

non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors are one of the two classes of antiviral drugs most frequently associated with neuropsychiatric complications.

Conclusions The occurrence of new-onset conditions related to ART makes it difficult to determine the association between psychiatric disorders and ART adverse effects, and given the fact that patients commit to lifelong therapy, as well as, they can diminish quality of life; it makes these assessment important in treating these conditions.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1230>

EV0901

Sex differences in psychiatric inpatients: Demographics, psychiatric diagnoses and medical co-morbidities

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Objectives There are few published studies on the relationship between gender and psychiatric disorders. We assessed sex differences in a sample of first-admission psychiatric inpatients to identify possible risk factors and targets for sex-tailored treatment interventions.

Methods A retrospective study of admissions to the psychiatry department, Coimbra hospital University Centre, Portugal, in 2015 was accomplished ($n=924$). The two groups were compared for demographic features, psychiatric diagnoses and medical co-morbidities.

Results Male patients were significantly younger (age average = 47.7 vs. 53.3). Differences in employment, educational, and marital statuses were found between male and female psychiatric patients. Having a degree was a protective factor for males, whereas it was a risk factor for females. Being divorced and single were both risk factors for medical co-morbidity in females. A higher proportion of men among patients hospitalized for schizophrenia (14.9 vs. 5.5%) or substance use disorder (10.3 vs. 2.1%) and a higher proportion of women among those admitted for affective disorders (43.3 vs. 25.9%), including bipolar disorder (13.4 vs. 9.0%), were found. No significant differences in duration of hospitalization between the two groups (22.8 in male vs. 22.2 days in female)

Conclusions The differences between the two groups of inpatients were very pronounced. A better understanding of these differences may help to establish more effective treatment strategies.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1231>

EV0902

Who are the Europeans admitted to psychiatric hospital in Tunisia?

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Introduction A large number of foreign travellers and expatriates visits or lives in Tunisia.

Objectives To explore socio-demographic, clinical and therapeutic characteristics of European patients admitted to psychiatric care in Tunisia.

Methods This is a retrospective, descriptive study on all European patients admitted to Razi psychiatric university hospital, which is

situated at the outskirts of the capital Tunis, between 2000 and 2015.

Results A total of 44 Europeans was admitted. Most frequent nationalities were: French and Germans (19 and 16 patients). The stay in Tunisia was mainly due to pathologic travel (17 subjects) and tourism (13 subjects). In total, 25 patients travelled without being accompanied. Average age was 51.3 years with extremes from 16 to 78 years. A history of psychiatric disorder was found in 15 patients, of whom almost all had stopped treatment. A majority (19 patients) was diagnosed with bipolar I disorder, and 8 patients suffered from schizophrenia. Average duration of hospitalization was 19 days. A total of, 22 patients were repatriated for medical reasons. Major difficulties during hospitalization were the language barrier, difficulties to contact family members or former treating psychiatrists for further information on the patient and his medical history, and the lack of insurance covering repatriation for medical reasons.

Conclusion Psycho-education and early action on the precipitating factors could help to prevent psychiatric illness or relapse in these patients. Furthermore, attention of public authorities should be drawn to incomplete insurance coverage in many psychiatric patients.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1232>

EV0903

New psychiatric service – fresh nurses experiences

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The year 2015 started a new assistance in the cycle of mental health care ending the gap that existed in the district of Beja in the last twenty years, in this area. The aim of this presentation is to give the data of nursing activity in the first six months inpatient psychiatric service. The population studied was 98 inpatients, 53% male and 47% females aged between 16 and 87-years-old, diagnosed with depression, schizophrenia, personality disorders, bipolar disorders, dementias and others. Descriptive statistic of collected data. We rated the gender, marital status, aged and main disorders as well as the nursing therapeutic activities performed with the patients. Six different kinds of activities were done. The total of interventions were 148: relaxation, ludic activities, physical activity, art therapy, health education and music therapy. Nursing intervention in the treatment of people with mental disorders improves the compliance to the treatment (adherence, self-care, useful occupation, stress career and insight of the illness) during the hospitalization time, aiming to avoid the worsening situation and the social isolation of the patient, and promote the recovery and quality of life. These objectives begin on hospital stay during the acute crisis. We are aware of the fact that this is just the beginning of this approach and for more and better results we have to have a bigger sample and a longer time of intervention as well as better methodology, namely the use of scales to measure some parameters that can provide more consistent and objective findings.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1233>

EV0904

Psychosis and/or Lyme disease: There is more than meets the eye

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Introduction Lyme disease (LD) caused by the spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Bb) results from human contact with rural environments and is transmitted by infected ticks (*Ixodes* spp.)

Objectives/aims To report a case with LD and to highlight the importance of differential diagnosis in a first psychotic episode.

Methods Case report and systematic review of the literature.

Results We report a case of a 19-year-old man that was admitted because of strange behaviour with alienation, perplexity and persecutory delusions. He had one previous admission to an inpatient unit two years prior and was diagnosed with psychosis not otherwise specified. After being admitted to the psychiatric ward a medical work up was completed. The patient had had a long stay in a rural environment; so anti-body specific to Bb was ordered and came positive. LD was diagnosed based on cerebral magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings and the presence of Bb in the cerebrospinal fluid. During treatment with anti-psychotic and antibiotic there was a noticeable clinical amelioration correlated with improvement of MRI's perfusion patterns.

Conclusions LD is relatively rare, but physicians need to be aware of typical neuropsychiatric symptoms, given that they may occur months to years after the initial infection. Prompt diagnosis and effective treatment are crucial to avoid the possibly irreversible mental illness. In the evaluation of a first psychotic episode LD should be considered and excluded, principally if there's an epidemiological context and no psychiatric family history. MRI may be another useful asset in the diagnostic evaluation of this condition.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1234>

EV0905

The relevance of Paraphrenia: Case report

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Introduction Paraphrenia is a chronic psychotic disorder with a better-preserved affect and minimal disturbances of emotion and volition and a much less cognitive deterioration and personality changes.

Objectives/aims To report a case with probable Paraphrenia and to highlight the importance of the differential diagnosis in a first psychotic episode.

Methods Case report and systematic review of the literature.

Results We report a case of a 41-year-old man without a past psychiatry history that was led to the psychiatry emergency department (PED), by officers, because of strange behaviour and aggressiveness towards his family. In the PED the patient said that his real father was his father-in-law and that his ex-wife was his sister. His mental exam revealed disinhibition, disorganized speech with slightly mood elation, persecutory, mystic

and influential delusions with various delusional interpretations. After being admitted to the psychiatric ward, in compulsory care, he began treatment and a medical work up was completed. According to the family the patient had begun this strange behaviour four years prior. During the hospitalization it became clear that the patient was experiencing imaginative-confabulatory multi-thematic delusions, sometimes interviewer guided, without showing cognitive deterioration and retaining his personality.

Conclusions The diagnosis of atypical psychosis or psychosis not otherwise specified is not satisfactory since it agglutinates different conditions together. Paraphrenia is a well-established concept and should be used in order to define a group of psychotic patients who exhibited characteristic symptoms of schizophrenia, minus personality impairment and slower cognitive decline.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1235>

EV0906

A systematic report review of Ganser syndrome: 118 years of case studies

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Introduction Ganser syndrome was first described by a German psychiatrist Ganser in 1898, in a patient who showed a peculiar twilight state. Ganser syndrome is defined as the presence of approximate answers, somatic conversion symptoms, clouding of consciousness, and pseudo-hallucinations. The etiology of this disease remains a subject of debate. While the DSM-IV-TR classifies Ganser syndrome under the heading of dissociative disorder, it is not listed as a diagnosis in the DSM-V.

Objectives and aims The purpose of this paper is to review available literature on Ganser syndrome, published in Dutch, English, German, and French for examining the etiological debate, in order to gain insight into the etiology of this disorder.

Methods The study design was a retrospective case series of all published cases since 1898. For this purpose we used the electronic databases PubMed and Embase.

Results Over a period of 118 years, we found 79 papers, describing 117 case reports on Ganser syndrome. It generally occurs in patients who are exposed to somatic disorders or to psychological stress, however, often in absence of a psychiatric disorder.

Conclusions Ganser syndrome remains a controversial disorder in terms of its etiology. Ganser syndrome has been associated with organic disorders, as well as with stressful and intolerable life events. Based on this report, it is noteworthy that this syndrome predominantly occurs in the absence of co-morbid psychiatric disorders and is often associated with stress factors and underlying somatic diseases.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1236>