

Conclusions: Based on these findings, our recommendation is to establish government-operated facilities that offer emotional and psychological support, legal assistance, parenting guidance, and medical monitoring in collaboration with educational institutions and social and child protection services for those in need.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0959

The Impact of Insecure Attachment on Social Functioning in Women with Schizophrenia

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Introduction: Attachment styles is intrinsically related to the capacity for forming close social bonds, making it a vital lens through which to understand social functioning.

Objectives: This study investigates the link between attachment styles and social functioning among women diagnosed with schizophrenia.

Methods: We carried out a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study from May to June 2023, focusing on stabilized female patients diagnosed with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. The study took place in the 'B' psychiatry department of Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax, Tunisia. Data on attachment styles and social functioning were collected using self-report questionnaires: the Revised Psychosis Attachment Measure (PAM_R) and the Social Functioning Scale (SFS). In our study, we employed both the Wilcoxon test for paired samples and the Spearman correlation test to assess the differences and correlations between attachment scores and social functioning scores, respectively.

Results: In the study, 41 female patients were included. The participants had a mean age of 49.19, ranging from 19 to 79 years old. Attachment styles were predominantly avoidant (60.97%), followed by anxious (24.39%) and disorganized (14.63%). A significant portion, 39%, exhibited low social functioning. The domains most affected were leisure (63.41%) and employment (60.97%). Our analysis revealed negative correlations between avoidant attachment and social functioning in leisure activities (Spearman's $\rho = -0.057$, $p < 0.05$) as well as between avoidant attachment and independence performance (Spearman's $\rho = -0.040$, $p < 0.05$). Also, the correlation coefficient for anxious attachment and leisure activities is 0.041, demonstrating a positive association ($p < 0.005$).

Conclusions: These initial findings may imply a potential association between attachment styles and social functioning in schizophrenia.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0960

Kretschmer's Sensitive Delusion Of Reference: Clinical Case Report

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Introduction: The sensitive delusion of reference represents a clinical entity described by Kretschmer in 1918, arising in people with sensitive personality. This personality type is mainly characterized by a tendency towards social isolation, introversion, low self-esteem and by a greater sensibility to interpersonal judgement. In this personality type, the presence of specific environmental triggers may provoke a reference delusion of persecutory content, feelings of guilty and injustice. Although eliminated from the current diagnostic classifications, the sensitive delusion of reference represents a key milestone in the history of psychopathology.

Objectives: The goal of this report is to report on a clinical case of a patient diagnosed with Kretschmer's sensitive delusion of reference.

Methods: The present work consists on a descriptive report of a clinical case through consultation of the patient's clinical file as well as a survey of relevant articles on *Pubmed*.

Results: This is a 38 year old, married man with no children. He describes himself as a private, introverted individual, who has little interaction with his peers, and has been very sensitive to criticism ever since his adolescence. His first psychiatry appointment took place in April 2021, following the medical referral of his general practitioner as, according to the patient's mother and wife, he had been, for quite some time, implying that his mobile phone had been under wire and that someone had been monitoring him. As stated by these relatives, these ideas surfaced after a workplace conflict. At the time, the patient was medicated with olanzapine 10mg and lorazepam 2.5mg before bedtime, exhibiting significant improvements with full remission of psychotic symptomatology. Succeeding the antipsychotic tapering attempt, the patient had begun to suffer from insomnia and recrudescence of psychotic symptomatology, namely, the delusion ideation of persecutory content and auditory hallucinations, as a result, the previous treatment regimen was resumed, which resulted in significant improvements of the clinical picture. Following new observation, in 2023, the patient mentions weight gain and drowsiness during the day, leading to the switch of olanzapine 10mg for aripiprazole 15mg. The current treatment plan consists of aripiprazole 15mg once a day and lorazepam 1mg 1/2 before bedtime, resulting in an improvement of the previous complaints and maintenance of the psychosocial functioning, unaccompanied by psychotic symptomatology.

Conclusions: In conclusion, and relatively to the condition's prognosis, Kretschmer observed that, although in some situations the episodes were brief and self-limiting, in others, the patients maintained psychotic symptomatology, during the following years. In the present clinical case we recognised the need to sustain the antipsychotic treatment regimen, as the respective dosage reduction lead to an aggravation in symptomatology.

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