

Results: Intense emotional states, mystical-type experiences including feelings of oneness, transcendence, ineffability, and the complex emotion of awe seem to be consistently presented as psychic elements related to the efficacy of these treatments. The genetic and cultural (memetic) evolutionary value of these emotions in the cohesiveness of human groups and the genesis of affective symptoms, and in the recalibration of cognitions and emotions, is discussed.

Conclusions: The efficacy of hallucinogenic drugs used in the treatment of depression and addictions is accompanied by complex and varied emotions but with common psychopathological elements that could mediate their action.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychopathology; hallucinogenic drugs; psychedelic drugs; depression treatment

EPV1129

Imagery and perception: where is the phenomenological line?

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Introduction: The overlap between imagery and perception has long fascinated philosophers and scientists. Many scientists considered how the mind is capable of constructing an internal world without intervention of the external environment. Descriptions of their core characteristics often draw attention to differential features, but other currents reveal that many of these are shared rather than unique and differential.

Objectives: The authors aim to analyse and discuss conceptualisation, similarities and differences of imagery and perception at the level of phenomenology, at the intersection with other psychopathological concepts, and thus reassemble them within a common framework.

Methods: A brief literature review was developed based on relevant works containing subject matter most relevant to the topic.

Results: Perception is conceived as a transformation of raw sensory stimuli into sensory information that is then decoded into meaningful at the cortical level. Imagery, in turn, corresponds to the internal mental representation of the world, actively drawn from memory. The differentiation between these concepts at a phenomenological level is analysed and discussed. Additionally, their individual role is evaluated in the psychopathological expression of alterations of perception such as hallucinations, pseudohallucinations, pareidolic illusions, abnormal imagery, sensory deprivation and also of dreams, in an analytical perspective of integration and simultaneous conceptual differentiation.

Conclusions: Understanding imagery, its nature and formal characteristics is required for better recognising the nature of perceptions and related psychopathological alterations, as well as the mechanisms uniting these concepts. Further research is needed as these entities represent features of useful clinical and diagnostic significance.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychopathology; Perception; Imagery; alterations of perception

EPV1130

Clinical case of religious delusion in a combination of schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy

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Introduction: Despite existing observations of religious delusions in epilepsy in classical psychiatric literature, such clinical cases are rare in current practice.

Objectives: To reveal features of disease progression, interference of combined mental pathology, treatment specifics, markers of possible harmful behavior.

Methods: Psychopathological, Multichannel eyes closed resting EEG in interictal period.

Results: Patient N, 39 years old, manifested her illness at age 13 with affective bipolar disorder; phases lasted several months each. From age 19, rare recurrent generalized convulsive paroxysms preceded by an aura; non-convulsive paroxysms were observed. The patient was uncritical of paroxysms and discontinued anticonvulsive therapy. At age 29 and 30 she suffered two psychotic attacks (lasting several weeks) with sensory delusions of meaning, staging, persecution, megalomaniacal ideas of apocalyptic content (ideas that she was responsible for possible outbreak of nuclear war, coming of the Apocalypse, her son was the antichrist). Delusional behavior (tried to take the naked infant out into the cold, throwing him out of the window). Anticonvulsive therapy accompanied by antipsychotic medications. Schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy diagnosed. From age 35, acute psychotic attacks with apocalyptic delirium preceded by the same aura lasted maximum one day, followed by partial amnesia. Epileptiform polyspikes (up to 150 μ V) registered in the right temporal-central EEG leads.

Conclusions: Presence of religious delusion in combined schizoaffective disorder and epilepsy, requires special approach: combination of anticonvulsants and antipsychotics. Religiosity of patient should be taken into account as well.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Schizoaffective disorder; combined mental pathology; religious delusion; epilepsy

EPV1131

Parental Alienation Syndrome as a Consequence of Paranoid Contagion or Shared Psychosis.

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Introduction: Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS) was proposed by Richard A. Gardner in 1985. It is assumed to occur in some