

individuals at risk, emphasizing the need for ongoing research and training in this area.

**Objectives:** The objectives of our study were to understand the characteristics of patients hospitalized after a suicide attempt (SA), analyze the characteristics of these attempts, identify risk factors associated with suicidal behaviors, and determine predictors for recurring suicidal behavior.

**Methods:** The study's methodology was retrospective, descriptive, and comparative. It was conducted with 277 patients hospitalized in the psychiatric department "C" of Razi Psychiatric Hospital in Manouba. The sample consists of 72 individuals who attempted suicide, divided into two groups: first-time attempters and recurrent patients, and 205 controls hospitalized for other reasons during the same period.

**Results:** Results showed a significant increase in the frequency of hospitalizations for SA, rising from 0.7% to 2.25% of the total admissions between 2018 and 2022. Those who attempted suicide were on average 32.5 years old, predominantly female, urban residents, with a moderate socioeconomic status, secondary or higher education, unemployed, unmarried, childless, and lacking strong family support.

The study identified several risk factors associated with suicide attempts, including risky behaviors, previous life events, type II bipolar disorders, personality disorders, the number of psychiatric hospitalizations, and the quality of follow-up. However, schizophrenia was negatively correlated with SA.

Suicidal recurrence was observed in 65.5% of attempters and was linked to personal psychiatric follow-up history, mood disorders, personality disorders, the presence of stress factors, and caustic substance ingestion.

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, the study underscores the importance of assessing suicide risk among individuals with mental disorders to implement appropriate prevention strategies.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0254

### Alcohol-Induced Psychosis: Beyond Korsakoff. Case report and Literature Review

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**Introduction:** Chronic consumption of alcohol has clear deleterious effects on the nervous system. Among its less-recognized consequences are subacute and chronic alcohol-induced psychotic disorders. Lasègue, Garnier, Magnan, and Michaux provided exhaustive clinical descriptions of different presentations of *subacute alcoholic delusional disorder*, while Kraepelin, Allamagny, and Neveu defined the characteristics of *chronic alcoholic hallucinatory psychosis*. Both conditions are characterized by the occurrence of hallucinations and vivid dream-like content in their delusions, along with potential emotional detachment from the symptoms. Presently, both conditions are categorized under the generic term 'Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder,' with limited available scientific literature.

**Objectives:** Our goal is to bring attention to the existence of subacute and chronic alcohol-induced psychosis in individuals with long-term alcohol users.

**Methods:** Case report using clinical records and a non-systematic literature review.

**Results:** A 63-year-old male, with a forty-year history of chronic alcoholism and no other prior mental health issues, was admitted in the emergency department. He conveyed vague delusional notions regarding his roommate and described vivid morning dreams in which he tried to communicate but couldn't speak. This led him to believe his roommate harboured harmful intentions. Additionally, he mentioned that for the past two months, he had developed a telepathic connection with his sister and his deceased mother, with whom he felt he communicated without speaking. He described feeling strangeness and anxiety concerning these experiences, which he firmly believed to be undeniably real. He reported being able to hear the voices of his mother and sister. He also described short-term memory problems dating back two years. He denied any other psychopathology and exhibited probable ideational and emotional impoverishment secondary to chronic alcohol consumption. Confirmation of the patient's account was provided by his family members. The prescribed treatment included antipsychotic medication and a recommendation for alcohol abstinence.

**Conclusions:** Descriptions of chronic and subacute alcohol-induced psychoses are found in early psychiatric textbooks but have been omitted from contemporary classifications. While their incidence is low among chronic alcohol users, they represent a severe clinical entity. These disorders are usually distinguished by the presence of delusions and vivid hallucinations characterized by dream-like content. This distinct symptomatology aids in the accurate differentiation from other psychotic disorders and clinicians should be aware of their existence.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0255

### Unraveling the Enigma: Huntington's Disease Masquerading as Treatment-Resistant Psychosis - A Case Study

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**Introduction:** This unusual case report unfolds a complex and emblematic scenario involving the diagnosis and management of a 46-year-old patient with treatment-resistant psychiatric symptoms, eventually revealing a significant association with Huntington's Disease (HD). The initial presentation at Obregia Hospital featured early signs of psychosis, such as mood swings, social withdrawal, and mild cognitive impairment. Despite predominant treatment with atypical antipsychotics, significant improvements remained elusive.

**Objectives:** Our primary objectives were to document the intricate diagnostic journey, the challenges faced in managing the patient's