

Objectives: My therapy could allow us to cross Covid-19 infection by minimizing both immediate and chronic lung damage and would avoid many deaths and neuro/psychiatric problems from cerebral hypoxia.

Methods: In the case of a Covid-19 lung infection, the virus infects type II alveolar cells which consequently reduce the production of pulmonary surfactant. The surfactant has the function of reducing the surface tension of the alveoli. The less pulmonary surfactant there is, the more the alveoli tend to collapse due to the increased surface tension of their surface. Consequently, the lung would tend to collapse, that is, to reduce its volume, but collapse is prevented by the muscular movement of inspiration, which instead increases its volume. This means that a “low-pressure area” is created in the interstitial space which attracts liquid and substances which are often inflammatory and which organize over time, giving rise to interstitial pneumonia.

Results: I propose to administer the pulmonary surfactant to the patient Covid-19 in the presence of dyspnea and certainly during assisted ventilation. This technique is routinely used in preterm infants suffering from lack of pulmonary surfactant production due to the immaturity of type II alveolar cells, pending that once matured these cells produce it autonomously.

Conclusions: Similarly, the administration of surfactant during Covid-19 lung infection would allow the correct amount of surfactant to be maintained during the acute phase of the infection and would give time for type II alveolar cells to heal and independently resume surfactant production.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Surfactant; Cerebral Hypoxia; COVID-19; Type II Alveolar Cells

EPV0297

Encephalopathy caused by disulfiram

R. Sant'Angelo¹ and I. Piretti^{2*}

¹Mental Health Department, AUSL ROMAGNA, Cesena, Italy and

²Psychologist, Hr Specialist, Independent Researcher, Cesena, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Disulfiram is an alcohol detox drug that has been approved by the FDA for over 50 years. Among the various side effects that can cause there is encephalopathy. Its incidence is currently unknown, according to some authors it is estimated between 1 and 20%.

Objectives: In this article we report the case of a 48-year-old woman diagnosed with borderline personality disorder and alcohol use disorder, presenting with encephalopathy.

Methods: We discuss about our diagnostic and therapeutic approach.

Results: Fortunately, the rapid identification of this rare condition led to a favorable outcome in our patient.

Conclusions: Early detection of any acute change in mental state, especially in early stage of therapy, is important. Cessation of disulfiram is recommended in case of suspicion about disulfiram encephalopathy. This case underscores the importance of awareness of this serious complication during disulfiram treatment. If suspected early, appropriate diagnosis and treatment can prevent rapid progression.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Encephalopathy; disulfiram

EPV0298

Emergency psychiatry services in pandemia: Is it different than before?

İ.G. Yılmaz Karaman* and L.D. Tarlacık

Psychiatry Department, Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Faculty of Medicine, Eskişehir, Turkey

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: After World Health Organization declared that COVID-19 disease became a pandemic; like most, people in Turkey were affected by the emotionally challenging atmosphere. Previous outbreaks negatively effected mental health, increased suicide attempts and completed suicides.

Objectives: Our study aimed to investigate psychiatry consultations from emergency service in a university hospital, to determine differences in pandemia.

Methods: We conducted a monocenter retrospective study by examining the patients who applied to emergency service and consulted to psychiatry department in three periods: between 11 March- 11 July, in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Patient's sociodemographic and clinical variables were assessed.

Results:

Variable	1. Period 11 March - 11 July 2018 n=166	2. Period 11 March - 11 July 2019 n=181	3. Period 11 March - 11 July 2020 n=128	Statistical values
Age (mean, standard deviation)	38.92 ± 14.51	39.69 ± 15.94	41.96 ± 17.30	F=1.393 p=0.249
Sex				
Female (n,%)	92, %55.4	99, %54.7	65, %50.8	
Male (n,%)	74, %44.6	82, %45.3	63, %49.2	χ²=0.702 p=0.704
Marital status				
Single (n,%)	89, %50	103, %56.9	65, %50.8	
Married (n,%)	64, %38.6	71, %39.3	56, %43.8	χ²=9.187 p=0.057
Unspecified (n,%)	19, %11.4	7, %3.9	7, %5.5	
Diagnose				
Depressive disorders (n,%)	24, %14.5	39, %21.5	9, %7	
Anxiety disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder, dissociative conversion disorders (n,%)	19, %11.4	19, %10.5	20, %15.6	
Bipolar disorder (n,%)	29, %17.5	30, %16.6	25, %19.5	χ²=23.285 p=0.026
Psychotic disorders (n,%)	35, %21.1	33, %18.2	16, %12.5	
Alcohol and substance use disorders (n,%)	17, %10.2	10, %5.5	9, %7	
Behaviour disorders (n,%)	25, %15.1	30, %16.6	32, %25	
Other (n,%)	17, %10.2	20, %11	17, %13.3	
Cause of admission				
Thought of suicide (n,%)	15, %9	24, %13.3	20, %15.6	χ²=11.852 p=0.018
Suicide attempt (n,%)	32, %19.3	47, %26	41, %32.0	
Other (n,%)	119, %71.7	110, %60.8	67, %52.3	
Course of disease				
Exacerbation (n,%)	114, %68.7	136, %75.1	87, %68.0	χ²=2.509 p=0.285
First presentation (n,%)	52, %31.3	45, %24.9	41, %32.0	
Outcome				
Outpatient treatment (n,%)	119, %71.7	123, %68	82, %64.1	χ²=7.693 p=0.103
Non-psychiatry service inpatient treatment (n,%)	8, %4.8	16, %8.8	18, %14.1	
Psychiatry service inpatient treatment (n,%)	39, %23.5	42, %23.2	28, %21.9	

Variable	1. Period 11 March - 11 July 2018	2. Period 11 March - 11 July 2019	3. Period 11 March - 11 July 2020	Statistical value
Recommended hospitalization in psychiatry service (n,%)	60, %36.1	69, %38.1	39, %30.5	χ²=1.988 p=0.370
Refusal of hospitalization recommendation (n,%)	11, %18	20, %29.0	2, %5.1	χ²=161 p=0.020

There were no difference in distributions of applicants' following variables between periods; age, sex, marital status, experiencing a first attack or an exacerbation, or outcome treatment. Among applicants with suicide attempts, there were no difference between periods in terms of the presence of recurrent suicide attempt ($\chi^2 = 0.297$ $p = 0.862$). While emergency admissions with behavioral disorders increased, admissions with depressive symptoms decreased. Admissions with suicide attempts were statistically significantly higher in 2020 (Table 1). Recommendation of psychiatric inpatient treatment did not change between periods, while refusal of hospitalization recommendation decreased (Table 2).

Conclusions: In our sample, emergency psychiatry admissions with behaviour disorders and suicide attempts increased in pandemic period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; emergency psychiatry; Pandemia; COVID-19

EPV0299

Influence of precipitation on psychiatric emergency care visits

D. Hernández-Calle* and M.F. Bravo-Ortiz

Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Psychiatric emergency care visits have been associated to several climate variables. However, the influence of precipitation has been understudied

Objectives: To study the association between precipitation and number of emergency care psychiatric visits.

Methods: Daily urgency visits were extracted from electronic medical records of Hospital Universitario La Paz from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. Precipitation data (measured as accumulated litres per square meter) was obtained from a local climate station. Spearman correlation was estimated.

Results: The Spearman correlation coefficient was -0.02 ($p = 0.80$).

Conclusions: Precipitation was not associated to number of emergency visits.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Emergency Care; Suicide

EPV0300

Climate factors associated with help seeking of patient suffering from suicidal stress: The case of rainy days

D. Hernández-Calle* and M.F. Bravo-Ortiz

Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicidal phenomena help seeking depends on a broad array of factors, which include climatic variables. Our aim was to analyse the effect of precipitation with help seeking in patients suffering from suicidal behaviour

Objectives: Our aim was to analyse the effect of precipitation with help seeking in patients suffering from suicidal behaviour

Methods: Daily urgency visits from suicidal phenomena (including suicide attempt and ideation) were extracted from electronic medical records of Hospital Universitario La Paz from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. Precipitation data (measured as accumulated litres per square meter) was obtained from a local climate station. Spearman correlation was estimated

Results: The Spearman correlation coefficient was 0.04 ($p = 0.48$)

Conclusions: Precipitation did not influence help seeking for patients affected by suicidal phenomena

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; Emergency Care

EPV0301

Seasonal patterns in psychiatric emergency care visits

D. Hernández-Calle* and M.F. Bravo-Ortiz

Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Psychiatric emergency visits have with associated with seasonal pattern that reflect psychosocial factors. Its knowledge could proving valuable insight about help seeking behaviour of patients suffering with mental illness.

Objectives: Our aim was to analyse weekly and monthly seasonality

Methods: Daily urgency visits were extracted from electronic medical records of Hospital Universitario La Paz from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. A poisson multivariate model was performed with day of the week and month as covariates. Predictive margins were estimated

Results: Psychiatric emergency visits were less frequent in Saturday and Sunday (5.5 visits per day) than weekdays (7.5 visits per day). Not differences were observed among months.

Conclusions: A weekly season pattern was observed with less psychiatric emergency visits during weekends.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keyword: Emergency Care

EPV0302

Weekly and monthly patterns in suicide-related emergency care visits

D. Hernández-Calle* and M.F. Bravo-Ortiz

Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicidal seeking help seeking behaviour has with associated with seasonal pattern that reflect an array of psychosocial factors. Its understanding is paramount for improving psychiatric emergency care.

Objectives: Our aim was to analyse weekly and monthly seasonality on emergency department visits due to autolytic phenomena

Methods: Daily urgency visits from suicidal phenomena (including suicide attempt and ideation) were extracted from electronic medical records of Hospital Universitario La Paz from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. A poisson multivariate model was performed with day of the week and month as covariates. Predictive margins were estimated

Results: Psychiatric emergency visits due to suicidal phenomena were less frequent in Saturday and Sunday (1.8 visits per day) than weekdays (2.5 visits per day). Peaks were observed in February and September, being April and May the months with fewer visits

Conclusions: A weekly season pattern was observed with less psychiatric emergency visits due to suicidal phenomena during