

**Methods:** Case report: 61-year-old woman, after suffering from COVID-19, develops a hypochondriacal disorder vs. somatic delusional disorder, presenting anxiety-depressive symptoms and digestive somatic complaints, with a loss of 15 kg of weight. She made frequent visits to doctors and multiple complementary tests discarding organicity. She required involuntary hospital admission for 48 days, and pharmacological treatment with Venlafaxine 150 mg, Olanzapine 5mg, Mirtazapine 30mg and Alprazolam 1mg. The patient presented slow evolution during admission, with ups and downs and stagnation, meriting enteral nutrition due to refusal to ingest, given abdominal kinesthetic hallucinations and digestive evaluation (EDS) with a result of antral gastritis and negative H. pylori. In subsequent follow-ups after partial remission of symptoms, obsessive personality traits are glimpsed, although with better personal functioning.

**Results:** The diagnosis at discharge was inconclusive, however the data points to a somatic-type delusional disorder.

**Conclusions:** The influence of COVID-19 as a triggering factor, social isolation and premorbid personality traits, influence the development of a Somatic Delusional Disorder vs Hypochondriac Disorder, regarding this case.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** social isolation; Covid-19; hypochondria; Delusional disorder

## EPV0567

### Fear of death and the pandemic

A.H.I. Abu Shehab<sup>1\*</sup>, A.V. Gurita<sup>2</sup>, L. Luca<sup>3</sup>, N. Isabela<sup>2</sup>, M. Terpan<sup>4</sup> and A. Ciubara<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatry Hospital of Galati, Psychiatry Department, Galati, Romania; <sup>2</sup>"Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatry Hospital of Galati, Psychiatry Department, Galati, Romania;

<sup>3</sup>University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Grigore T. Popa", Psychology, Iasi, Romania and <sup>4</sup>"Dunerea de jos" University of Galati, Psychiatry Department, Galati, Romania

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1392

**Introduction:** Looking at the vast majority of mental disorders in the last year, we noticed that most of them were closely related to this feeling of fear but also to the restrictive measures that appeared with the pandemic. Exposure for a period of more than a year to this mental stress has led to the appearance of a large number of psychiatric patients, especially those who have undergone SARS-CoV-2 infection or who have had close people infected, some of whom have even died.

**Objectives:** In this paper I will highlight the post traumatic consequences in patients who have gone through the disease.

**Methods:** To complete this work I used medical articles, studies, and specialized information on the subject.

**Results:** Patients who have gone through the disease developed sleeping problems, phobias, various anxiety and delusional disorders.

**Conclusions:** These conditions create the need for a multidisciplinary approach among this particular category of patients.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** pandemic; Covid-19; fear

## Cultural Psychiatry

### EPV0569

#### Revision and Validation of the Hwa-Byung Scale

J. Kim<sup>1\*</sup>, S.-A. Park<sup>1</sup>, S. Lee<sup>1</sup>, Y. Kwan<sup>1,2</sup> and S.-W. Choi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Duksung Women's University, Clinical Psychology Lab, Dobong-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea and <sup>2</sup>Yonsei University Wonju College of Medicine, Psychiatry, Wonju, Korea, Republic of

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1393

**Introduction:** Hwa-Byung is a cultural-related mental syndrome that reflects the cultural characteristics of Korean in DSM-IV. This syndrome is caused by anger or resentment towards unreasonable social violence and trauma.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this study is to revise and validate the 'Hwa-Byung scale', which can be used to diagnose Hwa-Byung and evaluate the severity of its symptoms.

**Methods:** To begin with, the factors of the Hwa-Byung scale were set based on the previous studies. Additionally, the respective subfactors were generated by the semi-structured interviews with these patients. Based on these factors and previous studies, a 142-item pool was developed and verified by six Oriental Neuropsychiatrists. A pilot study was conducted on 50 patients with Hwa-Byung and the main study for the validation was conducted on 200 Hwa-Byung patients. Item analysis, internal consistency, and exploratory/confirmatory factor analysis were performed. Lastly, this study analyzed the ROC curve to present the diagnostic cut-off score of the scale.

**Results:** As a result of analyzing the content validity of the item pool, we constructed a preliminary scale. We excluded the inadequate questions from the pilot study results. In the main study, The Hwa-Byung scale showed high internal consistency and its items were suitable for the factor structure. Finally, we suggest an optimal cut-off score of the symptoms sub-scale for screening Hwa-Byung.

**Conclusions:** Overall, the results of this study indicated the reliability and validity of the Hwa-Byung Scale. Based on these results, we discussed several values and limitations of this study and provided suggestions for further research.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Hwa-Byung; scale revision; Anger; cultural-related syndrome

### EPV0571

#### Mental Health Refugees - Difficulties from the country of origin to the receiving country – A review

D. Vila-Chã\*, B. Leal, I. Pinto, R. Mateiro, M. Avelino and J. Salgado

Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Psiquiatria, Lisboa, Portugal

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1394

**Introduction:** The most recent global refugee figures are staggering, with over 82.4 million people forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations. However, little is known about their long-term mental health.

**Objectives:** This review aimed to assess prevalence of mental disorders and to identify the main factors associated with the development of mental disorders among refugees.

**Methods:** We searched MEDLINE databases using the key terms “refugees” and “global mental health” without language or date restriction. Articles were considered for inclusion in the review if they comprised a population of refugees. Three studies were identified.

**Results:** Our review showed a great heterogeneity in the prevalence of mental disorders that affect migrants showing an overall prevalence of 20% of these pathologies among them. War-related factors are more associated with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and post-migration-related factors (acculturation, economic uncertainty and ethnic discrimination) are more associated with mood, anxiety and substance use disorders.

**Conclusions:** Existing evidence suggests that mental disorders tend to be highly prevalent in refugees many years after resettlement. The increased risk is not only caused by the past adversities in the country of origin but also by the post-migration-related factors. Thus, there is a need for more consistent and rigorous research from a methodological point of view on the mental health of refugees, allowing to find measures to protect and promote their mental health.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Refugees; global mental health

## EPV0572

### Dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system in Tuvan alcoholics is associated with a high level of stress in comparison with ethnic Russian patients

T. Shushpanova<sup>1\*</sup>, N. Bokhan<sup>2,3</sup>, A. Mandel<sup>3</sup> and T. Novozheeva<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mental Health Research Institute of Tomsk National Investigation Medical Center of Russian Academy of Sciences, Clinical Psychoneuroimmunology And Neurobiology, Tomsk, Russian Federation; <sup>2</sup>Siberian State Medical University, Department Of Psychiatry, Narcology And Psychotherapy, Tomsk, Russian Federation and <sup>3</sup>Mental Health Research Institute Tomsk National Research Medical Center Russia Academy of Science, Department Of Addictive States, Tomsk, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1395

**Introduction:** Alcoholization is considered as prolonged auto-aggression, low frustration tolerance, filling of the existential vacuum. In all cases, the use of a psychoactive substance that alters the state of consciousness is regarded as a way of escape from real life. **Objectives:** The study of clinically significant markers in alcoholism associated with the constitutional characteristics of craving for alcohol in people of different ethnicity is importance for the formation of new approaches to prevention and treatment.

**Methods:** 68 Russian alcoholics and 67 Tuvans alcoholics only men and 20 healthy male were monitored. Clinical assessment of the condition of patients was carried out with the traditional clinical description. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kits were used to determine serum hormone levels in patients and volunteers.

**Results:** Deeper shifts in the increase in ACTH and Cortisol levels were found in alcoholic Tuvians compared with Russian patients, which is associated with a high risk of alcohol dependence and a highly progressive course of the disease. The index of the ratio Cortisol/ACTH (IR) in the blood of alcoholic patients of the Russian (IR - 10,36) and Tuvan (IR - 10,62) nationalities does not differ, but significantly (1.5 times) differs from the indicator in healthy individuals (IR - 15,12).

**Conclusions:** The background level of dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in patients of Tuvan nationality is significantly more pronounced, however, the index of Cortisol/ACTH ratios (IR) in each ethnic group of patients is constant in this disease, which is characterized by a high level of stress.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

## EPV0573

### Gender differences in the subjective evaluation of factors determining human health in Russians

R. Shilko\*, L. Shaigerova, O. Almazova, A. Dolgikh and M. Rabeson Lomonosov Moscow State University, Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1396

**Introduction:** Research into sociocultural mediation of human health engages the role of gender differences in the subjective evaluation of factors that determine health status.

**Objectives:** The focus of the research was the respondents' opinion about the importance of various factors for human health and subjective well-being.

**Methods:** 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years (M = 26.9; SD = 13.7) from six regions of the Russian Federation participated in the study. Participants were asked to rank six factors: genetics, healthy lifestyle, good ecology, regular medical examination, absence of stress (ability to cope with them), financial well-being in terms of their impact on human health (1 is the most important, 6 is the least important).

**Results:** Both men and women consider “healthy lifestyle” to be the most important factor for human health, while financial well-being - most unimportant. Using the t-test for two independent samples, it was found that: women consider “absence of stress (the ability to cope with it)” significantly more important for health than men (t = -2.569; p = 0.010), while men consider “financial well-being” to be significantly more important than women (t = 2.807; p = 0.005).

**Conclusions:** It was revealed that men and women equally indicate the most and least important factors determining health. At the same time, subjective assessments of the importance of such factors as absence of stress and financial well-being for health have significant differences. The reported study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-02506.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** gender; factors determining human health; subjective evaluation; sociocultural determination

## EPV0574

### Hysteria: history of a conceptual and clinical pathomorphosis

A. Sanz Giancola\* and C. Alvarez Garcia

Hospital Universitario Príncipe de Asturias, Psychiatry, Alcalá de Henares, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1397