

Methods: A total of 103 patients with a diagnosis of Schizophrenia (according to ICD-10) participated in the study. The socio-demographic characteristics were recorded and the following psychometric tools were used: NEO- Five Factor Inventory, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC25), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Global Assessment of Functioning scale (GAF). All instruments were adapted to greek population. All statistical analysis was performed using SPSS v.25.

Results: The median length of hospital stay was 40,7 days. The number of previous admissions ($p=0,010$), the type of admission (compulsory or voluntary) ($p=0,017$), the physical restraint ($p=0,043$), the duration of restraint ($p=0,002$) as well as the existence of social support networks and in particular social support from friends ($p=0,018$), seem to affect the duration of hospitalization.

Conclusions: The present study underlines the signification of the psychosocial factors that could contribute to the prediction of longer hospitals stays, the planning of appropriate interventions and as a result the reduction of hospital costs.

Keywords: Duration of hospitalization; psychosis; schizophrénia

EPP1229

The correlation between first words appearance and productive speech in adolescents with schizophrenia

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Introduction: Shown that there is connection between early development and the current speech parameters in adolescents with schizophrenia. With a more pronounced lag in speech, there was a decrease in the actualization of speech semantic links.

Objectives: Present work aims for a more detailed analysis of the correlations between early speech development and the actual level of development of speech activity in adolescents with schizophrenia.

Methods: Sample

Age	12,2 - 18,2 (SD=1,35)
males	17
females	13
DS	F20.xx, F21.xx, F25.xx, F06.xx, F32.xx, F33.xx, F50.xx.

Analysis of medical records (medical history) "Syllabic Test". Parameters: Standard Ratio (SR, SR₂, SR₃); Response Time (RT, RT₂, RT₃). The correlation between the indicators measured by the Spearman correlation coefficient (r_s).

Results: There was no statistically significant correlation between the First Words (FW) and SR: $r_s = -0,031$, $p > 0,05$. FW and SR₂ ($r_s = -0,004$, $p > 0,05$), FW and SR₃ ($r_s = 0,107$, $p > 0,05$). In addition, statistically significant correlation did not revealed

between FW and RT: FW and RT ($r_s = 0,067$, $p > 0,05$), FW and RT₂ ($r_s = 0,041$, $p > 0,05$), FW and RT₃ ($r_s = 0,066$, $p > 0,05$).

Conclusions: The results obtained on the Syllabic test in adolescent sample correspond to the previously identified indicators in adult patients with schizophrenia. RT tends to increase with an increase in the FW age. The limitations of present study: the lack of objectivity in medical history data (mainly parents interview), small sample size and large heterogeneity of DS of patients.

Keywords: speech; schizophrénia; early development; adolescents

EPP1230

Clozapine-induced parotitis: A case study

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Introduction: Clozapine is the drug of choice for patients with an unsatisfactory response to classic antipsychotic treatment. Little is known about the involvement of clozapine in the development of parotid disease.

Objectives: Identify the clinical characteristics of Clozapine-induced parotitis through a case and literature review.

Methods: We report the case of a patient with a refractory schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type and who developed recurrent parotitis while taking clozapine. We conducted a literature review based on a PubMed search of articles published on this subject with the following keywords: 'parotitis clozapine'.

Results: Miss W., 34 years old, suffers from a severe schizoaffective disorder that has been diagnosed for several years. She has received various psychotropic medications. She suffered from frequent relapses that required recurrent hospital admissions. One year ago, a diagnosis of treatment-resistant schizoaffective disorder was made. The decision to introduce clozapine, associated with mood stabilizer treatment, was made on the basis of her treatment refractory symptoms. She experienced considerable sialorrhea after beginning clozapine treatment. Miss W. developed bilateral recurrent swelling over both temporal-mandibular areas after 6 months of treatment. It often appears after eating and lasts from 4 to 6 hours. There was no change in white blood cell count and she was afebrile. An otolaryngologist was consulted and a diagnosis of clozapine-induced parotitis was suggested. A spasmolytic and an anticholinergic treatment were prescribed and clozapine was continued.

Conclusions: This iatrogenic effect of clozapine must be recognized by clinicians in order to be better prevented.

Keywords: clozapine; induced; parotitis; swelling

EPP1231

Follie a deux: Psychopathology in a pandemic

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Introduction: Follie a deux is a rare syndrome characterized by the transference of delusions from a primary subject to a secondary one. This rare condition, and frequently forgotten in psychiatry practice, is more frequent in feedlots, particularly in situations alike we face nowadays because of the pandemic.

Objectives: To describe a clinical case and to discuss and highlight some clinical aspects of this entity.

Methods: Present a clinical case report and respective non systematic literature review

Results: This clinical vignette describes a case of shared delusion between a mother and a son. The son suffers from an intellectual disability and shared with his mother a persecutory and prejudice delusion. Both live in the same house and because of the pandemic they spend all the time together. This situation was probably the main factor influencing the course of the symptoms.

Conclusions: It is highlighted the importance of a social isolation and close contact between the pair mother/son, more important in context of a global pandemic, viewed as an obstacle to promote the separation of both.

Keywords: psychosis; psychopathology; follie a deux; pandemics

EPP1232

Matricide in psychotic patients: About 3 case reports

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Introduction: Matricide is the murder of the mother and it is one the rarest reported homicides with rates varying between 1% and 4% of all murders. In our country, few studies have focused on this issue.

Objectives: To precise circumstances of matricide in psychotic patients and the offender and victim's profiles.

Methods: We report three clinical cases who were hospitalized in the department of Psychiatry "A" at the Hedi Chaker university hospital in Sfax, Tunisia, because of non-judicial proceedings for dementia during the year of 2019.

Results: Among 3 cases, two patients were male and they were aged respectively 26 and 48 years old. The third was female. All of them had very low educational and income levels and they lived with the victim. In 2 cases, the victim-offender relationship was conflictive and there was already exhibited violent behavior towards victim. Two patients had a psychiatric follow-up and many hospitalizations. The diagnoses were schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. However, it was a poor compliance and an interruption of treatment. In the third case, the medicolegal procedure was inaugural. His diagnosis was schizophrenia. All the victims were illiterate and unemployed. Their middle age was 64 years. In all cases, the crime was not premeditated, motivated by persecution delusions including the mother. It was committed in the family house while using a blunt object. The post homicide reaction was marked by coldness.

Conclusions: Matricide has always been considered one of the most abhorrent crimes. Regular evaluation of psychotic patients' dangerousness signals is needed to reduce the acting out.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP1233

First vs. multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes: Is inpatient treatment any different?

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Introduction: Recent studies reported very high cumulative risk for a patient who had cannabis-induced psychosis to be diagnosed with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder.

Objectives: We aim to compare sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, treatment and discharge plan in cannabis-induced first psychosis episode (CI-FEP) vs. multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes (CI-MEP) inpatients.

Methods: Retrospective observational study of inpatient episodes with a discharge diagnosis of cannabis-induced psychosis between January 1st, 2018 and December 31st, 2019 in the Psychiatry Service of CHUSJ. Descriptive analysis of the results was performed using the SPSS software, version 26.0.

Results: Our sample included 61 inpatients, 19 (31.1%) with CI-FEP and 42 (68.9%) with CI-MEP. CI-MEP group had a median of 1±0,234 previous hospital admissions. CI-MEP group has 10,0 higher odds of being discharged in outpatient compulsory treatment (CI 95% 1,21-82,50, p=0,013) and 6.0 odds of being treated with long-acting injectable antipsychotics (LAIAP) (CI 95% 1,79-20,31, p=0,002) when compared to CI-FEP group. Having multiple cannabis-induced psychotic episodes was associated with future admissions to psychiatry unit (OR 4,85 (95% CI 1,23-19,15, p=0,018). We found no statistically significant differences regarding the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, use habits and discharge plan between the two groups.

Conclusions: Patients with multiple psychotic episodes due to cannabis use are more likely to have a LAIAP prescription, be discharged in compulsory outpatient regimen and be readmitted in to psychiatric inpatient unit. Considering the prevalence of CI-MEP and the risk of chronicity, we need integrative treatment programs to address the specificities of these patients.

Keywords: Cannabis; Cannabis psychosis; schizofrénia; FEP

EPP1234

Ekbom syndrome - a case report

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Introduction: Delusional parasitosis/infestation or Ekbom syndrome is an uncommon psychotic disorder characterized by a false belief that there is a parasitic infestation of the skin - the delusion that insects are crawling underneath the skin.

Objectives: This work aims to summarize and evaluate the currently available evidence regarding Delusional parasitosis, and for