

Conclusions: The present findings showed a worse mental health in subjects with IBD and psychiatric comorbidities during Covid-19 pandemic, highlighting the importance of screening and treatment of psychiatric symptoms disorders in these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychiatric comorbidities; Inflammatory Bowel Disease; Mental health evaluation; Covid-19 pandemic

EPP0506

Stroke care in people with and without schizophrenia: a retrospective, observational study

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Introduction: Serious mental illness tends to course with a higher prevalence of comorbidities and schizophrenia is a disabling disease that affects approximately 1% of the world population. Worldwide, cerebrovascular accidents are an important cause of mortality and disability and in Portugal they are one of the leading causes of death in the general population. There is growing evidence that the prevalence of strokes is higher in people with schizophrenia, with pronounced age and gender variations.

Objectives: To describe the sociodemographic and clinical differences among patients hospitalized with a primary diagnosis of cerebrovascular disease with and without a secondary diagnosis of schizophrenia in Portugal.

Methods: We performed a retrospective observational study using a nationwide hospitalization database containing all hospitalizations registered in Portuguese hospitals from 2008 to 2015. Based on the International Classification of diseases version 9, clinical modification, hospitalizations with a primary diagnosis of stroke were selected (431;433;434), and from those, the ones with a secondary diagnosis of schizophrenia (295.xx) were isolated for a sociodemographic and clinical comparative study. Comorbidities were analysed using the Chalson index score.

Results: Episodes associated with a secondary diagnosis of schizophrenia were younger (mean: 66 vs 73.7 years; $p < 0.001$) and had longer median LoS (10.0 vs 8.0 days; $p < 0.001$). In-hospital mortality was lower in patients with schizophrenia (11.7% vs 13.2%).

Conclusions: The understanding of the association of cerebrovascular accidents with schizophrenia is complex. Although some studies show conflicting evidence, more attention should be given to the investigation of the incidence, prevalence and impact of cerebrovascular diseases within this particular population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: stroke; schizofrenia; comorbidity

EPP0507

Pathoplastic effects of metabolic disorders in severe mental illness

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Introduction: Patients with severe mental illness (SMI) have a higher risk of weight gain, dyslipidemia and insulin-resistance. It was observed that insulin resistance has a pathoplastic effect: in Schizophrenia it was associated with a greater severity of negative symptoms, whereas in Bipolar Disorder it was associated with more chronicity and rapid cycling. Moreover a correlation was observed between obesity and a worse outcome in Bipolar Disorder type I.

Objectives: We aimed at assessing the influence of dysmetabolisms on clinical characteristics in patients with SMI.

Methods: We recruited 78 patients with SMI consecutively hospitalized in the Psychiatry Clinic of the Ospedali Riuniti of Ancona, Italy. We administered a checklist for socio-demographic and clinical features (diagnosis, age of onset, illness duration, number of episodes, number of episodes per year, suicidal attempts and comorbidities), and evaluated the following metabolic parameters: weight, height, BMI, abdominal circumference, blood pressure, total cholesterol, HDL, triglycerides, glycemia and insulinemia. We determined insulin-resistance according to the HOMA-IR model. We performed bivariate Pearson correlations to compare metabolic and socio-demographic/clinical parameters.

Results: The analyses showed positive correlations between BMI and disease duration ($P = 0.003$), and BMI and the number of episodes ($P = 0.022$). Furthermore, a positive correlation was found between HOMA-IR and the number of episodes per year ($P = 0.008$). The associations remained statistically significant after controlling for age through partial correlations.

Conclusions: Weight gain and insulin-resistance in severe mental illness are associated with a more severe SMI, as suggested by the greater number of acute episodes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: severe mental illness; metabolic syndrome; Insuline resistance; Pathoplastic effect

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Post-stroke mania

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Introduction: Approximately one-third of stroke survivors develop poststroke depression. Post-stroke mania is relatively rare, with a prevalence of less than 2%. One review of case reports of late-onset mania in 2015 demonstrated that 51% of the patients had established vascular risk factors. In 28% of cases, the treatment of underlying organic cause contributed to successful remission of the manic episode.