

disturbing life event. The authors propose reviewing the concept of hysterical psychosis regarding its clinical implications and debating its therapeutic and prognostic utility.

Conclusions: Hysterical psychosis may not be a mere historic footnote and encompasses an entity with distinctive diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic characteristics. While its etiology may not be understood, its clinical implications ensure the need for future research.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychopathology; hysteria; psychosis

EPV0497

Pronoia or reverse paranoid delusion: A brief exploration into a conspiracy in your favour

S. Jesus*, A. Costa, P. Garrido and J. Alcaface

Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental, Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga, Aveiro, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Pronoia is a neologism originally coined in 1982 to describe a state of mind that is, in essence, the positive counterpart of paranoia. It is characterized by feeling that the world is conspiring on behalf of the person experiencing pronoia.

Objectives: Brief literature review.

Methods: The authors review the available literature on pronoia and present a broad overview of its description and defining characteristics. An initial search utilizing key health journal databases revealed a scarcity in available documents, therefore a generalized search utilizing the search engine Google Scholar was performed with the term “pronoia”. Relevant articles obtained from the respective bibliographic references were also consulted.

Results: The primary outcome of this work is a summary of the available literature in order to build a more comprehensive understanding on pronoia. All relevant information was collated to form a cohesive description of the condition and its characteristics. We address a gap in the literature by offering a description of the lesser prevalent concept of pronoia.

Conclusions: Our results demonstrate a scarcity in the available literature describing the pronoia phenomenon when compared to its well-documented counterpart, paranoia. Further exploration into this topic is merited so as to close the gap on paranoia's lesser-known positive counterpart. By signalling the existence of this concept, we strive to contribute to an increased identification of a concept that is many times underdiagnosed due to a lack of attention to its existence.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychopathology; Paranoia; nosology; pronoia

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A delusion of pregnancy in man with hyperprolactinemia

A. Aissa^{1*}, H. Ghabi¹, D. Khattech¹, S. Meddouri¹, U. Ouali² and F. Nacef²

¹Psychiatry A, Razi Hospital, Manouba, Tunisia and ²Psychiatry A Department, Razi Hospital, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: A delusion of pregnancy in men has been rarely reported in psychiatric disorders. The literature on this delusion in male schizophrenia is limited. It was reported especially in medical conditions. In psychiatric disorders, it has been explained for a long time by psychodynamic theories.

Objectives: To present a case of a pregnancy delusion in man associated temporally to neuroleptic-induced hyperprolactinemia and a review of literature of medical and psychological etiologies of this symptom

Methods: We presented a case of a pregnancy delusion in man associated temporally to neuroleptic-induced hyperprolactinemia and we elucidated through a review of literature of medical and psychological etiologies of this symptom.

Results: Case report A 46-year-old man, unmarried, who had a mild intellectual disability and a 22-year history of schizophrenia. He was admitted to our hospital for psychotic relapse due to the interruption of his medication. This patient had been treated for years with long action injection medication. On admission he was disorganized, verbalizing a poorly-systematized fuzzy delirium. And he believed he was pregnant. Serum prolactin levels was 38 ng/ml (3-25ng/ml). He was put on Haldol decanoate 150mg/month, chlorpromazine 150mg/day, and diazepam 15mg/day.

Conclusions: The presentation of a delusion of pregnancy in man is rather infrequent. The delusion may have many social, psychological, and biological determinants to its genesis. This case highlights the importance of medical investigations notably the assay of prolactin in the assessment of patients who present with delusions of pregnancy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Delusion of pregnancy; - hyperprolactinemia-; male

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Bed for three

C. Vallecillo Adame^{1*}, T. Jiménez Aparicio², C. De Andrés Lobo³, M. Queipo De Llano De La Viuda⁴, G. Guerra Valera⁴, A. Gonzaga Ramírez⁴, I. Santos Carrasco⁴, J. Gonçalves Cerejeira⁴, C. Capella Meseguer³ and E. Rodríguez Vázquez⁴

¹Psiquiatria, Hospital Clínico Universitario Valladolid, Valladolid,

Spain; ²Psiquiatria, Hospital Clínico Universitario Valladolid,

Valladolid, Spain; ³Psiquiatria, HCUV, Valladolid, Spain and

⁴Psiquiatria, Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Charles Bonnet syndrome (CBS) is characterized by the presence of visual hallucinations without other sensory-perceptual disturbances or evidence of organic mental disorder nor functional psychosis.

Objectives: Review differential diagnosis of BCS, searching articles in Pubmed.

Methods: 62-year-old woman, undergoing treatment with Sertraline and psychotherapy for three months because of anxious-depressive synthoms. Pathological myopia and retinal detachment