

require extensive financial resources. The results of web-based, showed that using online CBT approach can greatly reduce stress and anxiety, due to increased use of the internet, non-collaborative, cheap and private treatment of web-based interventions, this method can be used as a way along with other treatments to reduce these negative reactions.

Conclusions: According to the present study CBT methods, application and Internet-based interventions can be used as appropriate counseling methods in reducing stress, anxiety and improving pregnancy outcomes in infertile patients. This information can be used as a proper source to select appropriate counseling methods for health care providers, midwives, and treatment staff involved in infertility patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: emotional risk factors; infertile patients; Stress; Anxiety,

EPV1685

The conundrum of Identitive Dissociative Disorder: about a case

P. Albarracín^{1*}, E. Herrero Pellón², R. Galerón², M. Huete Naval² and B. Serván¹

¹Hospital Universitario Clínico San Carlos, Psychiatry And Mental Health, Madrid, Spain and ²Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Institute Of Psychiatry And Mental Health, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: We present the case of a 22 year old male with a history of two hospitalizations in the Psychiatric ward of our hospital with psychotic symptoms that led to a diagnosis of schizophrenia, whose later evolution arose doubts about such a diagnosis and provoked a re-examination of the case, eventually leading to a diagnosis of Dissociative Identity Disorder.

Objectives: To present a complex case of Identity Dissociative Disorder disguised by a myriad of psychotic-like symptom and to review the links between this kind of disorders and a personal history of trauma.

Methods: We performed an extensive review of the scientific literature available regarding the topic of Dissociative Identity Disorder, using sources both in English and Spanish languages.

Results: Our patient experimented two admissions into our Psychiatric ward due to acute psychopathological symptoms (auditive pseudohallucinations and visual hallucinations attributed by the patient to two different people who could influence on his behaviour), then linked to a début of a Paranoid Schizophrenia. The follow-up of the patient in a Day Clinic related to our hospital revealed a close relationship between the described symptoms and a personal history of trauma, as well as a lack of effect of the antipsychotic medication prescribed, and the clinical case eventually evolved to the development of two distinct identities within our patient, leading to a new working diagnose of Identity Dissociative Disorder.

Conclusions: Identitive Dissociative Disorder is a complex, underestimated entity of difficult diagnosis with deep roots in personal traumatic history and whose multifaceted presentation may entail a challenge to clinicians.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Trauma; identity dissociative disorder; dissociative symptoms; Psychosis

EPV1686

Two of us live in this body

M. Palomo Monge^{1*}, M. Pérez Fominaya¹, M.V. López Rodrigo², A. Osca Oliver², M.F. Tascón Guerra¹, C. García Montero³ and V. Ros Font¹

¹Hospital Nuestra Señora del Prado, Psiquiatria, Talavera de la Reina, Spain; ²Hospital Nuestra Señora del Prado, Psiquiatria, Talavera de la Reina, Spain and ³Hospital Provincial de Ávila, Servicio De Psiquiatria, Ávila, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The dissociative disorders are characterized by a disruption of and/or discontinuity in the normal integration of consciousness, memory, identity, emotion, perception, body representation, motor control, and behavior.

Objectives: We present the case of a 22-year-old patient, who has been following up for just over a year. The patient refers that two people inhabit her body, talk to each other, exchange opinions and both have control over the body, one giving the turn to the other depending on the circumstances. To this is added delusional symptoms of grandeur and sensorial-perceptual symptoms. In turn, depressive symptoms have appeared that have led the patient to have several suicide attempts throughout the follow-up time.

Methods: During this time, the patient has required hospital admission on two occasions due to the autolytic ideation. Treatment with neuroleptics and antidepressants has been established that have helped control delusions and thoughts of death, but not the dissociative clinic.

Results: Dissociative Identity disorder 300.14 (F44.81)

Conclusions: The different symptoms presented by the patient, as well as the social and occupational deterioration that he presents, make this an extremely complicated case, both in diagnosis and in treatment. Dissociative identity disorder has been very controversial, changing its diagnostic criteria over time. More studies are needed and perhaps future research can give us more clues about this disorder.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Dissociative Identity disorder; multiple personality; dissociative disorders; delusional symptoms

EPV1687

Psychiatric Misdiagnosis in Frontotemporal Dementia

A. Yay Pençe*, İ. Ekmekçi Ertek and B. Coşar

Gazi University, Psychiatry Department, Ankara, Turkey

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Frontotemporal dementia(FTD) is the prevalent type of primary progressive dementia. Psychiatric symptoms can be seen in FTD. So it can imitate psychiatric disorders and be misdiagnosed. However, few studies have investigated the underlying cause of misdiagnosis.

Objectives: The primary aim of this study was to identify the prior psychiatric diagnoses of patients before receiving a definitive diagnosis of FTD and the main reasons to cause diagnostic delay.

Methods: We screened through the records of patients who were admitted to our psychiatry outpatient or inpatient clinic from January 1st, 2018 to June 30th, 2021. The patients with FTD were included in our study.

Results: Our sample consisted of 13 patients with FTD (mean age = 54.77 ± 12.22 , 7 females). Psychiatric misdiagnoses were depression ($n=6$), psychosis ($n=5$), bipolar affective disorder ($n=5$), conversion disorder ($n=4$), and malingering ($n=1$). As we looked at the first symptoms of the patients, it was revealed that 9 of 12 patients presented with depressive symptoms or at least experienced a short depressive period at the beginning of their behavioral changes. Interestingly, 8 of 12 patients had given a history of stressful life events just before their complaints emerged, which was thought the main misdirection for physicians. The average delays in diagnosis were $14.58 (\pm 16.93)$ months in the psychiatry clinic, $5.66 (\pm 11.02)$ months in the neurology clinic in our hospital.

Conclusions: Our study suggests that the depressive episode preceding behavioral changes may be the prodromal stage for fully developed FTD. Moreover, the depressive episode and the history of stressful life events appear to mislead clinicians in diagnosing FTD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: misdiagnosis; FTD; differential diagnosis; frontotemporal dementia

EPV1688

Stigma and Discrimination During the Covid-19 Pandemic

H. Marcean^{1*} and A. Mihai²

¹Mureş County Clinical Hospital, Târgu Mureş, 2nd Psychiatry Clinic, Tg Mures, Romania and ²George Emil Palade" University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Science and Technology, M4, Psychiatry Department, Tg Mures, Romania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: A frequently discussed topic today, stigma and/or discrimination are social phenomena that, in the broader context of medical discourse and especially in the current epidemiological situation, Covid-19 pandemic, appear and need a detailed examination

Objectives: This study aims are to examine the literature and to present the aforementioned phenomena, comparing them with the Link & Phelan stigma model and offering pros and cons for their congruence with the model.

Methods: Literature analysis with searching words: stigma, discrimination, Covid-19, medical and especially psychiatric pathology, in Pubmed and Google scholar engine.

Results: The studied 32 articles provided 4 stigmatized subgroups in the social context of the pandemic: that of patients and medical staff, that of comorbidities sufferers, that of stigmatized ethnic groups, and that of stigmatized races. These groups, stigmatized directly or by overlapping with the "actual" group, were studied in the most relevant PubMed articles, and evidence for the congruence of their stigma with the model was presented in this review.

Conclusions: This work could also serve as a starting point for further study on combating stigma, improving the lives of our patients, colleagues affected by occupational exposure, and, finally, society at large

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; stigma; review; discrimination

EPV1689

Polyamory

R. Cavalli^{1*}, G. Rogier² and P. Velotti¹

¹University of Rome Sapienza, Dynamic And Clinical Psychology And Health, Rome, Italy and ²University of Genoa, Department Of Educational Sciences, Genoa, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Few studies investigated the role of psychological variables underlying polylove.

Objectives: To extend the knowledge regarding the psychological profile of polylovers.

Methods: We administered to a sample of individuals reporting to be polylovers and a sample of participants reporting to not be polylovers a battery of self-report questionnaires including the Attitude Towards Polylove scale (ATP), the Multidimensional Sexuality Questionnaire (MSQ), The Experiences in Close Relationships 12 items (ECR-12), the Couple Satisfaction Inventory (CSI), the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) and the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale Positive (DERS-P).

Results: We found that controlling for age and gender, polylovers, compared to not polylovers, scored higher on some dimensions of the DERS-P, on the ATP scores and on some dimensions of the MSQ. No others significant differences between groups emerged. Moreover, in the group of polylovers, ATP scores were positively related to sexual satisfaction, sexual self-esteem and sexual consciousness and negatively related to avoidant attachment style and difficulties in regulating positive emotions. Finally, we found that avoidant attachment style moderated the link between ATP scores and sexual self-esteem.

Conclusions: Emotion dysregulation and attachment appear to be central variables explaining the specificity of psychological profiles of polylovers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Polyamory; attachment; Emotion dysregulation

EPV1690

Possible Therapeutics Effects of Ayahuasca, a Psychedelic Compound

L. Silva* and L. Bravo

Unidade Local de Saúde do Baixo Alentejo, Psychiatry, Beja, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Ayahuasca is an hallucinogenic tea prepared from the Amazonian vine *Banisteriopsis caapi* and the leaves of the plant *Psychotria Viridis*. *Banisteriopsis caapi* contains monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO) that render the N, N-dimethyltryptamine (DMT) of *Psychotria Viridis* active. This brew is being used as a sacrament in syncretic religions in urban areas of Brazil and worldwide with the purpose of enabling a spiritual experience as well as healing for a variety of conditions such as drug addiction, depression and anxiety disorders.

Objectives: This work aims to provide an understanding on the potential benefits of ayahuasca in psychiatric symptoms, as well as its neuropsychological functioning, neuroimaging and adverse events.