

Results: The mothers of children with special needs show the more pronounced sense of guilt comparing with the mothers of the healthy children. They are less optimistic towards the future of the child, more sensible to the failures of the child, but demonstrate the higher degree of readiness to cooperation with the child. Those results can be applied when designing the intervention programs for the families of children with special needs.

Conclusions: Those results can be applied when designing the intervention programs for the families of children with special needs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sense of guilt; children with special needs

EPP0326

“I heard the heartbeat”- Psychophysiological and Sociocultural Determinants in Pseudocyesis and Delusion of Pregnancy

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Introduction: Pseudocyesis and Delusion of Pregnancy are often conflated. Both presentations are associated with false beliefs of pregnancy in patients who are not pregnant. Pseudocyesis is associated with physiological changes of pregnancy such as amenorrhea, galactorrhea, abdominal distention, and hyperprolactinemia. Delusion of Pregnancy is not associated with physiological signs/changes. We describe a case to demonstrate the phenomenological and physiological differences between these entities and how these influence treatment considerations.

Objectives: 1. Phenomenology of Pseudocyesis vs Delusion of Pregnancy 2. Elucidate the physiological underpinnings of both 3. Treatment considerations

Methods: Comprehensive literature review following a 29-year-old-female with no known psychiatric history presenting to the emergency department with mixed complaints of twin-pregnancy, menorrhagia, and concern for threatened abortion. Psychiatry was consulted for decisional capacity to leave against-medical-advice due to concerns for ectopic pregnancy. Patient reported a recent ultrasound with fetal heartbeat and sensation of fetal “kicks”. She was concerned the menorrhagia was threatening her pregnancy. The patient appeared irritable, paranoid, endorsed ideas of reference and a fixed false belief that she was pregnant with twins, despite quantitative HCG, abdominal and transvaginal ultrasounds being negative. On examination, while there was vaginal bleeding, there were no stigmata of pregnancy.

Results: Diagnosis- Delusion of Pregnancy.

Conclusions: Delusion of Pregnancy have been associated with polythematic content. Pseudocyesis may be confounded by conditions such as abdominal neoplasms, leiomyoma, and endocrinologic changes (eg- hyperprolactinemia). Potent D2R antagonists carry increased risk of hyperprolactinemia and subsequent galactorrhea which may paradoxically exacerbate misattributions of pregnancy. Careful consideration of psychotropic choice is therefore needed in the management of these conditions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Pregnancy; pseudocyesis; delusion of pregnancy; somatic symptom disorder

EPP0327

Mobile Ecological Tracking of mood as a predictor for resilience among male and female Israeli combatants

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Introduction: Background: Mental resilience refers to the capacity to overcome the negative effects of setbacks and associated stress on performance. In the face of stressors, lack of mental resilience may even cause psychopathology, such as depression. While all combatants are exposed to stressors, female combatants face additional challenges compared with their male counterparts. Resilience is often measured using retrospective self-reports, which do not consider ecological fluctuations across situations and environments. A mobile ecological momentary monitoring allowed us to study gender differences in factors contributing to resilience.

Objectives: Objective: We aimed to characterize gender differences in resilience trajectory in combatants using ecological momentary assessments (EMA).

Methods: Methods: 156 Combatants (98F, 58M) completed mood EMA daily for two weeks using a mobile app. In addition, resilience, QOL and mental health questionnaires were administered three times in four weeks. Stepwise regression models were used to predict resilience after 2-4 weeks.

Results: Results: Female combatants reported higher levels of anxiety and lower resilience, self efficacy and QOL, as well as higher mood variability over time ($t(149)=4.9, p<.0001$). In addition, while for females, baseline anxiety, self-efficacy and mood EMA all contributed to resilience prediction (37% of variance explained), baseline anxiety was the sole predictor for males (explaining 28% of variance).

Conclusions: Conclusion: Gender differences in resilience were found in combatants who participate in the same occupation. These results emphasize the importance of considering the inclusion smartphone-delivered EMA tools in QOL models.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Gender differences; ecological momentary assessments; QOL; Basic military training

EPP0329

Clozapine placental passage at delivery: an update

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Introduction: Clozapine is an effective second-generation antipsychotic that is approved for treatment-resistant schizophrenia and risk reduction of recurrent suicidal behavior in schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. Its available pregnancy pharmacokinetics data remain limited, which presents a challenge for clinicians managing women taking clozapine during perinatal period.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to provide new data of clozapine and norclozapine placental passage and neonatal outcomes.

Methods: We retrospectively studied a consecutive case series of six pregnancies where there was clozapine exposure (5 in polytherapy and 1 in monotherapy). Clozapine and norclozapine serum concentrations were determined in the mother-infant pairs on the day of delivery (intrapartum maternal blood and umbilical cord blood respectively) and measured using a validated high-performance liquid chromatography method. The within- and between-day precision expressed as the coefficient of variation (CV)% were both <10%. The limit of quantification (LoQ) was 5 ng/mL. Neonatal outcomes were reviewed from pediatric records.

Results: The mean infant-mother clozapine and norclozapine ratio at delivery were 0.44 (SD=0.13) and 0.28 (SD=0.05) respectively. There was a weak positive correlation between maternal and umbilical cord clozapine and norclozapine serum concentrations (Pearson correlation coefficient 0.183, $p=0.769$ and 0.827, $p=0.084$ respectively). The rate of neonatal complications was 16%. One neonate (16%), whose mother had drug abuse history during pregnancy, presented with a generalized neurodevelopment delay and the consequent need for continuous intensive care.

Conclusions: In our study, placental passage of clozapine and norclozapine was partial during delivery. Statistical power was limited for examining the association between neonatal clozapine levels and neonatal outcomes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Delivery; Mother-infant pair; Placental passage; clozapine

EPP0330

The Portuguese adapted version of the fear of covid-19 scale for the postpartum period

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Introduction: The Portuguese version of the *Fear of COVID-19 Scale* (FCV-19S; Cabaços et al. 2021), composed of seven items, presented good validity and reliability to be used in general

population. To be used within perinatal context, specifically in the postpartum period, we have added an item related to the baby (item 8 – “I’m afraid my baby will be infected with coronavirus-19”).

Objectives: To analyze the psychometric properties of Portuguese adapted version of the *Fear of COVID-19 Scale* for the postpartum period (FCV-19SP), namely construct validity, internal consistency, and convergent validity.

Methods: 207 women (mean age= 33.51 ± 5.23 years) recruited in the postpartum period (9,06 ± 8,52 months after delivery) fill in a set of self-reported validated questionnaires: Perinatal Depression Screening Scale (PDSS), Perinatal Anxiety Screening Scale (PASS) and Coronavirus-19 Fear Scale for the postpartum period (FCV-19SP).

Results: CFA revealed that the unifactorial model composed of eight items presented good fit indexes ($X^2/df=1.508$; CFI=.991; GFI=.974; TLI=.983; $p[RMSEA \leq .01] = .049$), better than those of the seven items version ($X^2/df=3.963$; CFI=.957; GFI=.909; TLI=.905; $p[RMSEA \leq .01] = .219$). Cronbach alpha for the FCV-19SP was $\alpha=.880$. The total score significantly ($p<.01$) and moderately correlated with PDSS ($r=.262$) and PASS ($r=.371$).

Conclusions: The FCV-19SP is a valid and reliable questionnaire to assess fear of COVID-19 in women in the postpartum period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Perinatal; Fear of COVID-19; Postpartum

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EPP0331

Art therapy focused on stimulating the emotional and expressive skills of the atypical children

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Introduction: The role of the art therapist can be to identify the creative potential, to value it and to support social integration through art. Detecting and developing the outstanding and hidden abilities of the atypical child can lead to a normal behavior and to a better social integration.

Objectives: Increasing self-esteem, through personal satisfaction, emotional development and the development of hidden and outstanding skills.

Methods: Stimulating the child through the environment, works as a non-directive method during the art therapy session. Work environments offer various possibilities of expression, he chooses the materials to which he shows an interest, developing his own technique over time.