

and management challenging. It usually manifests between the ages of 40 and 60, primarily after the age of 30.

**Objectives:** To contribute to the medical literature by sharing this rare case, thereby increasing awareness and knowledge about Fahr's Disease among healthcare professionals.

**Methods:** Non systematic review of the literature and access to the medical history of the patient.

**Results:** We present a case of a 42 year old woman, who came to our hospital with behavior changes, with increasing confusion and new mystical beliefs, insomnia and agitation.

According to the patient's husband, the patient sounded confused and inappropriate in her speech. The patient was admitted for evaluation of altered mental status. The patient was alert and oriented to person, place, time, and situation in the emergency department, with shudder while neurologically intact. The patient was unpolite, agitated.

Psychiatry was consulted for evaluation. We decided to admit the patient and did a posterior study with a CT scan and MRI. The MRI, as well as CT scan revealed "dense calcification of the dentate nuclei and the basal ganglia", highly suggestive of Fahr's syndrome. The patient's phosphorus level was 3.5 mg/dl (normal level: 2.5-4.5 mg/dl). Parathyroid hormone (PTH) intact was 53 pg/ml (normal level: 15-65 pg/ml), and calcium level was 10,3 mg/dl (normal level: 8.4-10.5 mg/dl). The vitamin D 25-hydroxy concentration was 43,5 ng/ml (normal level: 30-60 ng/ml).

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, Fahr's Disease is a rare and complex neurological disorder characterized by idiopathic calcification of the bilateral basal ganglia, resulting in a diverse range of neurological and psychiatric symptoms. Diagnosis involves clinical evaluation and neuroimaging, while treatment is primarily symptomatic. Further research is needed to better understand the underlying genetic and biochemical mechanisms driving calcification in the brain and to develop more effective therapeutic strategies for this challenging condition.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1147

### Issues around vulnerability among people attended by a Portuguese community-based association: a qualitative secondary analysis

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**Introduction:** Despite vulnerability being a poorly understood concept is a key concept in health and social care disparities. Typically, vulnerable groups include individuals with physical and/or mental disabilities, children, the elderly, members of the lower social classes, and refugees. In Portugal, the pandemic was responsible for worsening inequalities in access to health and social care for the most vulnerable. To the best of our knowledge, there is a dearth of qualitative research on vulnerability from the viewpoint of those who are vulnerable or work with the most vulnerable.

**Objectives:** As expressions of vulnerability are strongly influenced by cultural factors, this study aims to examine issues of vulnerability

among people who attend and work in a Portuguese community-based association.

**Methods:** Secondary analysis of qualitative data from twelve vulnerable people and fifteen professionals who attended these people. The manifestations of the vulnerability reported by participants included being homeless, being a migrant, having an infectious disease, being drug dependent, living with socioeconomic difficulties (unemployment), and experiencing a process of loss and grief. They also reported having a mental or physical health problem, or both. Depression and anxiety were the most often reported mental health disorders. Regarding the academic background of professionals, most of them (n = 12) are from social sciences (e.g., social workers, social mediators, and psychologists).

**Results:** Three main themes emerged from the study: (1) meanings of human vulnerability; (2) barriers to vulnerability mitigation; and (3) approaches to addressing vulnerability. Our findings revealed that vulnerability is a very dynamic process of openness to conditions that impact individual outcomes. However, there is a conceptual gap: being vulnerable is perceived as something negative, but vulnerability also has the potential to change priorities in life for the better. Some participants emphasized the importance of self-care to avoid becoming vulnerable themselves, particularly in terms of mental health.

**Conclusions:** Understanding the social determinants of vulnerability is necessary to achieve satisfactory care for human groups. Practitioners need to be aware of these larger societal dynamics, understand them, and make sure their services are responsive to cultural differences. In order to develop interventions that promote social and health outcomes, practitioners should be encouraged to share knowledge on best practices.

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## EPV1150

### The importance of including ADHD in the differential diagnosis in adults. About a case

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**Introduction:** ADHD is a diagnosis almost always made in childhood or adolescence and oftentimes difficult to make it new in adults because it is not thought of in the differential diagnosis process and for the lack of experience from adult devices.

- ADHD in adults is characterized by symptoms of executive dysfunction, inattention, emotional dysregulation. The symptoms of impulsivity and hyperactivity tend to be less evident.

**Objectives:**

- Frequently, the adult patient with ADHD comes to the consultation with a secondary symptom and the primary pathology is hidden and often not evident at first glance.

**Methods:**

- A 20-year-old woman, university student, with no relevant medical or psychiatric history, without toxic habits, who

- attended her first consultation referred by her primary care physician for long-standing insomnia, restless legs and anxiety.
- The patient's underlying complaint and her bigger concern is her poor academic performance. It is striking that she has just started her third year at the university, the first year she did not pass any subjects, the second year she changed majors and only passed two, now she is repeating the course.
  - The examination did not reveal overt affective symptoms, nor psychotic symptoms or other notable psychopathology. The patient's speech tended towards superficiality, inconcretion, it was salty, it was difficult for her to express herself, even suggesting a certain intellectual disability.
  - In the first consultation sleep study is requested. And referral to clinical psychology consultation for psychometric study.

**Results:**

- She is administered Clinical interview and WAIS IV (Adult Intelligence Scale), Trail Making Test, d2 and Stroop, Diagnostic Interview for ADHD in adults (inattention items).
- The WAIS-IV demonstrated global cognitive abilities within normality, although with significantly lower scores in the IMT and IVP indices which involve the functions of attention, concentration, mental control and short-term visual memory). Trail Making Test, d2, Stroop and Diagnostic Interview of ADHD in adults (inattention items) yielded profile results highly suggestive of Attention Deficit Disorder without Hyperactivity.
- The insomnia subsided with a regimen of 7.5 mg of mirtazapine per day. Subsequently, after starting treatment with low-dose methylphenidate (20 mg/day), the patient improved very significantly, both academic performance and social functioning and mood, self-esteem and subjective well-being.

**Conclusions:**

- We must always include ADHD in the differential diagnosis of a young adult patient when faced with a wide variety of consultation symptoms, especially if they report some type of deterioration or dysfunction in their social, family or academic life.
- An adequate clinical evaluation supported, if possible, by psychometric tests is essential to reach the diagnosis, which allows establishing an effective treatment that modifies the patient's overall prognosis.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

**EPV1151****The future of psychiatry and psychotherapy - An Early Career psychiatrist's view**

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**Introduction:** Psychiatry is one of the most fast developing and agile discipline within human medicine. But more work is necessary to complete these advances.

**Objectives:** I address the following questions:

How does the future of psychiatry look in the eyes of early career psychiatrists?

What strengths, weaknesses opportunities and threats will come?

And what can we learn from different mental health systems and regions?

**Methods:** Oral or written statements to the raised questions followed optimally by a discussion

**Results:** In low- and middle-income countries, a vast majority of people with mental disorders do not receive adequate treatment. Even in high income countries, roughly a third of people with severe forms of mental illness are not receiving the appropriate therapy. Laws concerning mental health are outdated in different countries. The protection of the human rights of the mentally ill is still incomplete and imperfect. The emphasis on economic gain and the digitalization of medicine in recent years has not helped. And new technical advancements such as artificial intelligence are becoming more important.

**Conclusions:** More discussion needs to be done on the identity and understanding of the psychiatric profession.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

**EPV1152****Attitude and Perceptions of Healthcare workers regarding ionizing radiation**

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**Introduction:** In operating rooms, the routine use of radiological procedures is commonplace. However, this essential tool brings about significant concerns for healthcare workers due to the associated radiological risks. Understanding healthcare workers' attitudes and perceptions about ionizing radiation is crucial for addressing these concerns.

**Objectives:** This study aims to assess the perceptions and concerns of healthcare workers regarding radiation risks and their practices in the operating room.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in February and March 2023 among the operating room staff of Habib Bourguiba University Hospital in Sfax, Tunisia. We used a self-administered questionnaire that included socio-professional data. Self-assessment of exposure risk and protection level against ionizing radiation was evaluated on a scale from 0 to 10, and attitudes were assessed using a 5-item Likert scale.

**Results:** Our study population consisted of 92 healthcare workers, with 54.3% being male. When asking operating room workers about the availability, accessibility, and quality of lead aprons, the median scores were 3 (IQR [0;6.5]), 2 (IQR [0;5]), and 2 (IQR [0;5]), respectively. The median self-assessment score for exposure risk was 8 (IQR [5.5; 10]), while the median self-assessment score for protection against ionizing radiation was 1 (IQR [0;3]). Sixty percent of the population had limited knowledge of the harmful effects of ionizing radiation, with a median self-assessment knowledge score of 1.5 (IQR [0;3]). Sixty-two percent reported concerns regarding radiological risks. In terms of practices, 44.5% of the staff maintained a distance from the radiation source during intraoperative radiography, and 21.7% used the