

sions as psychiatric symptoms. An urgent thyroid profile was made and it was observed the next results: TSH <0.005; T4:4; T3:21. Due to a severe thyroid malfunction, the patient was admitted and treated with antithyroid agent, improving the psychiatric and somatic symptoms.

**Discussion** In this case, a patient diagnosed of hyperthyroidism and generalized anxiety disorder presented very severe psychiatric symptoms, with hallucinations and delusions. These symptoms may be produced by primary psychiatric disorders, but is very important to look for thyroid alterations, because if they are the cause, the acute treatment of thyroid malfunction is the correct management of the patient.

**Conclusions** Hyperthyroidism is very common in general population, being infradiagnosed most of times. In patient with anxiety or other psychiatric symptoms, it is very important to make a thyroid function tests before the diagnosis of a psychiatric disorder. In extreme cases, hyperthyroidism status may lead to severe psychiatric and somatic complications.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1601>

#### EV617

### Insight and aggressive behavior in acute schizophrenic patients

S. Campi<sup>1,\*</sup>, C. Esposito<sup>2</sup>, P. Andreassi<sup>3</sup>, P. Bandinelli<sup>3</sup>, P. Girardi<sup>4</sup>, G. Ducci<sup>5</sup>, C. Cannizzaro<sup>5</sup>, C. Cacciari<sup>2</sup>, G. Spalletta<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rome, Italy

<sup>2</sup> IRCCS Santa Lucia Foundation, Neuroscience, Rome, Italy

<sup>3</sup> SPDC San Filippo Neri ASL RmE, Mental Health Department, Rome, Italy

<sup>4</sup> Sant'Andrea hospital Sapienza University, Mental Health, Rome, Italy

<sup>5</sup> SPDC San Filippo Neri ASL RmE, Mental Health, Rome, Italy

<sup>6</sup> IRCCS Santa Lucia foundation, Neuroscience, Rome, Italy

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Aggressive behavior in wards is associated to poor treatment compliance and low clinical insight. Most studies focused on the clinical and cognitive dimensions of insight, while the relationship between metacognitive dimension and aggressive behaviors was not investigated. Our aim was to understand what relationship occurs between dimensions of insight (metacognitive, cognitive, clinical), and specific aggressive behaviors in acute patients.

**Methods** We recruited 75 acute schizophrenic patients using: AQ; MOAS; IS; PANSS; BCIS.

**Results** A positive correlation between the IS score and the hostility, angry and physical aggression sub-scores of the AQ was highlighted, while no correlation between the score of IS and MOAS total score was found. No correlation between the score of the PANSS G12 item and the AQ scores and MOAS was found, and no correlation between BCIS scores, MOAS and AQ scores was found.

**Conclusions** In our patients, a higher level of metacognitive insight, but not clinical nor cognitive insight, was associated to higher levels of hostility. We suggest that a higher ability to monitor and appraise one's own altered processes of thought and related discomfort, feeling of destabilization and loss of control, could contribute to enhance resentment and suspiciousness. Findings help develop specific therapeutic strategies to enhance metacognitive and self-monitoring abilities, helping patient's understanding of the illness, improving compliance with treatment, and patient's quality of life. Our results support the multidimensional nature of insight in schizophrenia, confirming that clinical, cognitive and metacognitive dimensions are independent though related facets of the phenomenon of insight in schizophrenia.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1602>

#### EV618

### Loxapine for agitation in psychiatric patients who consult in emergency medical services

M.Á. Carrillo\*, M.J. Martínez, P. Botías, I. Imbernón, M. Martínez-Carlón, M. Fueyo, C. Calero, N. Megias, S. Pina, M. Gavilan, M.P. Sanchez, J. Sanchez, P. Chacon  
University Hospital of Murcia Virgen Arrixaca, Psychiatry, Murcia, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The DSM-5 defines psychomotor agitation as excessive motor activity associated with a feeling of inner tension. The activity is usually nonproductive and repetitious and consists of behaviors such as pacing, fidgeting, wringing of the hands, pulling of clothes, and inability to sit still. This kind of behavior occurs in up to 25% of psychiatric patients who consult in emergency medical services.

**Objective** The main objective was to determine the efficacy of loxapine inhalation powder in acute agitation.

**Methods** Ten agitated psychiatric patients scored Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale – Excited Component (PANSS-EC) baseline and ten minutes after the administration of ADASUVE®.

**Results** The efficacy of loxapine 10 mg in the acute treatment of agitation was established in a short-term (10 minutes).

**Conclusions** Loxapine is the first and only orally inhaled medication for the acute treatment of agitation associated with psychiatric disorders, which is a tool easy-to-use in emergency medical services.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1603>

#### EV619

### Change of mood in relation with the seasons

R. de la Mata Hidalgo<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. de la Mata Hidalgo<sup>2</sup>, I. Valriberas Herrera<sup>1</sup>, O.E. Ana<sup>1</sup>, L. Al Chaal Marcos<sup>1</sup>, C. González Soria<sup>1</sup>, L. Sánchez Pernas<sup>1</sup>, C. Exposito Montes<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Instituto de Investigación Biomédica de Salamanca, Psychiatry, Salamanca, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Facultad Medicina Córdoba, Psychiatry, Córdoba, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Emergency situations related to mental disorders represent a significant proportion of all medical emergencies. Over the last years we have been witness to an upturn in the incidence of psychiatry emergency service because to change of mood.

**Objective** To determine the profile of the patient who requires psychiatric attention with changing of mood in our area in different seasons.

**Methodology** This is a prevalence and prospective study in which the dependent variable is taken as change of mood and we also use three more independent variables that are age sex and seasonality. The seasonality (spring period and summer period) will be at the same time the form of divided the population in two groups to compare.

**Results** Out of all the consultations for changing of mood in the emergency service during the first period (113 patients), 34% were men and 66% were women. The age range of 36–50 years was more frequent for women and the age range of 51–65 years was more frequent for men. In the second period (with 162 patients), 137

women (86%) and 25 men (14%). In this case, the most common age range was 36–50 years, both for women and for men.

**Conclusions** The epidemiological and clinical characteristics of patients with changing of mood assessed by the emergency service are described from a naturalistic approach.

Which Chi<sup>2</sup> we will discover if the population who has been taken between woman and man is significant and with the median, we will also determine if the age ranges are enough significant to confirm our hypothesis.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1604>

## EV620

### Atypical psychosis in emergency: A case review

A. Espinosa Benavides<sup>1,\*</sup>, C. Sanahuja Muñoz<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Instituto Psiquiátrico José Germain, Psiquiatría, Leganés, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Hospital Universitario de Fuenlabrada, Psiquiatría, Fuenlabrada, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

The authors describe the presentation of a case of atypical psychosis in the emergency services, and describe the unusual clinical features of manifestation of psychotic disorders.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1605>

## EV621

### Gender difference among psychiatric patient's profile in emergency department

M. Gonçalves\*, J. Teixeira, R. Diana, A. Craveiro

Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Centro de Responsabilidade Integrada em Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Coimbra, Portugal

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Over the past 40 years, services for psychiatric patients have become increasingly deinstitutionalized, shifting away from inpatient facilities. As a result, patients seek other avenues for treatment, including outpatient facilities and community resources. Unfortunately, those resources have also become increasingly constrained by widespread budget cuts, leaving patients with the health care system's last remaining safety net—the emergency department (ED).

Because EDs are seeing increasing numbers of patients, hospital administrators have recognized the importance of improving throughput and the quality of care delivered in EDs.

The aim of this report is to investigate the gender difference among patient's profile in psychiatric emergency room, assessing the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, reasons for attendance and practices.

**Methods** Retrospective and observational study, conducted at Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, during a three month period. Statistical analysis of data with "SPSS 21".

**Results** During the three months period, a total of 2309 patients were admitted in Psychiatric ED, 1485 female and 824 male.

Regarding clinical data, the authors are expecting to find different psychopathology among male and female, as well as psychiatric comorbidities, diagnoses after discharge, treatment conducts, social support and different rates of psychiatric comorbidities.

**Conclusions** Factors such as patient's vulnerability, defined by socio-demographic elements, characteristic as the type and severity of their mental illness, social support, treatment adherence, with significant implications of prognosis, costs and care. The conducted

study enabled us to outline a profile of male and female psychiatric patients in ED.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1606>

## EV624

### "Flakka": An emerging trend or a mass media phenomenon? Presence of alpha-PVP in samples submitted to a drug checking facility

M. Grifell<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, P. Quintana<sup>2,4</sup>, M. Torrens<sup>1,3,5</sup>, A. Palma<sup>1,3</sup>, L. Galindo<sup>1,3,5</sup>, M. Ventura<sup>2,3</sup>, I. Fornís<sup>2</sup>, C. Gil<sup>2</sup>, F. Caudevilla<sup>2</sup>, M. Farré<sup>5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Parc de salut Mar, Institut de neuropsiquiatria i addiccions (INAD), Barcelona, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Associació Benestar i desenvolupament ABD, Energy Control, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>3</sup> Hospital del mar medical research institute IMIM, Grup de recerca en addiccions, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>4</sup> Institut Català de la Salut (ICS), EAP Raval Sud, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>5</sup> Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Bellaterra, Spain

<sup>6</sup> Hospital Germans Tries i Pujol IGTP, Farmacologia clínica, Badalona, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** New psychoactive substances (NPS) are drugs that have recently become available, are not worldwide regulated, and often intend to mimic the effect of controlled drugs.  $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopentiophenone (Alpha-PVP) is a potent stimulant cathinone that is thought to act inhibiting dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake. It has been associated with hallucinations, psychosis and death.

**Objectives** To explore the presence of Alpha-PVP from the samples handled to, and analyzed by energy control.

To determine whether it is a new trend in recreational settings.

**Methods** All samples presented to energy control were analyzed. Samples in which alpha-PVP was detected using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry were selected for study.

A Google trend analysis was also performed to assess the media impact of alpha-PVP.

**Results** From a total of 20,062 samples, 33 contained alpha-PVP (0.16%). The samples containing alpha-PVP were mostly sold as such (40%) despite a significant proportion being sold as MDMA (15%). Google trend analysis showed an abrupt increase of alpha-PVP searches in 2015 reaching 50% of the MDMA-ones.

**Conclusion** Our results suggest presence of Alpha-PVP in the drug market may be increasing, especially as adulterant of other drugs. Severe side effects might be even more serious considering that a significant proportion of users may ignore which substance they are actually using. However, the total amount of alpha-PVP analyzed remains small, and does not support the alarming reports published in media.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1609>

## EV625

### Frequent attendance: A clinical and epidemiological study

S. López-Romeo\*, G. Ledesma-Iparraguirre

Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Background** Frequent attenders (FA) are patients who attend a health care facility repeatedly. The frequency of frequent attendance at emergencies department has been defined as 4 or more