

such as insomnia. These findings hold significant implications for clinical practice, emphasizing the necessity of an individualized approach in treating patients with psychiatric disorders.

Conclusions: Psychopharmaceuticals exert a substantial impact on sleep architecture, with effects contingent on drug class and duration of use. Understanding these alterations is crucial for optimizing the treatment of patients with psychiatric disorders, striking a balance between therapeutic benefits and potential sleep-related adverse effects. Furthermore, these discoveries underscore the importance of closely monitoring the sleep of patients undergoing psychopharmacological treatment and tailoring therapeutic approaches in accordance with individual needs.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Old Age Psychiatry

EPP0533

The possible role of platelet APP processing in the pathophysiology of Alzheimer's Disease

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.656

Introduction: Alzheimer's disease (AD) stands as the most prevalent form of dementia. Alzheimer's Disease is acknowledged to have a complex origin, a gradual neurodegenerative progression, and a wide-ranging clinical profile marked primarily by progressive memory loss, cognitive decline, and various functional impairments that significantly diminish the quality of life: Key characteristics of AD encompass the presence of amyloid plaques, which are characterized by the pathological accumulation of insoluble β -amyloid ($A\beta$) aggregates within the brain tissue and blood vessel walls. Several reports have indicated the existence of cerebral abnormalities within platelets in individuals afflicted by AD.

Objectives: The objective of this investigation was to review studies investigating the metabolism of APP in platelets among individuals with AD to identify potential dependable peripheral indicators leading to novel approaches to its management and treatment.

Methods: A systematic review according to the PRISMA guidelines was carried out, by accessing the PubMed database up to June 2023. The authors screened the titles and the abstracts of all the potentially relevant papers on the basis of a strict list of exclusion and inclusion criteria.

Results: A total of thirty-two studies were included. The evidence points towards the observation that AD individuals exhibit various modifications in platelet APP processing when compared to matched healthy controls, that are frequently associated with the severity of cognitive impairment and functional independence. The majority of the evidence supports changes in platelet ADAM-10 activity, β -secretase activity, APP ratio, a state of heightened platelet

activation or hyper-responsiveness, and a potential release of platelet APP via vesicular mechanisms, which may ultimately contribute to $A\beta$ production.

Conclusions: Platelets offer a promising peripheral model for detecting and evaluating molecular changes associated with AD, as they hold the potential to provide vital insights into the development of an effective diagnostic tool and open doors to innovative therapeutic approaches.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Oncology and Psychiatry

EPP0534

The European Portuguese version of the Reproductive Concerns After Cancer Scale for male cancer survivors: A preliminary psychometric validation study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.657

Introduction: Cancer treatments can affect male fertility. However, the reproductive concerns of this population remain little explored. There is a need to invest in understanding how concerns related to fertility and parenting affect psychosocial adjustment, in order to improve counseling in this context. To this end, it is a priority to provide reliable and valid measures for assessing this construct.

Objectives: This study aimed to translate, adapt and preliminarily explore the psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of the Reproductive Concerns After Cancer Scale - Male Version (RCAC-M).

Methods: Translation and back-translation were carried out by two independent translators. A reconciled version was obtained and evaluated by a panel of experts who ensured its cultural adaptation. Before studying the psychometric properties, a pre-test was carried out involving a focus group of 5 male cancer survivors who assessed the adequacy of the measure. The preliminary validation included 32 male cancer survivors aged between 18 and 55. Recruitment was carried out by providing an online questionnaire. A principal component analysis was carried out to explore the factor structure of the measure and to analyze the reliability and convergent validity of the measure.

Results: The results showed good internal consistency of a version consisting of 17 items, grouped into four factors: fertility potential,

child health and future life, personal health and future life, and acceptance. Significant moderate associations were found between reported concerns and other constructs that are consistently related to this variable in the literature, namely the importance of parenting and symptoms of anxiety and depression.

Conclusions: The original structure of the scale was not corroborated. However, this study suggests the promising character of the Portuguese version of the RCAC-M as a reliable and valid tool for assessing the reproductive concerns of male cancer survivors.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0535

A case of steroid induced psychosis in a patient with mediastinal lymphoma

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.658

Introduction: Corticosteroids are a key part of many cancer treatment regimens and neuropsychiatric side effects have long been recognised. Steroid-induced psychosis is a disorder classified under substance or medication-induced psychosis in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, 5th edition*. Management strategies include treatment with antipsychotic medication and reducing corticosteroid dosage.

Objectives: To describe the case of steroid induced psychosis in a patient with mediastinal lymphoma and provide a concise literature review.

Methods: Clinical case report and brief literature review.

Results: 27-year-old male with a diagnosis of Stage IV Primary Mediastinal Lymphoma according to the Ann Arbor classification was admitted to the Haematology ward for chemotherapy treatment (R-DA EPOCH). Two days after admission the patient developed acute psychotic symptoms consisting of thought block, kinaesthetic hallucinations, and delusions. Prior to admission, the patient had been on corticosteroid treatment for two months (up to 8mg/day of dexamethasone), with a significant dose increase (up to 200mg/day of prednisone) at the beginning of chemotherapy treatment two days prior to symptom development. The patient had no personal or family history of mental health issues, no substance misuse and had not received any psychopharmacological treatment prior to admission.

Medical evaluations including a cranial CT scan, an MRI, EEG, blood tests and lumbar puncture were all within normal parameters, discounting organic or metastatic causes for the symptoms. Considering a potential episode of steroid-induced psychosis, the patient was started on olanzapine at a dosage of 10mg per day. The patient exhibited a positive response, with symptoms alleviating within 24 hours of the initial dose. In terms of corticosteroid therapy, haematologists adjusted the prednisone regimen to 100mg per day, and due to the encouraging progress, the olanzapine dosage was subsequently reduced to 5mg per day.

Conclusions: This case underscores the importance of considering the possibility of steroid induced psychosis as a differential

diagnosis specially in patients on high dose steroids presenting with psychotic symptoms. A multidisciplinary approach is crucial to ensure optimum treatment and care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0536

I smell something weird - Ictal olfactory hallucinations in patients with primary brain tumors

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.659

Introduction: Ictal olfactory hallucinations (the experience of a smell due to a focal seizure in the absence of an environmental stimulus for the sensation) are rare. They often appear in a context of a brain tumor located in the orbitofrontal or mesotemporal region. However, their accurate prevalence, etiology and anatomical origin remains unclear, as few studies focused on this type of seizures specifically.

Objectives: To evaluate the clinical, neurophysiological and imaging characteristics of patients with brain tumors and olfactory seizures.

Methods: We present a 3-year retrospective patient record study carried out at the Portuguese Institute of Oncology in Lisbon. Clinical records of 572 patients admitted due to a primary Central Nervous System (CNS) tumor, for their first neuro-oncology appointment, between July 2020 and July 2023, were reviewed.

Results: 8 patients with olfactory seizures were identified. Five were men. The mean age was 57.75 (ages between 15 and 70 years old). In seven patients, olfactory seizures constituted the initial clinical presentation of the tumor. In two patients, focal olfactory seizures had progression to bilateral tonic clonic. Most seizures were perceived as unpleasant (smells of metal, ammonia, "hot blood", "dead bodies" were described). Tumors involved the temporal lobe in all patients, the insula in two of them and, for the majority, the lesion was right-sided. Six patients were diagnosed with Glioblastoma IDH wildtype (Grade 4, WHO), one patient with Oligodendroglioma, IDH-mutated and 1p/19q-codeleted (Grade 2, WHO) and the pediatric patient with a diffuse pediatric type high-grade glioma, H3 and IDH wildtype. The average follow-up time was 6.8 months, two patients died.

Conclusions: This is the first retrospective study carried out in Portugal that documents the prevalence of olfactory seizures in patients with primary CNS tumors. Given the scarce literary evidence, we consider that olfactory seizures may be more frequent than documented, particularly in the presentation of brain tumors. As so, active semiological investigation may contribute to an earlier diagnosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared