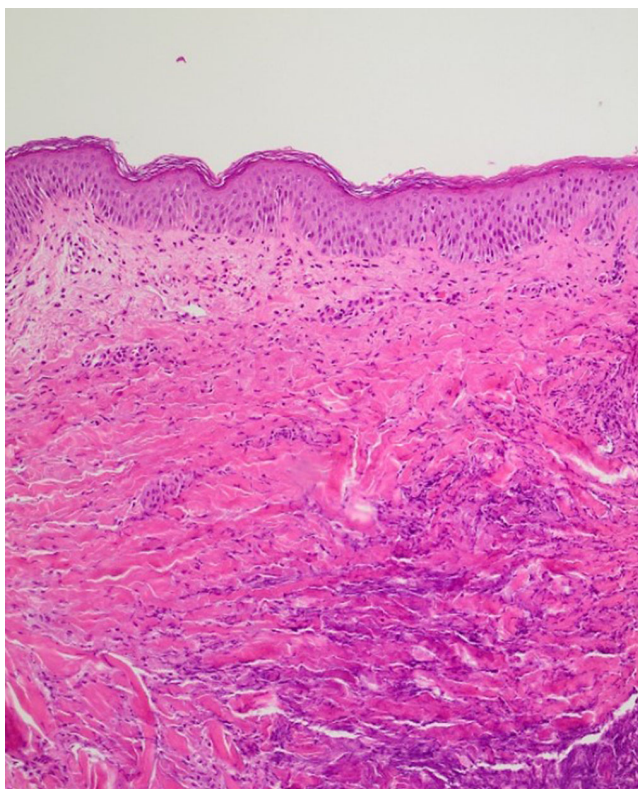


Image 3:



Conclusions: Pyoderma gangrenosum is a rare autoinflammatory skin disorder of unknown etiology. The pathogenesis of the disease is not well understood, but drug-induced PG is considered to result from neutrophil dysfunction and dysregulation of the inflammatory response. Cases of drug-induced PG are rare and attributed to certain drugs. Clozapine is an antipsychotic medication for the treatment of refractory schizophrenia. It is suggested that clozapine alters plasma TNF- α levels and thus can modulate the inflammatory response. To date, a variety of adverse skin reactions (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, DRESS syndrome etc) have been previously described in the literature. However, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first case which strongly indicates the likely association between clozapine and drug-induced PG.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0106

New ways in delivering services for people with dual diagnosis

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Introduction: People with severe mental health disorders and concurrent addiction problems are one of the most challenges

patients to treat within mental health and addiction. They often find themselves fallen between different chairs within mental health and addiction services and between specialist and primary care. There is a need for new ways of delivering services for this group.

Objectives: The objective of this presentation is to present how Flexible assertive outreach teams (FACT) are delivered in a densely populated country and the results on changes in use of specialist services and detention. We will also present the results of changes in quality of life before and after entering FACT and which factors that might be associated with life quality.

Methods: The establishing of FACT in Norway has been extensively evaluated both in the form of official reports to the health authorities and academic research papers. We will do a scoping review of the Norwegian research on the effect of FACT teams with a specific attention to the results obtained in densely populated areas. The review will cover the years from 2018 up to today.

Results: The results so far indicate that it is possible to deliver FACT services in densely populated areas and that there is an increase in quality of life before and after entering a FACT team. The use of hospitalization days are reduced with about 50% and the same applies for days in detention.

Conclusions: FACT teams seem to be a viable way of delivering mental health care services to one of the most vulnerable groups in our society.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0107

Options for the recovery of mental activity in children after acute brain damage

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Introduction: Children with acute brain damage make up a large group of patients who require multi-stage rehabilitation. Rehabilitation requires the creation of special conditions for psychiatric care and psychological and pedagogical correction of the consequences of severe damage to the nervous system. A differentiated approach to rehabilitation will help restore mental activity with greater efficiency, and subsequently adapt the child to the familiar environment.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to identify the options for mental activity during the restoration of the level of consciousness in children after acute severe brain damage.

Methods: 210 children under the age of 18 with severe brain damage (traumatic brain injury, hypoxia, hydrocephalus), admitted for treatment and rehabilitation. Clinical-psychopathological, pedagogical methods were used; additionally - diagnostic scales, questionnaires.

Results: Depending on the level of consciousness, mental activity, 4 groups were formed:

1st group - 37 (18%) patients had manifestations of mental activity with physical, cognitive and social capabilities in the minimal