

P02-58 - SEXUAL MISCONDUCT INDUCED BY IATROGENIC HYPERPROLACTINAEMIA

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Background: Drugs which affect the level of dopamine have also an impact on the level of prolactin and hence influence the sexual conduct of patients. Hypersexuality is a well known side effect of the treatment of Parkinson's disease, whereas hyposexuality is a side effect of the drug-treatment of schizophrenia by classical and some atypical antipsychotics. The novel antipsychotic drug Aripiprazole, however, has a partial dopaminergic effect, causes no hyperprolactinaemia and might alter the sexual conduct of some schizophrenic patients.

Methods: Three case reports of patients with iatrogenic forensic-psychiatric relevant hypersexuality.

Case 1: Comparatively young Parkinson-Patient with sexual disinhibition, frequent visits in brothels contracting debts and sexual harassment towards women after treatment with Ropinirol.

Case 2: Chronic hebephrenic patient with homoerotic paedophilia, who only started molesting boys after changing medication from Olanzapine to Aripiprazole

Case 3: Chronic-paranoid young schizophrenic patient with no criminal record who seriously assaulted a foreign woman short time after changing from Amisulpiride to Aripiprazole.

Discussion: Hypersexuality as side effect of the treatment of Parkinson's disease is well known, it might be more important an issue, if the patient is young. Hypersexuality as side effect of the treatment with partial dopaminergic drugs should be considered in the drug treatment of schizophrenic patients.