

consciousness “+”. Taking into account the variability of mental activity helps to differentiate the methods of psychiatric and psychological-pedagogical assistance in the recovery of children already in the early stages of rehabilitation.

Keywords: recovery of mental activity; rehabilitation of children; minimal consciousness; vegetative status

EPP0243

Pain as relief

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Introduction: Dermatitis artefacta (DA) is a condition whereby self-induced skin damage is the means used to satisfy a desire to assume the sick role.

Objectives: To describe clinical evaluation, diagnosis, treatment and evolution of an 15 years-old woman with DA.

Methods: Retrospective review of clinical records, including dermatology, psychiatry and Pathology.

Results: A 15-year-old woman, who come to the Child Psychiatry consultations derived by the Dermatology Service, which is attended by the appearance of multiple bullous lesions throughout the body. Since August, the patient has reported a worsening of her mood, with feelings of loneliness and vital emptiness, with somatic and psychic anxiety referred. In the Dermatology office, she does not recognize self-infliction and the patient is derived to psychiatry consultation and solicited a skin biopsy. In the psychiatric interview, she recognizes that burns occur with a deodorant spray. She admitted doubts about her sexuality for months, claiming to be homosexual for the first time. When she burns, feels pleasure and relief. At the exploration: She wears a gay pride flag bracelet. Expressionless attitude. Cold contact. Approachable. Slightly collaborative. Without major affective disorders. No somatic anxiety, nor psychic. Short speech, impoverished language. Personality traits Cluster B and C. •Salamanca Questionnaire: Dependent personality, and in the background anxiety and histrionic. •Plutchik Impulsivity Scale: 14. •Toronto Alexithymia Scale: 64

Conclusions: The prognosis of the condition is variable, but it has been shown that resolution of the underlying psychosocial stressor leads to improvement. Multinucleated keratinocytes, a pathognomonic lesion of cryodermatitis artefacta, are discovered in the Pathology.

Keywords: adolescence; Cryothermic dermatitis artefacta; Pain

EPP0244

This girl is on fire.

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Introduction: Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a chronic condition characterized by a burning sensation of the oral cavity and is often associated with taste disturbances and xerostomia.

Objectives: To study the psychotropics as part of the possible etiologies of this síndrome.

Methods: A 67-year-old woman complained of burning pain in the tongue and oral mucosa, taste disorder, and sensory impairment. Slight improvement after treatment with Gabapentine 300mg (1-0-0). The pain is constant, with sharp characteristics. Improves when eating, the ability to taste is preserved. Subsequently, treatment with 2% lidocaine rinse (3-4 times / day) is tested, with temporary pain relief. Lorazepam 1mg (1-0-0), without improvement. Patient in follow-up by the Neuropsychiatry consultation for 3 years, due to major depressive disorder in treatment with Quetiapine 100mg (0-0-1).

Results: In the first consultation the treatment is modified, adding Duloxetine 60 mg (1-0-0) and Alprazolam 0.5mg (1 / 2-1 / 2.0), and reducing the dose of Quetiapine to 75 mg and then 50mg. In the subsequent consultation, one month later, she only manages to reduce the neuroleptic dose by half, without noticing clinical improvement. After two months, she has completely removed the quetiapine, and completely disappearing the burning mouth sensation, improving his affective clinic in the same way.

Conclusions: There are a large number of drugs that produce xerostomia, in intimate relationship with the burning mouth. Among those we can find antihistamines, neuroleptics, antihypertensives, and benzodiazepines. In many cases, correcting or eliminating these etiologic agents does not improve or stop the initial symptoms, but sometimes, it does.

Keywords: Burning mouth syndrome; Quetiapine

EPP0245

The particularities of microangiopathic and macroangiopathic complications in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients correlated with the presence or absence of type D personality.

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Introduction: According to our national data based on PREDATORR study, the point prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Romania was 11.6 % in adults between 20 and 79 years old. Unequivocally, type 2 diabetes mellitus is highly correlated with psychological and personality factors.

Objectives: The objective of our research was to evaluate the frequency of type D personality in patients suffering from type 2 diabetes and its influence on angiopathic complications.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 173 patients with type 2 diabetes who were self-assessed by using Beck Depression Inventory I, STAI-Y scale and DS 14 scale for detection of type D personality.

Results: Both depression ($p = 0.012$) and state and trait anxiety ($p = 0.019$ and 0.023 respectively) scores were significantly higher in diabetic patients with type D personality compared with non-type D diabetic patients. Lower limb complications were more frequent in non-type D personality diabetics ($p = 0.018$) while diabetic retinopathy and diabetic polyneuropathy ($p = 0.004$ and $p = 0.010$ respectively).

Conclusions: The presence of type D personality has a supplementary negative impact on type 2 diabetic patients' affectivity and emotions. On the one hand, the more frequent microangiopathic complications in type D personality diabetic patients confirm that diabetes, at least in part, is an endovascular disease. On the other hand, some factors such as pro-inflammatory biomarkers may be more expressed in type 2 diabetic patients with concomitantly type D personality than those without this type of personality, leading to premature microangiopathic complications.

Keywords: type D personality; depression; anxiety; diabetes mellitus

EPP0246

Peculiarities of the psychological state of patients with chronic non-infectious liver diseases

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Introduction: The prevalence of chronic liver diseases (CLD) is over 30 million people worldwide, they are associated with significant health care costs, loss of productivity of patients, and has a significant impact on the quality of life associated with health.

Objectives: The research objective was to determine current views on the psychological state of patients with CLD.

Methods: A qualitative and quantitative analysis of the content of scientific Ukrainian and English literature published from 2014 to 2020, which sets out different views on the psychological state of patients with chronic liver diseases using the PubMed and Google Scholar databases. Only concept analysis, meta-analysis, and systematic reviews published in English, presented in the scientific literature were included.

Results: The information on the peculiarities of the psychological state of patients with CLD was generalized. Based on the research, we can conclude that this group of patients is characterized by low mood, chronic fatigue, low level of social adaptation, increased anxiety, and reduced efficiency.

Conclusions: Studies by different scientists from different countries agree that patients with chronic liver disease are characterized by the above symptoms. Some emphasize psychoneurophysiology and associate these symptoms with chronic inflammation, which occurs as liver damage progresses. Other researchers suggest that it is due to the quality of life of these patients and the severity of the disease. However, the scientific community has yet to find out what exactly caused this.

Keywords: chronic non-infectious liver disease; Depression; Anxiety; social maladaptation

EPP0247

Epistemic injustice in a case of cyclic vomiting syndrome. A case report.

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Introduction: We present the case of a 19-year-old female patient treated in our hospital due to an outburst of persistent vomiting. The patient had a diagnosis of Cyclic Vomiting Syndrome (CVS), a year before the diagnosis the patient had been labeled as a somatizer and admitted into the department of psychiatry. Given her psychiatric record and the fact that CVS is a rare diagnosis we were consulted on arrival.

Objectives: CVS is an infrequent disorder of unknown etiology which shares similarities with migraine headaches. It is characterized by episodes of vomiting followed by periods of remission without active symptomatology with no organic pathology to account for the symptoms. Epistemic injustice (EI) is defined by Miranda Fricker as "a damage done to someone in their capacity as a knower". She defined two forms of EI: testimonial and hermeneutical injustice.

Methods: A case report is presented alongside a review of the relevant literature regarding CVS and epistemic injustice.

Results: On arrival at the emergency department she tried explaining her condition, but her testimony was disregarded on the basis of her psychiatric record. It was only after the on-call psychiatrist explained the condition when she received the appropriate abortive treatment, after which she was admitted to the internal medicine department where she was followed by the liaison psychiatrist.

Conclusions: CVS is a disabling disease still unknown to most clinicians in spite of the increasing quality evidence about its identification and treatment. The case highlight how cases of newly identified disease can suffer from testimonial and hermeneutical injustice.

Keywords: cyclic vomiting syndrome; epistemic injustice; testimonial injustice; hermeneutical injustice

EPP0248

Functional neurological disorders in childhood and adolescence: Epidemiology and phenomenology of an emerging diagnostic and clinical challenge.

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Introduction: Literature on childhood Functional Neurological Disorders (FNDs) is sparse. Clinical presentations are vaguely characterized and often misdiagnosed in younger ages. Their main neurological features enrol: Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (PNES), Functional movement disorders (FMDs), sensory alterations, cephalgia and feeding problems.

Objectives: The study was aimed to better characterize the childhood population of FND, because of they represent an emerging challenge for clinicians, giving its higher presentation in the younger age and the difficulties of an early and differential diagnosis as well as an effective management.