

Objectives: Expounding the importance of inborn errors of metabolism as possible causes of a psychotic episode.

Methods: Describing the case, supporting our data with a bibliographic research made on PubMed.

Results: We describe a psychiatric adult-onset OTC deficiency in a 37-year-old woman with borderline intellectual functioning and a psychotic episode in the context of an infection that was wrongly diagnosed at first as schizophrenia, until the genetic study was carried out. The woman's familiar history shown an OTC deficiency among some family members, a mutation-carrier sister and at least two male children death by the first month of life.

Conclusions: Organic psychosis can be caused by a large number of medical diseases. A differential diagnosis of possible cerebral, toxic or metabolic causes of psychosis is necessary to avoid mistakes in diagnosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: OTC deficiency; Organic psychosis; Psychosis

EPV1421

Schizophrenic or blind but not both

F.Z. Chamsi^{1*}, I. Katir², A. Korchi³, S. Belbachir⁴ and A. Ouanass⁴

¹Psychiatric hospital Ar-razi, Psychiatry, Salé, Morocco; ²Ar-razi University Psychiatric Hospital of Salé, Salé, Morocco, Psychiatry, Salé, Morocco; ³Hôpital psychiatrique ARRABI de Salé, Psychiatrie, Salé, Morocco and ⁴hospital arrazi de sale, Psychiatrie, sale, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Although visual impairment appears to be a risk factor for schizophrenia, early blindness may be protective. It's a phenomenon that has puzzled even the smartest scientific brains for decades. It might surprise you: no person born blind has ever been diagnosed with schizophrenia.

Objectives: The aim of this research is to discover the relationship between schizophrenia and congenital blindness and whether there is a protective gene and whether visual perception is an essential stage in the onset of diseases itself.

Methods: It's a case study of a family consisting of 13 brothers and sisters, three of whom were blind at birth, three with schizophrenia. We proceeded with a study of the medical files of all the schizophrenic patients and also ophthalmological exams for all the family members.

Results: Preliminary observational analysis of this clinical case suggests the following hypothesis: the presumed protective role of congenital blindness against schizophrenia. Moreover, the ophthalmological exams showed no visual impairment in schizophrenic patients. The bibliographic research has objectified more than three recent studies in this direction.

Conclusions: The relationship between schizophrenia and congenital blindness is still unrecognized and controversial. Several studies are done in this neurodevelopmental field but so far there has been no assertion nor confirmation of the suggested hypothesis. More research is needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: blindness; congenital; schizophrenia

EPV1423

The importance of blood count and oxidative stress in the drug-naïve first episode schizophrenia

J. Rog^{1*}, M. Dzikowski¹, D. Juchnowicz², N. Waszkiewicz³, A. Zalewska⁴, M. Maciejczyk⁵ and H. Karakula-Juchnowicz¹

¹Medical University of Lublin, 1st Department Of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy And Early Intervention, Lublin, Poland; ²Medical University of Lublin, Department Of Psychiatric Nursing, Lublin, Poland; ³Medical University of Bialystok, Department Of Psychiatry, Białystok, Poland; ⁴Medical University of Bialystok, Experimental Dentistry Laboratory And Department Of Restorative Dentistry, Białystok, Poland and ⁵Medical University of Bialystok, Department Of Hygiene, Epidemiology And Ergonomics, Białystok, Poland

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Schizophrenia (SZ) is associated with changes in haematological parameters related to low-grade inflammation state and could be amplified via oxidative stress (OS) related mechanisms. Although studies confirm this relationship, the results could be cofounded by patients' treatment.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the connection between venous blood count and OS in drug-naïve first-episode SZ patients.

Methods: The study consisted of 24 SZ drug-naïve patients during first episode of psychosis (median age: 22 years), and 31 healthy individuals (HC) as a control group (median age: 28 years). The examination included clinical data, OS parameters (enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidants), peripheral blood counts.

Results: We did not find differences between SZ and HC in blood count parameters ($p > 0.05$). In patients group, white blood cells (WBC), neutrophils and neutrophils-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) were positively related with the severity of positive symptoms ($R = 0.59$, $R = 0.53$, $R = 0.50$; $p < 0.05$, respectively). WBC was related to superoxide dismutase (SOD-1) levels (HC: $R = -0.36$, SZ: $R = 0.70$; $p < 0.05$). Neutrophils were positively related to catalase (CAT) ($R = 0.52$; $p < 0.05$) and ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) ($R = 0.61$; $p < 0.05$), but only in the patients' group. There was a positive relationship between NLR and CAT ($R = 0.45$; $p < 0.05$) in the SZ group.

Conclusions: The results indicate potential connection and interplay between OS and blood count parameters in the onset of psychotic episode. Further studies on a larger group of patients are needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Oxidative stress; First Episode Psychosis; white blood cells; drug-naïve

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The effect of COVID-19 pandemic on admissions for cannabis-induced psychotic disorder

A. Elias De Sousa^{1*}, A.S. Machado², F. Andrade¹, M. Roque Gonçalves¹ and M. Vieira-Coelho¹

¹Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, Serviço De Psiquiatria, Porto, Portugal and ²FMUP, Departamento De Neurociências Clínicas E Saúde Mental, Porto, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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