

## P-692 - HYPERPROLACTINAEMIA AND PSYCHOSIS

E.N.Rizos<sup>1</sup>, E.Tsigaropoulou<sup>1</sup>, M.Peppas<sup>2</sup>, P.Ferentinos<sup>1</sup>, C.Zompola<sup>1</sup>, L.Lykouras<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>2nd Psychiatric Dpt, <sup>2</sup>University of Athen, Medical School, Athen, Greece

**Objective:** Hyperprolactinaemia causes hypogonadotropic hypogonadism. Hyperprolactinaemia could be pre-existing in some patients with schizophrenia. Dopamine is the most important prolactin inhibiting factor, while dopaminergic hyperactivity has been implicated to the pathophysiology of psychosis.

**Method:** We present the case of a patient with hypogonadism secondary to chronic, untreated hyperprolactinaemia who developed acute psychotic symptoms.

**Results:** Psychotic symptoms resolved soon after treatment with aripiprazole in conjunction with cabergoline, with a concomitant decrease in serum prolactin levels.

**Conclusion:** An interesting cause effect relationship of hyperprolactinaemia and psychosis has been suggested.