

expression in 11 cases. A metabolic disorder was found in 15 patients, such as hyperkalaemia (7 cases) and hyperglycaemia (8 cases). Etiological treatment was instituted with recourse to sedative treatment in 18 patients due to agitation. The evolution was marked by a total regression of confusion in 11 cases, lacunar amnesia in 7 cases, prolonged mental confusion in 6 cases and death in 3 patients.

Conclusions: Elderly subjects are at risk due to the vulnerability of brain structures to pathologies and treatments associated with this period of life. Early treatment can improve the prognosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: neurology; mental confusion

EPV1672

Boredom, loneliness and modern type depression in a cohort of Italian university students

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2245

Introduction: COVID-19-related physical isolation, fear and anxiety determined de novo mental illnesses, by potentially facilitating the emergence of Hikikomori traits (i.e., a severe social withdrawal condition).

Objectives: The present study aims at screening a cohort of university students for the Hikikomori traits and assessing a set of psychopathological determinants associated with Hikikomori, particularly boredom and loneliness dimensions.

Methods: A cross-sectional web-based survey was carried out by administering Hikikomori Questionnaire (HQ-11), Italian Loneliness Scale (ILS), Multidimensional State Boredom Scale (MSBS), Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) and Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20).

Results: 1,148 respondents (767 women and 374 men, mean age: 23.2±SD=2.8 years old) were recruited. 70.7% declared to have experienced psychological distress. HQ-11 average total score was 18.4±SD=7.5 with statistically significant higher values in the males (p=0.017) and amongst students studying Informatics, Mathematics/Physics/Chemistry, Science of Communication and Engineering. The HQ-11 positively correlated with ILS (r=0.609), MSBS (r=0.415), TAS-20 (r=0.482) and DASS-21 (r=0.434).

Conclusions: This study represents the first screening of the Hikikomori phenomenon in Italian university students. Hikikomori traits appear to be particularly represented in the Italian youth population and should be carefully investigated in future studies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Modern Type Depression; Hikikomori

EPV1673

Prevalence of cognitive impairment and its association with clinical variables among Patients with Mood Disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2246

Introduction: Mood disorders are common psychiatric illnesses with major disability and mortality and it is estimated that 8% to 20% of the population experience a depressive episode at some point in their lives.

Objectives: To find out the prevalence of cognitive impairment among patients with Mood Disorders i.e, Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and Bipolar Mood Disorder (BMD), etc. and to find out the status of cognitive impairment with clinical variables of Mood Disorders.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among the patients attending both the inpatient and outpatient departments of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dhaka. The duration of the study was fourteen months starting from July 2011 to September 2012. A total of one hundred and thirty-three (n=133) patients who fulfilled the inclusion-exclusion criteria were selected.

Results: The mean age of onset of mood disorder was 30.1±10.7years.60.2% were male and 39.8% were female respondents. Cognitive impairment was found among 43.6% of the respondents. A substantial proportion of the study population was found to have cognitive impairment. In this study, the cognitive status of the respondents was not associated with the duration of illness (p>0.5).

Conclusions: So assessment of cognitive status should be an essential part of the management of this group of people.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Mood disorders; bipolar disorders; COGNITIVE; depressive disorders

EPV1675

Anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis and psychosis: case report and literature review

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2247

Introduction: Anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis is a disease occurring when antibodies produced by the body's own immune system attack NMDA receptors in the brain. Their functions are critical for judgement, perception of reality, human interaction, the formation and retrieval of memory, and the control of autonomic functions. The objective of treatment is to reduce the levels of antibodies in the blood and spinal fluid. Treatments include corticosteroids, intravenous immunoglobulin and plasmapheresis in