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Introduction Cavernomas are clusters of abnormal blood vessels found in the brain and spinal cord. The familiar form is an autosomal dominant disorder associated with the presence of multiple cavernomas in both locations.

Clinical Case A 84-year-old man was admitted in our neurologic department for a sudden onset of difficulty in walking associated with loss of urinary sphincter control. Past history included a major depressive disorder with psychotic features since youth, epilepsy since 33 years old and, at 77 years old, he had a hemorrhagic stroke resulting from cavernous malformation haemorrhage. Medication consisted of clopidogrel 75 mg id, risperidone 3 mg id, venlafaxine 37.5 mg bid and clobazam 10 mg id. On neurological examination, he showed psychomotor slowing, dysexecutive syndrome, paraparesis and hypoesthesia with sensitive level by D10. Blood test was normal. Dorsolumbar spine-TC showed intradural hyperdensity by D12–L1, probably because of a hemorrhage lesion, that MRI revealed to be a cavernoma. Brain-MRI demonstrated 3 massive cavernomas in cortical-subcortical right occipital lobe, left lenticular nucleus and left pre-central gyrus and countless small infratentorial and supratentorial cavernomas. We inquired his family and we found out that one of his daughters also had multiple brain cavernomas, diagnosed after a hemorrhagic stroke when she was 55 years old.

Conclusion Familiar multiple cavernomatosis is associated with neuropsychiatric disorders. We enhance the impact that such a diffuse form of the disease has on the brain network causing atypical psychocognitive symptoms. In all cases a detailed neuropsychiatric family history should be sought and all should be followed regularly clinically and by MRI.

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EW140

Parkinson disease psychosis – A case report

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Introduction Psychosis is one of the most prevalent non-motor complications in Parkinson's disease (PD). Risk factors for PD psychosis are advancing age, longer disease duration, severe motor symptoms, presence of dementia, sleep disorders, depression and autonomic dysfunction. Treatment is challenging in this setting because antipsychotic medications are known to worsen motor symptoms.

Objectives To highlight the therapeutic difficulties in PD-related psychosis.

Methods Case description and literature review.

Results We report a case of a 74-year-old woman with a 9-year history of PD, who presented a complex psychotic disorder consisting in auditory, olfactory and visual (gulliverian and lilliputian) hallucinations, persecutory and sexual delusions. Additionally, the patient presented euthymic mood, without evidence of cognitive impairment or impulse-control disorder. These symptoms began after dopamine agonist therapy (ropinirole 4 mg/day). Other medical conditions that could justify these symptoms were excluded.

Initially, ropinirole was removed, but without psychotic remission. Then, she was treated with antipsychotic medication (clozapine 25 mg/day) with full psychotic remission and without significant worsening of motor symptoms.

Conclusions Clozapine treatment is frequently delayed, mainly for fear of its side effects, particularly agranulocytosis. However, this antipsychotic drug presents many benefits regarding the management of PD-related psychosis, namely few motor effects and even improvement of motor fluctuations.

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EW141

Surgery-first or orthognathic surgery approach: Psychosocial and physical changes

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Introduction Two surgical approaches exist for malocclusion: in the surgery-first approach the orthognathic surgery precedes the orthodontic treatment, treating facial esthetics first and then occlusion, whereas in the conventional approach (the orthodontics-first approach) the orthodontic treatment precedes the orthognathic surgery, treating occlusion first and then facial esthetics. The advantages of the surgery-first approach include the fact that patient's dental function, and facial esthetics are restored and improved soon after the beginning of treatment. Moreover, the entire treatment lasts only 1 to 1.5 years or less and orthodontic management is easier to achieve.

Aims Our study aims to compare patients undergoing surgery-first or orthognathic surgery approach as for as self-esteem, satisfaction with their appearance in the pre- and postoperative care, quality of life and psychosocial changes, are concerned.

Methods We recruited 50 patients undergoing surgery-first or orthognathic surgery approach at SC Maxillo-Facciale of Novara between October 2014 and December 2017. Assessment were performed at baseline (T0) and at follow-up (T1: 5 weeks; T2: 5–6 months), with Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI: only at T0), Short Form Health Survey 36 (SF-36), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II), Resilience Scale for Adult (RSA), Psychosocial Impact of Dental Aesthetics Questionnaire (PIDAQ), Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14).

Results Data collection is still ongoing. We expect to find a better quality of life and higher self-esteem in patients undergoing surgery first approach.

Conclusion Satisfaction is crucial for patients' adherence to treatment and to avoid revolving door. Clinical implications will be discussed.

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EW142

Descriptive study of hypothyroidism in an acute psychiatric unit in Barcelona

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Introduction Behavioural, psychological and cognitive disturbance have been associated with hypothyroidism, even it has been suggested that this symptoms may remain despite adequate replacement therapy with thyroxine.

Objective To describe prevalence, sociodemographics and clinical features of patients with hypothyroidism in an acute psychiatric unit.

Aims To know about the relation between hypothyroidism and psychiatric symptoms.

Methods Data base collection of all patients admitted between 2010 and 2014 in the acute unit of our psychiatric hospital in Barcelona, was analyzed using SPSS program.

Results In all 3.1% of the 4536 total patients had hypothyroidism. Among them, 46% were duplicate cases. Mean age was 53 ± 14.27 years. A total of 82.7% were woman. Patients having a TSH lower than 0.30 were 12%, TSH normal were 60.2%, TSH higher than 5 were 27.8%. Most frequent Levothyroxine dosage was: 75 μg (22.1%), 100 μg (19%), 25 μg (12.5%) and 125 μg (12.5%). Diagnosis more frequently associated with hypothyroidism was: Bipolar (26.5%), Schizophrenia (20%), Depression (15.1%), Unspecified psychosis (10%), Personality disorder (10%), Schizoaffective disorder (7.2%), Paranoia 4.3%.

Conclusion Most of patients were stable of thyroid condition when had been admitted to our hospital. Hypothyroidism could be a relapse factor, even when treatment is adequate. Affective disorders are more frequently related with hypothyroidism (lithium has to be consider a confounding factor).

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EW144

Burnout among Portuguese oncology healthcare providers – Differences between pediatric an adult teams

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Introduction Burnout is characterized by emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced personal accomplishment, resulting from the inability to cope with chronic job stress. The literature suggests that staffs working in adult oncology are at risk of burnout. At the same time, research found that pediatric staff experiences a different set of stressors when compared with colleagues working in adult oncology. However, no studies were identified which directly compared prevalence and sources of Burn-out on pediatric and adult oncology staff.

Objectives To compare the differences on prevalence and sources of burnout between pediatric and adult oncology multidisciplinary teams.

Methods Pediatric and adult oncology professionals, including medical and nursing from a Portuguese oncology center completed the Portuguese version of the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory. Data was analyzed using SPSS.

Results Since the study is currently ongoing the authors will only be able to provide final results and conclusions by the time of submission of our work presentation, in March 2016. However,

according to the literature available, we are expecting to found symptoms of Burnout in the superior limit of normality, with differences in the major sources of stress between adult and pediatric professionals.

Conclusion The differences in the challenges experienced by adult and pediatric teams highlight the importance of adequate prevention strategies to specific needs of each unit. Further investigation of stress across a wider range of professional disciplines is required in order to explore this gap.

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

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EW145

Liaison psychiatry: Its impact in an intrahospital treatment for a psychotic patient

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Different manners of non-suicidal self-injuries are common ways to deliberately hurt oneself in order to alleviate suffering. It can be seen in various psychiatric affections. The ingestion of bizarre objects in psychotic patients is part of aggressive behaviour as a reaction to massive anxiety. We hereby present the case of a schizophrenic patient who presented to the Emergency Department for a second episode of ingestion of numerous metallic objects (screws, coins, knives, spoon, handles, ...). Physical examination showed no abdominal guarding. CT scan revealed the presence of multiple metallic objects, which seemed impossible to go through the pylorus. Surgical transgastric extraction was performed. Outcome was uneventful. Patient was discharged and followed-up in a private structure. Three months later, the patient was readmitted for the same reason. Flexible endoscopy allowed this time complete extraction of the ingested objects. He recovered rapidly and was allowed to discharge from the surgical ward. The psychiatrist took decision with family to transfer him into a psychiatric hospital for the first time. His treatment was: chlorpromazine, Proton pump inhibitor, pain killers. Patient was treated by means of medication, psychotherapy, daily activities and family, preparation him for a day hospital.

Conclusion We discuss here the beneficial multifocal treatment of a 42-year-old man suffering from schizophrenia. The life threatening ingestion of sharp and other metallic objects three times in a year was treated surgically with success. The psychiatric affection including invalidating acoustic-verbal delusions and severe negative signs were treated in psychiatric hospital. The definite results will be discussed.

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EW146

The prevalence of depression and its correlates in ankylosing spondylitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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