

Methods: Case report: 61-year-old woman, after suffering from COVID-19, develops a hypochondriacal disorder vs. somatic delusional disorder, presenting anxiety-depressive symptoms and digestive somatic complaints, with a loss of 15 kg of weight. She made frequent visits to doctors and multiple complementary tests discarding organicity. She required involuntary hospital admission for 48 days, and pharmacological treatment with Venlafaxine 150 mg, Olanzapine 5mg, Mirtazapine 30mg and Alprazolam 1mg. The patient presented slow evolution during admission, with ups and downs and stagnation, meriting enteral nutrition due to refusal to ingest, given abdominal kinesthetic hallucinations and digestive evaluation (EDS) with a result of antral gastritis and negative *H. pylori*. In subsequent follow-ups after partial remission of symptoms, obsessive personality traits are glimpsed, although with better personal functioning.

Results: The diagnosis at discharge was inconclusive, however the data points to a somatic-type delusional disorder.

Conclusions: The influence of COVID-19 as a triggering factor, social isolation and premorbid personality traits, influence the development of a Somatic Delusional Disorder vs Hypochondriac Disorder, regarding this case.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social isolation; Covid-19; hypochondria; Delusional disorder

EPV0567

Fear of death and the pandemic

A.H.I. Abu Shehab^{1*}, A.V. Gurita², L. Luca³, N. Isabela², M. Terpan⁴ and A. Ciubara⁴

¹"Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatry Hospital of Galati, Psychiatry Department, Galati, Romania; ²"Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatry Hospital of Galati, Psychiatry Department, Galati, Romania;

³University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Grigore T. Popa", Psychology, Iasi, Romania and ⁴"Dunerea de jos" University of Galati, Psychiatry Department, Galati, Romania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Looking at the vast majority of mental disorders in the last year, we noticed that most of them were closely related to this feeling of fear but also to the restrictive measures that appeared with the pandemic. Exposure for a period of more than a year to this mental stress has led to the appearance of a large number of psychiatric patients, especially those who have undergone SARS-CoV-2 infection or who have had close people infected, some of whom have even died.

Objectives: In this paper I will highlight the post traumatic consequences in patients who have gone through the disease.

Methods: To complete this work I used medical articles, studies, and specialized information on the subject.

Results: Patients who have gone through the disease developed sleeping problems, phobias, various anxiety and delusional disorders.

Conclusions: These conditions create the need for a multidisciplinary approach among this particular category of patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pandemic; Covid-19; fear

Cultural Psychiatry

EPV0569

Revision and Validation of the Hwa-Byung Scale

J. Kim^{1*}, S.-A. Park¹, S. Lee¹, Y. Kwan^{1,2} and S.-W. Choi¹

¹Duksung Women's University, Clinical Psychology Lab, Dobong-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea and ²Yonsei University Wonju College of Medicine, Psychiatry, Wonju, Korea, Republic of

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Hwa-Byung is a cultural-related mental syndrome that reflects the cultural characteristics of Korean in DSM-IV. This syndrome is caused by anger or resentment towards unreasonable social violence and trauma.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to revise and validate the 'Hwa-Byung scale', which can be used to diagnose Hwa-Byung and evaluate the severity of its symptoms.

Methods: To begin with, the factors of the Hwa-Byung scale were set based on the previous studies. Additionally, the respective subfactors were generated by the semi-structured interviews with these patients. Based on these factors and previous studies, a 142-item pool was developed and verified by six Oriental Neuropsychiatrists. A pilot study was conducted on 50 patients with Hwa-Byung and the main study for the validation was conducted on 200 Hwa-Byung patients. Item analysis, internal consistency, and exploratory/confirmatory factor analysis were performed. Lastly, this study analyzed the ROC curve to present the diagnostic cut-off score of the scale.

Results: As a result of analyzing the content validity of the item pool, we constructed a preliminary scale. We excluded the inadequate questions from the pilot study results. In the main study, The Hwa-Byung scale showed high internal consistency and its items were suitable for the factor structure. Finally, we suggest an optimal cut-off score of the symptoms sub-scale for screening Hwa-Byung.

Conclusions: Overall, the results of this study indicated the reliability and validity of the Hwa-Byung Scale. Based on these results, we discussed several values and limitations of this study and provided suggestions for further research.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Hwa-Byung; scale revision; Anger; cultural-related syndrome

EPV0571

Mental Health Refugees - Difficulties from the country of origin to the receiving country – A review

D. Vila-Chã*, B. Leal, I. Pinto, R. Mateiro, M. Avelino and J. Salgado

Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Psiquiatria, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The most recent global refugee figures are staggering, with over 82.4 million people forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations. However, little is known about their long-term mental health.

Objectives: This review aimed to assess prevalence of mental disorders and to identify the main factors associated with the development of mental disorders among refugees.