

partner relationship, whether they had suffered gender violence and types of violence. 88 (21.41%) people reported having suffered some type of violence, of which 25 (28.42%) were men and 62 (70.45%) were women. The most common was psychological with 53 (60.23%) people. 82 respondents tested positive to Davidson test for PTSD, equivalent to 20% of the total sample. 51 people (12%) reported suffering from mild depression, 53 (13%) reported suffering from moderate depression and 38 people (9%) reported major depression with Beck test.

Conclusions: In this study we evidenced that although the interviewers claimed they had never suffered gender violence, it was observed that the results were incongruent, so it is important to highlight that talking about gender violence is still considered a stigma in our society.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: PTSD; COVID19; Depression; SARS-CoV-2

EPV1705

Does LSD Have Any Therapeutical Value In Mental Disorders? A Non-Systemic Review

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Introduction: Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) a semi synthetic hallucinogen, was first synthesized by Albert Hofmann in 1938 and its psychological properties were not discovered until 1943. There was a brief renaissance of its use in psychiatry, specifically in assisted psychotherapy for the treatment of alcoholism, neurosis and psychosomatic disorders. However, research with LSD and others psychedelics substances rapidly came to an end with its broad international prohibition in the 1970's.

Objectives: This work aims to provide an understanding on the potential benefits of LSD in mental disorders, as well as its mechanism of action and effects on human brain.

Methods: A non-systematic review was performed on PubMed database, using the key words "LSD, mental disorder, neuroimaging, cerebral plasticity, psychedelics, substance use disorder". Websites of the Berkley Foundation and Multidisciplinary Association For Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) were also searched.

Results: Significant evidence has emerged that LSD may have a role in the treatment for some mental disorder, including drug and alcohol dependence and anxiety associated with life threatening diseases. Evidence based on modern neuroimaging technique suggest that LSD alters the brain blood flow, electrical activity, and network communication patterns. Preclinical evidence also demonstrated that psychedelics affect neuroplasticity after acute and chronic administration.

Conclusions: Based on the available evidence LSD when administered safely in a methodologically supervised psychotherapeutic setting can have a potential use for certain psychiatric conditions, suggesting that larger controlled studies are warranted

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: LSD; psychedelics; mental disorder; Cerebral Plasticity

EPV1706

When Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder reaches adulthood

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Introduction: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) was classically considered a childhood-onset neurodevelopmental condition. Over the past 40 years, it became evident that it can persist during adulthood.

Objectives: The purpose of the authors is to describe the characteristics of ADHD in adults and the specific comorbidities, proposing an approach to these patients.

Methods: A brief non-systematized review is presented, using the literature available on PubMed and Google Scholar.

Results: Only 40-50% of children and adolescents with ADHD will have symptoms that persist into adulthood (estimated adult prevalence of 2.8% across 20 countries; 25% in prisons). A more subtle presentation in adults and the difficulty to access past medical history, lead to diagnosis and treatment rates of lower than 20% (versus 50% in children). Well-characterized core symptoms in children evolve into a predominance of inattention symptoms. They became adults with marked disorganization, difficulties in completing tasks and managing time. Emotional dysregulation is a very prevalent symptom in this population. The comorbidities rate increase over time (reaching 75% of patients).

Conclusions: Adults (or even older subjects) with cognitive and/or behavioural complaints should be submitted to systematic screening for ADHD. Non-treated ADHD symptoms in adulthood are associated with severe impairment, therefore adjustments in the health care system to support the transition from child to adult services are needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adult psychiatry; adhd

EPV1707

Unique treatment principles in the service of speech treatment – The VML method

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Introduction: Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) was declared as a motor speech disorder by ASHA (2007). The prevalence of CAS is yet to determined due to difficulties in reliable diagnosis, however 63.6% of children with ASD were found to Apraxic (Tierney et al, 2015), hence prevalence would be at least 1/100 (ASD prevalence is 1/54).

Objectives: The consequences of inability to speak in early and advanced developmental age are many and might include frustration, anger, depression, communication deficit, language delay, poor social skills and behavioural problems. Not only treating motor speech disorder is challenging enough, the external consequences make it far more difficult.

Methods: The VML method (Verbal Motor Learning) was designed to treat the motor aspect of speech. It uses manual techniques and motor learning principles in order to directly teach

the basic milestones of speech for children with CAS. In addition, the importance of the manner of the practice was established over the years, extracting 16 unique treatment principles. These principles guide the therapist regarding HOW to perform the practice, while giving an answer to the external CAS consequences.

Results: The principles are the platform, managing energy levels, relationship, attention, goal-oriented thinking, emotional safety, treatment structure, rhythm, timing, threshold point, support, dynamic thinking, ecological treatment, proactivity, clarity and commitment.

Conclusions: The lecture will introduce the 16 principles briefly, and demonstrate the use of them via treatment videos.

Disclosure: I am the founder of the VML method and I teach it in various countries.

Keywords: Apraxia of speech; autism; VML method; Teaching principles

EPV1708

Apathy - where do we find it and how to treat

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Introduction: Although defined heterogeneously within the literature apathy is classified as a multidimensional deficit with emotional, behavioral, and cognitive domains in which there is a decrease in self-motivated/goal-directed activity. Recently conceptualized as a syndrome but lacking a universal screening tool.

Objectives: Review current knowledge on apathy and its best therapeutic approach.

Methods: Non-systematic review of literature through search on PubMed/MEDLINE following the terms “apathy” and “psychiatry”.

Results: Apathy is amongst the most frequent symptoms of dementia and highly prevalent across different forms and stages of dementia, including mild cognitive impairment (MCI) as well as other neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders such as Parkinson’s disease (PD), Schizophrenia, Depression and Brain Injury. Individuals with apathy have higher frequencies of cognitive impairment and are less likely to be compliant/respond to treatment for comorbid illnesses. Apathy reduces quality of life, increases mortality and leads to caregivers distress - often identified as the most burdensome symptom. Once treatment should favor dopaminergic neurotransmission, psychostimulants were considered. Methylphenidate showed encouraging results as well as dopamine agonists but both with limited evidence. Atypical antipsychotics (APs) seem beneficial compared to typical APs. Antidepressants did not improve symptoms and may even worsen them. Previously reported benefits of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (AChEIs) were not replicated in recent studies except for rivastigmine in PD. Nonpharmacological interventions are also important.

Conclusions: Apathy occurs frequently in a broad range of neuropsychiatric conditions and considering its impact on patients’ quality of life more studies are needed to find an efficient treatment. A consensus regarding definition and screening tools would allow a better approach.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Treatment; apathy; Neuropsychiatry

EPV1709

Coping strategies in parents of children with chronic Adrenal insufficiency

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Introduction: Being the parent of a child followed for a chronic pathology can require different resources and coping skills.

Objectives: to determine the adaptation strategies of the parents of children monitored for adrenal insufficiency in the face of their children’s pathology

Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study carried out with parents of children with Adrenal Insufficiency followed at the pediatric outpatient clinic in Taher Sfar Mahdia University Hospital between February 2019 and April 2020. We used a pre-established questionnaire collecting sociodemographic data and the strategies of coping using the Brief-COPE Board.

Results: A total of 38 parents of children with adrenal insufficiency and 38 control parents participated in the study. The Brief-Cope board’s study of Coping strategies revealed that the strategies most used by parents of children with Adrenal insufficiency were, in descending order: religion (92.1%), support emotional (73.7%), distraction (63.9%), behavioral disengagement and acceptance (57.9%), instrumental support (52.6%), expression of feelings (50%), positive reinterpretation (39.5%), blame (38.9%), denial and humor (36.8%), active coping and planning (36.1%). On the other hand, those used by the control population were in descending order: religion (94.4%), distraction (84.2%), blame (78.9%), acceptance (72.2%) %, emotional support (69.4%), humor (63.9%), behavioral disengagement (61.1%), active coping (47.2%), expression of feelings (44 , 7%), planning (41.7%), instrumental support (30.6%), positive reinterpretation (22%), denial (19.4%).

Conclusions: Psychological support for the parents of children with chronic illnesses would be necessary to prevent parental burnout and improve their ability to adapt to their experiences

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: parents; coping strategies; adrenal insufficiency; Children

EPV1712

Ketamine As A New Therapeutic Option For The Management Of Mental Disorders

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Introduction: Ketamine is routinely used for anesthetic induction because of its dissociative properties. Recently, it has attracted attention as a rapid-acting anti-depressant, but other studies have also reported its efficacy in the management of diverse psychiatric pathologies previously resistant to treatment.