

Conclusions: Despite the limited and inconsistent evidence across studies, humor appears to exhibit a positive association with QoL.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0387

Peduncular Hallucinosi: Clinical characteristics, etiology, and a case report

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Introduction: Visual hallucinations are a relatively common neurological complaint. Peduncular hallucinosi (PH) stands out as a distinct entity, characterized by complex visual hallucinations resulting from structural lesions in the brainstem or diencephalon.

Objectives: We aim to provide an overview of the clinical features, etiological factors, and management strategies associated with PH, incorporating a unique case study.

Methods: Clinical case report and brief literature review.

Results: Clinical Characteristics: PH is marked by detailed, colorful, vivid, and occasionally emotionally charged visual hallucinations. These hallucinations encompass people, animals, or objects and may be mistaken for reality. While primarily visual, they may occasionally involve other sensory modalities. Crucially, patients with PH maintain insight, distinguishing it from primary psychotic disorders.

Etiological Factors: PH is most commonly associated with structural brainstem lesions, particularly in the midbrain. Potential instigators encompass ischemic strokes, vascular anomalies, tumors and infections. Disruption of the reticular activating system in the brainstem is implicated in the pathogenesis. Advanced imaging techniques have unveiled cases with subtle presentations, broadening our comprehension of PH.

Pathogenesis: PH may involve the disturbance of serotonergic inhibitory pathways and the reticular activating system. A plausible link with hypnagogic hallucinations hints at a mechanism related to rapid REM sleep transitions.

Case Report: Mr. J., a 30-year-old patient, suffered recurrent mesencephalic strokes attributed to Sneddon's syndrome, ADA-2 deficiency, and protein C deficiency, leading to malacic lesions in the hemimesencephalon and right hemipons. He experienced complex visual hallucinations, primarily geometric patterns and animals, mainly at night. Importantly, he maintained insight into their hallucinatory nature. Mr. J. also had diplopia, visual impairment, recurrent headaches, and left hemiparesis.

Reactive anxiety and depression due to functional loss followed his recurrent strokes. Initially, antipsychotics were used to manage sensory-perceptual disturbances, but were later discontinued due to reduced interference with daily functioning. Antidepressant and psychological therapy was continued throughout the follow-up to address mood symptoms.

Conclusions: Peduncular hallucinosi is an intriguing phenomenon characterized by complex visual hallucinations. Understanding its clinical features, etiology, and possible mechanisms is essential for accurate diagnosis and management. This case report emphasizes PH's clinical aspects and the importance of a multidisciplinary

approach, including pharmacological intervention and psychological support. Understanding its features, causes, and management is essential for accurate care. Further research is needed to improve our comprehension and optimize treatment strategies.

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EPP0389

Analysis of the demand for mental health consultation and liaison programmes: a comprehensive view.

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Introduction: The mental health consultation and liaison programme plays a crucial role in comprehensive medical care by addressing psychiatric co-morbidities in hospitalised patients.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to analyse demand and assess referral patterns to the mental health consultation and liaison programme in order to identify areas for improvement and optimise the provision of care.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted by analysing records of referrals to the mental health consultation and liaison programme over a one-year period. Demographic data, origin of demand, type of request, episodic diagnosis, psychiatric diagnoses, follow-up and discharge referral were collected.

Results: A total of 1180 referrals to the mental health consultation and liaison programme were reviewed. Most of the episodic diagnoses were related to anxious-depressive symptomatology, acute stress reaction and acute confusional syndrome. The majority of patients followed up did not require further referral to mental health facilities.

Conclusions: Analysis of the demand for the mental health consultation and liaison programme helps us to optimise care on psychiatric co-morbidities. These results support the importance of integrated care that addresses both medical and psychiatric aspects of inpatient health. Strategies to improve collaboration between different services should be implemented to ensure optimal care and provide a holistic approach.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0390

Suicide risk in patient with diabetes varies by the duration of diabetes: The Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

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Introduction: Suicide has a complex relationship with several factors, and it is known that identifying high-risk groups of suicide and managing crisis in advance can help prevent suicide. Moreover in a previous study, it showed that people with chronic diseases often suffer from psychological difficulties such as depression and anxiety, which can influence one to commit suicide. Based on many studies about the relationship between diabetes and depression, 10% of diabetic patients experience major depression, and diabetic patients experience twice as much depression as the general population. But, there are few studies examining the relationship between diabetes and suicide risk, and most of them were targeted for type 1 diabetes only.

Objectives: The objectives of this study were to investigate the suicide risk in diabetic patients, and evaluate the suicide risk varies by the duration of diabetes, using a large population sample in South Korea

Methods: Using the 2019 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data, 6,296 adults (aged 19 years or older) were included. Suicidal ideation, suicidal plan, and suicidal behavior of diabetic patients were compared with the general population. After classifying the patients into ≤ 1 year, 2 to 9 years, and 10 years \leq for the duration of diabetes, we evaluated the relationship between the duration of diabetes and the risk of suicide.

Results: Diabetic patients had higher prevalence of suicidal ideation (9.1%, $P < 0.001$) and suicidal plan (3.6%, $P < 0.001$) than general population. After adjusting for potential confounding factors, suicidal plan (aOR = 3.011, 95% CI = 1.392-6.512) was significantly associated with diabetes. In the 2 to 9 year group of diabetes, we found an increase in risk of suicidal ideation (aOR=2.068, 95% CI=1.219-3.510), suicidal plan (aOR=3.640, 95% CI=1.592-8.320), and suicidal behavior (aOR=6.222, 95% CI=1.759-22.008) after adjusting covariates. However, increase in suicide risk was not observed in the ≤ 1 year and 10 years \leq groups after diagnosis of diabetes.

Conclusions: In adults, diabetes is associated with increase in suicide risk. Suicide risk in diabetic patients shows an 'inverted U-shaped' depending on the duration of diabetes.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

COVID-19 and related topics

EPP0392

The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Suicide Attempts and Self-Harm in Teenagers and Young Adults: An Analysis of Regional Emergency Medical Center Data of a Metropolitan City in South Korea

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a wide-ranging impact on economic and social phenomena worldwide, particularly affecting mental health. However, these impacts have varied significantly across countries. Previous studies have shown that the groups more vulnerable to mental health problems also differ across countries and societies (Gunnell *et al.* Lancet Psy 2020; 7(6) 468-471, Pirkis *et al.* Lancet Psy 2021; 8(7) 579-588, Nomura *et al.* Psy Res 2021; 295 113622). Therefore, by examining changes in self-harm and suicide attempts, which constitute mental health emergencies, at the community level, we can explore the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the deterioration of mental health in various age groups within the region and identify the groups most vulnerable to mental health problems.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in the number of emergency room visits due to suicide attempts or self-harm in teenagers and young adults in Incheon, a metropolitan city in the capital area of South Korea.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective data analysis on the medical records of patients who visited the regional emergency center of Incheon Medical Institution from January 2018 to December 2022 due to suicide attempts or self-harm. As our statistical method, we employed interrupted time series analysis to determine whether the COVID-19 pandemic has a statistically significant correlation with the trend changes in the number of emergency room visits related to suicide attempts or self-harm. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Gil Medical Center, Gachon University of Korea (IRB approval number GFIRB2022-335).

Results: The data of 4,030 subjects (35.8% male; $n=1,443$) who visited the regional emergency center during the study period were analyzed. A total of 556 (13.79%) of the study participants were minors under the age of 19, and a total of 1,789 (44.39%) were young adults aged 20-39. The analysis revealed an increasing trend in the number of emergency room visits due to elevated suicidality in teenagers and young adults (20-39 years old) following the COVID-19 pandemic (figure 1 & figure 2).

Image:

