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LAMOTRIGINE TREATMENT OF ACUTE ALCOHOL HALLUCINOSIS COMORBID
DEPERSONALIZATION DISORDERS: A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-
CONTROLLED STUDY

N. Aliyev¹, A.A. Aliyev¹, Z.N. Aliyev², A. Aliyev¹

¹Central Mental Clinic for Outpatients of Baku City, ²Psychiatric Department of Azerbaijan State Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Aims: We compared the efficacy and safety of lamotrigine versus placebo for the treatment of acute alcohol hallucinosis comorbid depersonalization disorders.

Methods: 10 days, randomized, double-blind, parallel study. A total of 40 patients with an ICD-10 diagnosis of acute alcohol hallucinosis comorbid depersonalization disorders were randomized to lamotrigine 300 mg/d (n = 40), or placebo (n = 40). The primary efficacy measure was the PANSS subscale for hallucinosis and Cambridge Depersonalization Scale (CDS).

Results: lamotrigine treated patients demonstrated a statistically significant greater improvement in PANSS subscale for hallucinosis and CDS than placebo-treated patients.

Conclusion: Lamotrigine demonstrated greater efficacy than placebo in treatment of acute hallucinosis comorbid depersonalization disorders and was generally well tolerated.