

Image 1:

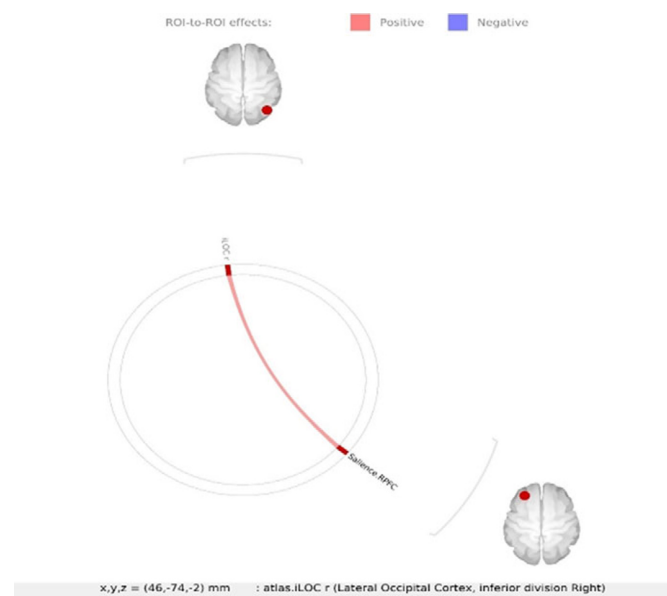
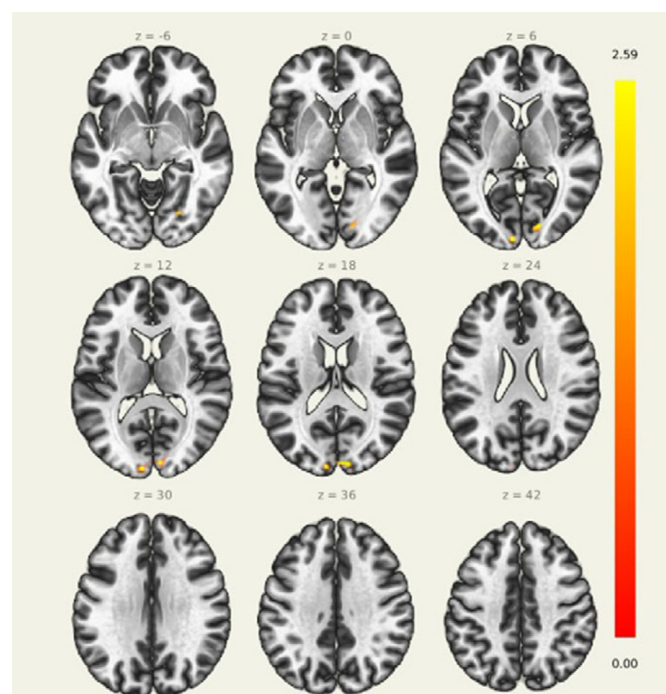


Image 2:



Conclusions: 1. ROI TO ROI analysis: Attempts to gain control over automatic processes are taxing on the cognitive resources and effective control is lacking in OCD, which could explain higher functional connectivity in the areas linked to having selective attention for specific visual stimuli as found in our study. The

lateral occipital cortex supports both visual perception and multi-sensory integration and visual cortices have been seen to contribute to impulsivity and disorders commonly associated with impulsivity. The rostral prefrontal area in the salience network is involved in sequence selection and evaluation and has a possible role in attention. DMN and corticostriatal networks were normal possibly due to the small sample size, patients on treatment, etc.

2. Seed to Voxel Analysis showed left as well as right occipital poles and right intra-calcarine cortex which process visual stimuli, were more active at rest in OCD patients. Some studies have highlighted deficits in visuospatial processing in OCD patients. The intra-calcarine cortex would require further research for a better understanding of its role in OCD patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP203

Beyond Cartesian Dualism: Neuropsychiatric Presentation of Fahr's Syndrome Secondary to Pseudohypoparathyroidism: A Case Report

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Introduction: Fahr's Syndrome is a rare disorder characterized by abnormal brain calcium deposits presenting as extrapyramidal signs, cognitive impairment, movement disorders, and psychiatric symptoms. Though well documented in association with hypoparathyroidism, its presentation secondary to pseudohypoparathyroidism (PHP) is exceptionally unusual.

Objectives: To report a rare neuropsychiatric presentation of Fahr's Syndrome secondary to PHP.

Methods: We report this rare case following the CARE Case Report guidelines.

A 25-year-old female was admitted to the neurology ward after a referral from the Psychiatry clinic for dysarthria, involuntary movements affecting gait and daily activities, worsening psychomotor slowing for five years & depressive symptoms for around a year. She had difficulty controlling anger for 2.5 years & 2 impulsive attempts at self-harm in the past 6 months with no suicidal intent in which she tried to slash her wrist & jump off the rooftop over verbal confrontations with family (Image1).

Results: Neuroimaging revealed bilateral, symmetrical calcifications in basal ganglia, thalami, red nuclei, the gray matter of bilateral occipital and frontal lobes, and cerebellar hemispheres (Image 2). Image 3 shows MRI Brain (with contrast) axial section images: Altered hyperintense signals in bilateral basal ganglia & red nuclei of midbrain on T1WI, hypointense signals on T2/FLAIR, and Blooming artifacts on SWAN images.

She was diagnosed with PHP based on hypocalcemia, hyperphosphatemia, high intact parathormone (PTH), and normal Serum Vitamin D levels. The absence of Albright's Hereditary Osteodystrophy (AHO) phenotype and normal thyroid profile suggested PHP-type 2/1B but we couldn't perform the Ellsworth Howard test to distinguish due to the unavailability of synthetic PTH. She was

treated with oral calcium supplements, oral active vitamin D (CALCITRIOL or 1, 25-DIHYDROXYCHOLECALCIFEROL), CALCIUM ACETATE, AMANTADINE, ALFACALCIDOL, and ESCITALOPRAM leading to significant improvement in depressive symptoms, and normocalcemia at one-year follow-up.

Image 1:

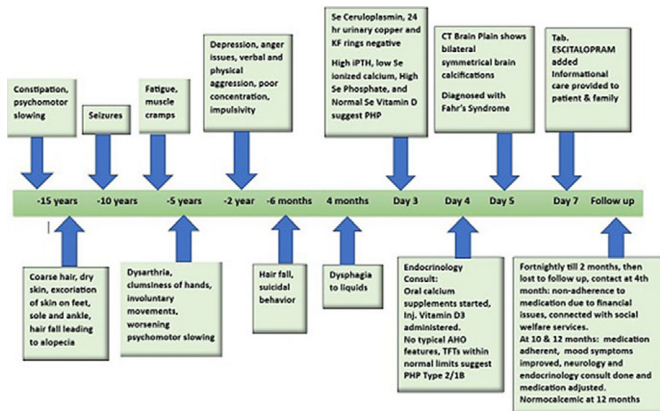


Image 2:

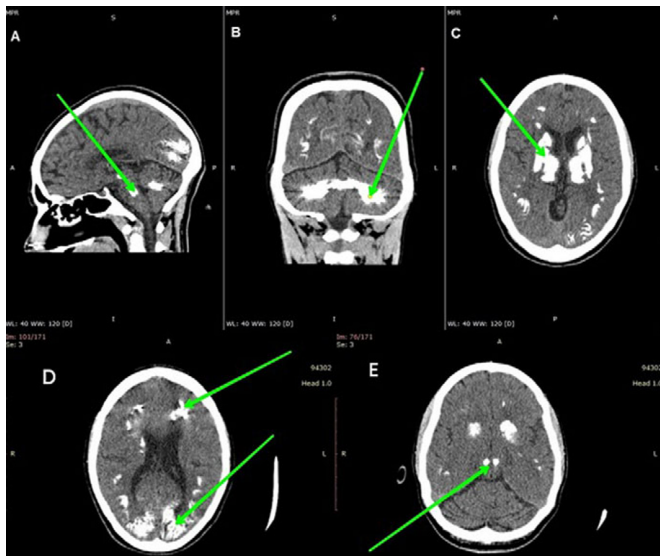
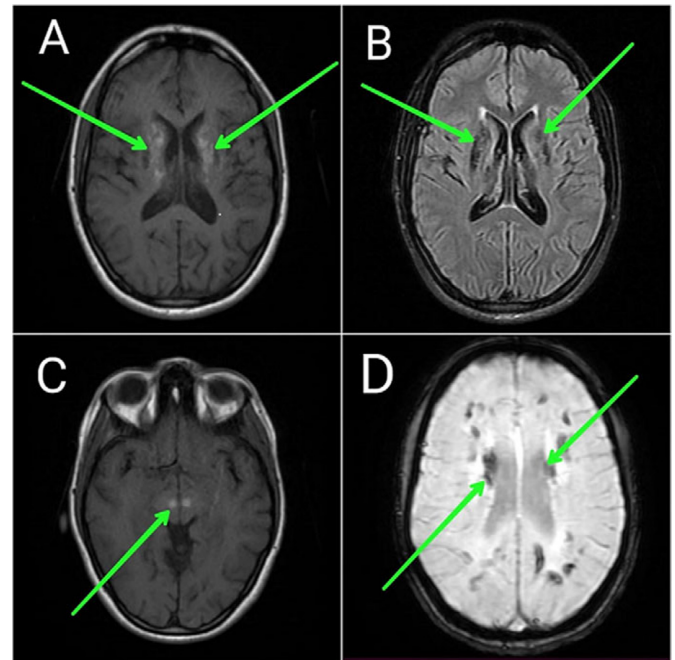


Image 3:



Conclusions: The diagnosis and management of rare neuropsychiatric syndromes maybe challenging in low-resource settings and timely diagnosis and management necessitate looking beyond the mind-body dualism and ensuring a multidisciplinary approach. Our patient's neurological features were overlooked at a specialist mental healthcare facility for 5 years which accentuates the significance of thorough neurological assessment during psychiatric evaluations and of incorporating neuropsychiatry and psychoneuro-endocrinology into the training and practice of psychiatry and neurology in Pakistan. This case also provides insights into the economic barriers to the management of neuropsychiatric disorders in a lower middle-income country (LMIC), where high out-of-pocket expenditure on treatment may result in loss of follow-up.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP204

Altered resting-state functional connectivity of the salience network in patients with schizophrenia, with or without cannabis use disorder.

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