

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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