

Introduction Mania occurs in higher rates among individuals with HIV/AIDS, especially with the progression of HIV infection, and constitutes an additional risk factor for facilitate the HIV spread.

Objective To provide an overview of secondary mania in HIV-infected patients.

Methods Literature review based on PubMed/Medline, using the keywords “HIV”, “AIDS” and “mania”.

Results Secondary mania or AIDS mania may be due to illicit or prescribed drugs, CNS infection with HIV, medical illness, including opportunistic infections. Of these, HIV neurotoxicity has been proposed to be the most important factor in its pathogenesis. Mania AIDS differs from primary mania with regard to clinical presentation, course, management and prognosis. The authors will analyze them. Besides decrease to treatment adherence, maniac symptoms also predispose to HIV risk behaviors, which may lead to further HIV transmission. Importantly, the occurrence of HIV mania may announce the transition from HIV infection to AIDS perhaps before other clinical signs are evident. Early recognition and treatment of manic symptoms with mood stabilisers, antipsychotics and HAART improve quality of life, protect from further cognitive deterioration and decrease mortality. In these patients, medication side-effects toxicity, drug interactions, and adherence require special attention.

Conclusions Mania has been associated with HIV/AIDS and in many instances acts as a barrier to achieving best treatment outcomes. Thus, psychiatrists need to be aware of the complexities involved in the emergence of manic episodes in HIV-infected patients in order to deal with them in the most appropriate and effective manner.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1950>

EV966

Modulation of the nuclear factor (erythroid 2-derived)-like 2 pathway by antidepressants in rats

D. Martín Hernández*, Á.G. Bris, K.S. MacDowell, A. Sayd, D. Azpiazu, M.T. Alba, G. Torres, B. García-Bueno, J.L.M. Madrigal, J.C. Leza, J.R. Caso

Complutense university of Madrid, school of medicine, CIBERSAM, pharmacology, Madrid, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Patients with major depression who are otherwise medically healthy have activated inflammatory pathways. It has been described that depression is not only escorted by inflammation but also by induction of multiple oxidative/nitrosative stress pathways. Nevertheless, there are finely regulated mechanisms involved in preserving cells from damage, such as the nuclear factor Nrf2.

Aims To explore in a depression-like model the Nrf2 pathway in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) and the hippocampus of rats and to analyze which classic antidepressants affect the antioxidant activity of the Nrf2 pathway.

Methods Male Wistar rats were exposed to chronic mild stress (CMS) and some of them were treated with desipramine, escitalopram or duloxetine. We studied the expression in the PFC and hippocampus of upstream and downstream elements of the Nrf2 pathway and the oxidative damage induced by the CMS.

Results After exposure to a CMS protocol, in the PFC, there is an inhibition of upstream and downstream elements of the Nrf2 pathway. Moreover, antidepressant treatments, particularly desipramine and duloxetine, are able to recover some of these elements and to reduce the oxidative damage induced by the depression model. In the hippocampus however, Nrf2 pathways are not that affected and antidepressants do not have many actions.

Conclusions Nrf2 pathway is differentially regulated by antidepressants in the PFC and hippocampus. The Nrf2 pathway is

involved in the oxidative/nitrosative damage detected in the PFC after CMS exposure. However, it seems that Nrf2 is not very involved in the effects caused by the CMS in the hippocampus.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1951>

Psychopathology

EV967

Auditory hallucinations in a deaf patient? – A clinical report

M.A. Aleixo^{1,*}, C.A. Moreira², G. Sobreira¹, J. Oliveira³, L. Carvalho Gil²

¹ Centro hospitalar psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Ward 1, first psychotic episode unit, Lisboa, Portugal

² Centro hospitalar psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Ward 6, schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorders unit, Lisboa, Portugal

³ Centro hospitalar psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Ward 2, neuropsychiatry and dementia unit, Lisboa, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction According to some studies, deaf psychiatric inpatients have prevalence rates of psychotic disorders ranging from 20 to 54%. There are descriptions of the paradoxical finding that prelingually deaf patients with psychosis may hear voices.

Objectives To present a case report and conduct a database review in order to understand if deaf patients with psychosis can have auditory hallucinations.

Aims The authors' aim is to describe a case, highlight the clinical and scientific relevance of auditory hallucinations in deaf patients and the difficulties and limitations of this process.

Methods A Pubmed database search using as keywords “auditory hallucinations”, “deaf” and “deafness” and retrieved papers were selected according to their relevance.

Results The authors report a case of a 47-year-old female patient apparently suffering from congenital deafness. The patient had no previous psychiatric history until 4 months prior to her admission at our institution, when she started having psychotic symptoms. The patient was admitted into a Neurology ward but because no neurological sign was found psychiatric liaison consultation was requested. Four months later, she had the same symptoms, describing a voice that said to “shut up” and was admitted to a psychiatric hospital. After medication, the symptoms relapsed and now she is followed in an outpatient setting.

The presence and nature of auditory hallucinations in deaf patients is not fully elucidated and there are methodological problems in the investigation of this subject.

Conclusions Current evidence is still inconclusive and the fact that prelingually deaf patient hear voices needs further research.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1952>

EV968

“Yo Soy La Desintegración”: Helplessness and sublimation through Frida Kahlo's history

J. Becker
Coimbra, Portugal

Considering the relevance of studying the pathologies of emptiness for contemporaneous clinic, this work approaches the correlation