past, that she now denies. Various scales show moderate impact of weight on personal perception of psychosocial adjustment, an impulse to thinness and a significant distortion of body image, perceiving herself as heavier than she is and wishing she was lighter.

Conclusions: In schizophrenia, confusion in bodily experiences and states is not uncommon. The possible interactions between the symptoms of schizophrenia and anorexia nervosa complicate the adequate care of these patients. Further research on comorbidity of these two disorders is necessary.

Keywords: anorexia nervosa; body image; schizophrénia; eating disorder

EPP0234

Depression, distress and their association with patterns of psychoactive substance use during the COVID-19 emergency state in latvia

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Introduction: The WHO warned that the COVID-19 pandemic could have psychiatric consequences such as elevated levels depression, increased alcohol and drug use, and other behaviours that exert a strong influence on health. In Latvia a state of emergency was announced on March 12th, was extended twice and lifted on June 10th.
Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of depression and distress in the general population of Latvia and association with substance use during the state of emergency.
Methods: The nationwide representative online study in the general population of Latvia was conducted in July 2020 during three week period. The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) was used to determine the presence of distress/ depression. The structured questionnaire to determine psychoactive substance use was applied. Proportions of independent variables across the study groups were compared using Chi-square test.
Results: The study sample included 2608 respondents. The prevalence of depression and distress was estimated at 5.7% (95%CI 4.92 – 6.71) and 13.5% (95%CI 6.85 – 8.91), respectively. Patients with depression (28% vs. 7.4%, p <0.001) and distress (30.9% vs. 7.4% p <0.05) smoked more tobacco compared to respondents without distress/depression. Those with depression or distress were significantly more likely to consume more alcohol during the emergency state than people without depression or distress (14.0% and 17.7% vs. 6.6%, p <0.001). The changes in the use of other psychoactive substances in those who had depression or distress were not statistically significant.
Conclusions: Preparing support systems to mitigate mental health consequences is needed urgently.

Keywords: Co-morbidities; Depression; Alcohol; COVID-19

EPP0237

Association between complete corpus callosum agenesis and recent-onset schizophrenia: A case report

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Introduction: Corpus callosum agenesis (CCA) is a rare congenital disorder in which there is a partial or complete absence of the corpus callosum. Within the framework of an anatomoclinical approach to schizophrenia, a few studies have focused on its association with neurological disorders, including CCA.
Objectives: In this perspective, we report a rare case of an adolescent with intellectual disability, with whose complete CCA was revealed by a recent-onset schizophrenia.
Methods: A case report and literature review.
Results: The teenager M.A. is from a first degree consanguineous marriage. He had no family history, no special habits and no history of seizures. Since early childhood, he had had a psychomotor acquisition delay and relationship difficulties that tended to worsen later. At school, he was teased by his peers and failed 4 times in different rows. At the age of 15, he dropped out of school. Verbal and physical aggressiveness, soliloquy, unmotivated laughter and vague ideas of persecution suddenly appeared, hence his psychiatric consultation one month later. Neuropsychological tests indicated current low Intelligence Quotient (60). Brain imaging revealed complete ACC (see Figure 1). He was diagnosed with schizophrenia and put on antipsychotic treatment at adequate doses and durations, with poor therapeutic response.
Conclusions: Our observation provides additional support for neurodevelopmental models of schizophrenia, and confirms literature data indicating that severe structural brain abnormalities would lead to early onset psychotic symptoms which are often refractory to pharmacological treatments

Keywords: recent-onset schizophrenia; Association; corpus callosum agenesis

EPP0239

Mental health of people living with hiv and adherence to antiretroviral therapy

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Introduction: Adherence to antiretroviral therapy is a key factor in predicting the success or failure of treatment. Data suggest that the status of mental health and especially depression of people living with HIV can affect adherence to antiretroviral therapy.
Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess the mental health status of people living with HIV, to record adherence to