

Conclusions: Despite the limited and inconsistent evidence across studies, humor appears to exhibit a positive association with QoL.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0387

Peduncular Hallucinosi s: Clinical characteristics, etiology, and a case report

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Introduction: Visual hallucinations are a relatively common neurological complaint. Peduncular hallucinosi s (PH) stands out as a distinct entity, characterized by complex visual hallucinations resulting from structural lesions in the brainstem or diencephalon.

Objectives: We aim to provide an overview of the clinical features, etiological factors, and management strategies associated with PH, incorporating a unique case study.

Methods: Clinical case report and brief literature review.

Results: Clinical Characteristics: PH is marked by detailed, colorful, vivid, and occasionally emotionally charged visual hallucinations. These hallucinations encompass people, animals, or objects and may be mistaken for reality. While primarily visual, they may occasionally involve other sensory modalities. Crucially, patients with PH maintain insight, distinguishing it from primary psychotic disorders.

Etiological Factors: PH is most commonly associated with structural brainstem lesions, particularly in the midbrain. Potential instigators encompass ischemic strokes, vascular anomalies, tumors and infections. Disruption of the reticular activating system in the brainstem is implicated in the pathogenesis. Advanced imaging techniques have unveiled cases with subtle presentations, broadening our comprehension of PH.

Pathogenesis: PH may involve the disturbance of serotonergic inhibitory pathways and the reticular activating system. A plausible link with hypnagogic hallucinations hints at a mechanism related to rapid REM sleep transitions.

Case Report: Mr. J., a 30-year-old patient, suffered recurrent mesencephalic strokes attributed to Sneddon's syndrome, ADA-2 deficiency, and protein C deficiency, leading to malacic lesions in the hemimesencephalon and right hemipons. He experienced complex visual hallucinations, primarily geometric patterns and animals, mainly at night. Importantly, he maintained insight into their hallucinatory nature. Mr. J. also had diplopia, visual impairment, recurrent headaches, and left hemiparesis.

Reactive anxiety and depression due to functional loss followed his recurrent strokes. Initially, antipsychotics were used to manage sensory-perceptual disturbances, but were later discontinued due to reduced interference with daily functioning. Antidepressant and psychological therapy was continued throughout the follow-up to address mood symptoms.

Conclusions: Peduncular hallucinosi s is an intriguing phenomenon characterized by complex visual hallucinations. Understanding its clinical features, etiology, and possible mechanisms is essential for accurate diagnosis and management. This case report emphasizes PH's clinical aspects and the importance of a multidisciplinary

approach, including pharmacological intervention and psychological support. Understanding its features, causes, and management is essential for accurate care. Further research is needed to improve our comprehension and optimize treatment strategies.

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EPP0389

Analysis of the demand for mental health consultation and liaison programmes: a comprehensive view.

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Introduction: The mental health consultation and liaison programme plays a crucial role in comprehensive medical care by addressing psychiatric co-morbidities in hospitalised patients.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to analyse demand and assess referral patterns to the mental health consultation and liaison programme in order to identify areas for improvement and optimise the provision of care.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted by analysing records of referrals to the mental health consultation and liaison programme over a one-year period. Demographic data, origin of demand, type of request, episodic diagnosis, psychiatric diagnoses, follow-up and discharge referral were collected.

Results: A total of 1180 referrals to the mental health consultation and liaison programme were reviewed. Most of the episodic diagnoses were related to anxious-depressive symptomatology, acute stress reaction and acute confusional syndrome. The majority of patients followed up did not require further referral to mental health facilities.

Conclusions: Analysis of the demand for the mental health consultation and liaison programme helps us to optimise care on psychiatric co-morbidities. These results support the importance of integrated care that addresses both medical and psychiatric aspects of inpatient health. Strategies to improve collaboration between different services should be implemented to ensure optimal care and provide a holistic approach.

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EPP0390

Suicide risk in patient with diabetes varies by the duration of diabetes: The Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

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