

**Conclusions:** TRS patients show severe cognitive impairment, however it does not impact language and memory. TRS shows more symptom severity except delusion, hallucinatory behaviour, blunted affect, and tension as compared to NTRS.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1320

### On the Pathophysiology of Pathological Lying: A Case Report and Literature Review

J. F. Silva<sup>1\*</sup>, B. P. Brás<sup>1</sup>, C. Machado<sup>1</sup>, A. S. Pinto<sup>1</sup> and A. Lopes<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Unidade Local de Saúde de Santo António, Porto, Portugal

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Pathological lying, traditionally known as pseudologia fantastica or mythomania, is characterized by persistent or compulsive lying that often involves elaborate and fantastical narratives. Although the psychiatric community has yet to reach a consensus about its classification as a symptom or as a distinct diagnostic entity, emerging research about its pathophysiology highlights the involvement of complex interactions between neurobiological, psychological, and social factors.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to explore, through a clinical case of an inpatient in whom pathological lying was identified, the possible causes and underlying mechanisms of this condition.

**Methods:** A case report presentation followed by a non-systematic review of the literature available at PubMed, ScienceDirect and ResearchGate databases, using the MeSH terms “pathological lying” OR “pseudologia fantastica” OR “mythomania”. From a total of 226 abstracts initially screened, we included 51 articles in the final review.

**Results:** We report the case of a 33-year-old man with a diagnosis of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2C and comorbid depressive disorder, who was admitted to the emergency department for suicidal ideation. Collateral information from family members was crucial to identify pathological lying, in this case associated with the lack of social relationships, low self-esteem, a desire for autonomy, and poor emotional and behavioral regulation. Although standard blood workup yielded unremarkable findings, imaging studies showed an old lacunar infarction localized to the right hemithalamus. While hospitalized he presented rapid clinical improvement, being discharged with outpatient follow-up. The existing body of evidence on pathological lying fails to capture specific causal factors for this phenomenon. Research into its neurobiological basis examined abnormalities in brain areas responsible for executive functioning, impulse control, and behavioral and emotional responses, such as the prefrontal cortex, the limbic and paralimbic systems, and the right hemithalamus. From a psychological perspective, the pathological liar doesn't have an external motive for lying; instead, the lie seems to be the purpose in itself, being unconsciously produced to fulfill the need for power and autonomy, to elevate one's self-esteem, or to repress reality. In addition, certain environmental factors, including childhood trauma, neglect, or abuse, also seem to play a significant role in shaping this type of behavior.

**Conclusions:** The current research on the pathophysiology of pathological lying is still limited and vague, depicting a multifactorial entity that would benefit from a multidisciplinary approach integrating Psychiatry, Neurology, and Behavioral Sciences. The

development of a more comprehensive conceptual model may help practitioners implement formal assessment and management strategies for people suffering from this condition.

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## EPV1321

### Eco-anxiety and Psychosocial Problems: A Systematic Review

M. T. SİNAN<sup>1\*</sup>, C. H. AYHAN<sup>1</sup>, M. C. AKTAŞ<sup>1</sup>, S. AKTAŞ<sup>2</sup> and K. ASLAN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mental Health And Pschiatric Nursig and <sup>2</sup>Departman of Psychiatric, Van Yuzuncu Yil University, VAN, Türkiye

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Eco-anxiety, a term that encapsulates the anxiety and distress associated with climate change and environmental degradation, has emerged as a significant psychosocial issue affecting individuals across various demographics. This phenomenon is particularly pronounced among younger generations, who often experience heightened awareness of climate-related threats and their potential impacts on future well-being. The interplay between eco-anxiety and psychosocial problems is complex, involving emotional, cognitive, and social dimensions that can significantly influence mental health outcomes. Research indicates that eco-anxiety is characterized by a future-oriented worry about the potential impacts of climate change, distinguishing it from other eco-emotions such as eco-grief and eco-despair. While many individuals experience eco-anxiety in a non-clinical form, there are instances where it can escalate to pathological levels, leading to significant mental health challenges. This is particularly relevant for young people, who may face multiple life stressors, such as academic pressures and social expectations, which can exacerbate feelings of eco-anxiety and contribute to the development of mental health issues.

**Objectives:** In this study, the negative effects of climate change will be emphasized and its effects on human health and psychology will be emphasized. The main purpose of the study is to prepare the ground for future studies on eco-anxiety, which addresses the connection between climate change and psychology, and to increase social awareness.

**Methods:** The study will conduct between October 2024 and January 2025 2023 in 3 databases (PubMed, Cochrane Library, Science Direct) using the keywords “eco-anxiety” “psychosocial problems” and “mental health”. These databases were preferred because they contain a significant amount of evidence-based literature in the field of biomedical sciences and psychology. Studies conducted between 2000 and 2024, whose full texts were accessed and written in Turkish and English were included in the study.

**Results:** 20 national and international research articles on the subject have been reached and the literature review continues. When the literature review is finalized, all study results will be presented together.

**Conclusions:** In summary, eco-anxiety represents a significant psychosocial challenge that intertwines with various mental health issues. Understanding the emotional, cognitive, and social dimensions of eco-anxiety is crucial for developing effective interventions that address the mental health impacts of climate change. By fostering emotional regulation, acknowledging the role of grief, and promoting community engagement, mental