

Conclusions: The presence of type D personality has a supplementary negative impact on type 2 diabetic patients' affectivity and emotions. On the one hand, the more frequent microangiopathic complications in type D personality diabetic patients confirm that diabetes, at least in part, is an endovascular disease. On the other hand, some factors such as pro-inflammatory biomarkers may be more expressed in type 2 diabetic patients with concomitantly type D personality than those without this type of personality, leading to premature microangiopathic complications.

Keywords: type D personality; depression; anxiety; diabetes mellitus

EPP0246

Peculiarities of the psychological state of patients with chronic non-infectious liver diseases

I. Koval, O. Khaustova* and K. Skurat

Medical Psychology, Psychosomatic Medicine & Psychotherapy, Bogomolets National Medical University, Kyiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.662

Introduction: The prevalence of chronic liver diseases (CLD) is over 30 million people worldwide, they are associated with significant health care costs, loss of productivity of patients, and has a significant impact on the quality of life associated with health.

Objectives: The research objective was to determine current views on the psychological state of patients with CLD.

Methods: A qualitative and quantitative analysis of the content of scientific Ukrainian and English literature published from 2014 to 2020, which sets out different views on the psychological state of patients with chronic liver diseases using the PubMed and Google Scholar databases. Only concept analysis, meta-analysis, and systematic reviews published in English, presented in the scientific literature were included.

Results: The information on the peculiarities of the psychological state of patients with CLD was generalized. Based on the research, we can conclude that this group of patients is characterized by low mood, chronic fatigue, low level of social adaptation, increased anxiety, and reduced efficiency.

Conclusions: Studies by different scientists from different countries agree that patients with chronic liver disease are characterized by the above symptoms. Some emphasize psychoneurophysiology and associate these symptoms with chronic inflammation, which occurs as liver damage progresses. Other researchers suggest that it is due to the quality of life of these patients and the severity of the disease. However, the scientific community has yet to find out what exactly caused this.

Keywords: chronic non-infectious liver disease; Depression; Anxiety; social maladaptation

EPP0247

Epistemic injustice in a case of cyclic vomiting syndrome. A case report.

A. Cerame Del Campo*, P. Coucheiro Limeres and A. Franco Soler
Centro De Salud Mental, Instituto Psiquiátrico José Germain, Leganes, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.663

Introduction: We present the case of a 19-year-old female patient treated in our hospital due to an outburst of persistent vomiting. The patient had a diagnosis of Cyclic Vomiting Syndrome (CVS), a year before the diagnosis the patient had been labeled as a somatizer and admitted into the department of psychiatry. Given her psychiatric record and the fact that CVS is a rare diagnosis we were consulted on arrival.

Objectives: CVS is an infrequent disorder of unknown etiology which shares similarities with migraine headaches. It is characterized by episodes of vomiting followed by periods of remission without active symptomatology with no organic pathology to account for the symptoms. Epistemic injustice (EI) is defined by Miranda Fricker as "a damage done to someone in their capacity as a knower". She defined two forms of EI: testimonial and hermeneutical injustice.

Methods: A case report is presented alongside a review of the relevant literature regarding CVS and epistemic injustice.

Results: On arrival at the emergency department she tried explaining her condition, but her testimony was disregarded on the basis of her psychiatric record. It was only after the on-call psychiatrist explained the condition when she received the appropriate abortive treatment, after which she was admitted to the internal medicine department where she was followed by the liaison psychiatrist.

Conclusions: CVS is a disabling disease still unknown to most clinicians in spite of the increasing quality evidence about its identification and treatment. The case highlight how cases of newly identified disease can suffer from testimonial and hermeneutical injustice.

Keywords: cyclic vomiting syndrome; epistemic injustice; testimonial injustice; hermeneutical injustice

EPP0248

Functional neurological disorders in childhood and adolescence: Epidemiology and phenomenology of an emerging diagnostic and clinical challenge.

V. Baglioni^{1*}, S. Cesario², F. Gigliotti², S. Galosi², C. Di Maggio², M. Ferrara², V. Leuzzi² and F. Di Santo²

¹Department Of Human Neuroscience, Section Of Child And Adolescent Neuropsychiatry, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy and ²Department Of Human Neuroscience, Section Of Child And Adolescent Neuropsychiatry, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.664

Introduction: Literature on childhood Functional Neurological Disorders (FNDs) is sparse. Clinical presentations are vaguely characterized and often misdiagnosed in younger ages. Their main neurological features enrol: Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (PNES), Functional movement disorders (FMDs), sensory alterations, cephalgia and feeding problems.

Objectives: The study was aimed to better characterize the childhood population of FND, because of they represent an emerging challenge for clinicians, giving its higher presentation in the younger age and the difficulties of an early and differential diagnosis as well as an effective management.

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 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.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.665

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.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.666

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.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.667

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