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 misdirector for physicians. The average delays in diagnosis were 14.58(±16.93) months in the psychiatry clinic, 5.66(±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

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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

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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

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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.