmed by psychodiagnostic interview according to the criteria of ICD-10. All patients passed through: MMSE test, Cognitive Failures Questionnaire, Wechsler memory scale, Symbol Coding and Category Fluency test. Level of blood glucose and plasma indicators of lipid spectrum were assessed in the blood samples with «Abbott» kits. To assess the results the NCEP criteria were used.

Results: All 271 subject were divided into 2 groups, group A – with CD and/or MCI (212 subjects) and the group B -without affective disorders (49 subjects). Using the Mann-Whitney test significantly strong connection between high levels of total cholesterol (TC), cholesterol low density lipoprotein (LDL-C), lipoproteins of very low density (VLDL), the GL and MCI in group A were obtained. Optional subjects with sings of PH, MS and MCI had a fairly high level of VLDL and LDL-C in comparison with subjects without MCI.

Conclusions: The meaning of the relationship between metabolic syndrome and mild cognitive impairments in middle-aged people is in increasing in the level of LDL and VLDL that can provoke MCI in middleage subjects with MS.

Keywords: Metabolic syndrome ; mild cognitive impairment; vascular disorders; dementia

EPP0251

Kleine-levin syndrome

R. Mota Freitas^{1*} and M.T. Valadas²

¹Departamento De Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental, Hospital do Espírito Santo de Évora, Évora, Portugal and ²Serviço De Psiquiatria, Unidade Local de Saúde do Baixo Alentejo, Beja, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Kleine-Levin Syndrome (KLS) is an extremely rare disorder of unknown etiology. It affects mainly male adolescents