

## EV0201

### The very special way of eating for a man with a very short bowel syndrome and an ileostomy

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Aim of this study is to present the extraordinary case of a 45-year-old man with very short bowel syndrome and ileostomy, who is currently engaged in a long hospitalization module of life because of the constant need for parenteral nutrition which he has developed due to Crohn's disease treatments. Case presentation: A Russian young man, with low education, a borderline intellectual functioning and a low socio-economic status, was operated numerous times due to breakouts of Crohn's disease. For the last year, he stays mostly in the hospital. Practically he needs constant intravenous parenteral nutrition due to his very short bowel syndrome, otherwise he cannot live outside the hospital. The patient was advised by his surgeon to eat any kind of food but had the limitation to drink not more than 500 ml of water per day, (the rest of water was taken IV). During the first months, the patient seemed willing to do anything needed, but when he started to get tired, he started to drink more than 2 litres of water per day, ignoring his doctor's advice. One of his main problems was that he was able to see that eggs, meat and other food he was eating were very soon appearing in the ileostomy bag and this led him to think that he would die soon. Neither the patient himself nor his wife and relatives asked for help from supervisory bodies of the National Health System and are not at all aware of his need for transplantation.

*Disclosure of interest* The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.531>

## EV0202

### The interesting case of a woman who gets eating satisfaction through a gastrostomy tube

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Aim of this study is to show how people are getting accustomed to alternative ways of eating in cases of illness and eating disability. Case report presentation: A 60-year-old woman was admitted in the Intensive Care Unit due to an acute upper airway obstruction. The woman was tracheostomized before entering the ICU and presented a large goiter and thus she was operated two days later and a thyroidectomy was executed. Post-operatively, it was diagnosed that a tracheo-esophageal fistula was present and the patient was obliged to live with a gastrostomy for months. During the first attempts for eating via a nasogastric tube at first and later via a gastrostomy, she had various problems with enteric nutrition, most prominent of which was osmotic diarrhea. The patient asked soon to stop eating enteral nutrition and preferred to eat food of her choice according to her appetite. She insisted that she was able to receive eating satisfaction, even by eating through a gastrostomy, because her bowels gave to her a positive feedback with the form of abdominal comfort after lunches. She said that the only food that would not harm her was real food and she chose food on her own with the help of her sister. This woman never presented any kind of psychiatric disorder in the past, neither she lost her courage inside hospital, although she was forced to live with a tracheostomy and a gastrostomy for more than 6 months.

*Disclosure of interest* The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.532>

## EV0203

### Psychogenic headache and analysis of 65 cases with craniocervical junction malformation operated

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*Introduction* Craniocervical junction (CCJ) malformations are common pathologies in Northeast of Brazil, predominating Basilar Invagination (BI) and Chiari Malformation (CM), sometimes associated to syringomyelia (SM).

*Aims* Analyse the headache pattern in cases with CCJ malformation operated.

*Methods* Retrospective study of 65 cases with CCJ malformation, operated between 1994 and 2015, with analysis of headache pattern.

*Results* Of 65 cases operated, 29 patients (44.6%) had BI and CM, 26 (40%) had BI, CM and SM, 2, only CM and 1, CM and SM. Of all patients, 39 (49.2%) presented headache and 43 (66.1%), nuchal pain. Among those who presented BI and CM, 12 (41.4%) presented headache and nuchal pain association. Of 26 with BI, CM and SM associated, 11 (42.3%) presented headache and nuchal pain association. We notice yet the presence of brachycephaly in 44 cases (67.7%) and brevis collis in 42 (64.6%). Headache, nuchal pain, brachycephaly and brevis collis were all present in 9 patients (31%) of BI and MC group, and in 8 (30.8%) of IB, CM and SM group.

*Conclusions* Several denominations referred to psychogenic headache: muscle contraction headache, stress headache and, finally, tension headache, well defined in the classification of International Headache Society (IHS) with clear diagnosis criteria. Bilateral location, predominantly occipital, is an important differential diagnosis with holocranial headache or occipital secondary to craniocervical malformations, and when associated to brachycephaly and brevis collis, should be carefully investigated. Diagnostic failure in symptomatic or neurological deficit patients can sequelae due to chronic compression of structures adjacent to CCJ.

*Disclosure of interest* The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.533>

## EV0204

### Delusional hyperthyroidism-A case report

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*Introduction* Disorders of endocrine function are among the most common etiology of psychiatric illness.

The link between psychosis and hyperthyroidism is still poorly understood. We report an unusual presentation of hyperthyroidism as a psychotic state. Careful history, physical examination, and laboratory investigation, including thyroid function tests, should be