EPP1008

Postictal psychosis in a psychiatric pacient, about a case

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Introduction: Postictal psychosis is the most frequent psychosis in epileptic patients, appearing between 3-8% of them. As temporary criteria, it must appear in less than a week after the epileptic crisis, with a duration of between 15 hours and 3 months.

Objectives: We present the case of an 82-year-old patient admitted to the ED due to an epileptic seizure. Request evaluation for agitation and disorientation.

Methods: This is an 82-year-old patient diagnosed with epilepsy for 5 years, with unwitnessed seizures, under treatment with levetiracetam. In the last consultation with neurology, the differential diagnosis was raised with anxiety crises due to normal intercritical EEG. The patient went to the emergency room after a partial crisis, presenting a post-critical state and beginning hours later with disorientation in time and place, manifesting delusions of religious content, as well as visual hallucinations of the same type, presenting agitation that required pharmacological and mechanical restraint.

Results: Admission to the Neurology Service was decided, with a good response to treatment with a typical intramuscular antipsychotic, with complete remission of the condition in 48 hours. Small areas of ischemia compatible with the patient's age are observed in the cranial CT and the EEG shows slowed global activity.

Conclusions: Postictal psychosis is a phenomenon of low prevalence, however, it is important to take it into account. It is important to recognize the postictal "lucid" period in patients with a family or personal history of psychiatric illness and seizures with compromised consciousness.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP1009

Dysfunction of microstructure and metabolism in corpus callosum in juvenile schizophrenia

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Introduction: The corpus callosum (CC) is one of the important structures responsible for communication between the brain hemispheres. Its role is particularly important in cognitive tasks performance, information processing, concentration of attention, in mnestic processes. The corresponding dysfunctions are the major symptoms of schizophrenia, and hence, structural characteristics of CC in schizophrenics are in the focus of attention.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to analyze the microstructural and metabolic features of the corpus callosum in recently onset schizophrenia.

Methods: The study was carried out in 13 men with juvenile endogenous paroxysmal psychosis (disease standing $\leq$ 5 years after first manifestation) aged 17-27 years (median 22.0 ± 3.1 years). The studies were carried out during unfolding remission or in remission. Control group consisted of 15 mentally healthy young men (18-28 years). MRI and 1H-MRS studies were carried out on Achieva 3T MRI scanner device (Phillips). Diffuse tensor images were obtained in the axial plane using echo-planar pulse sequence. Diffuse gradients were applied in 32 noncolinear vectors. The spectra were recorded by single voxel 1H-MRS. The spectroscopic voxel ($2\times1\times1$ cm) was placed in the CC genu region. The PRESS sequence was used (TR/TE=1500/40 msec).

Results: Statistical analysis showed no abnormal diffusion values in the CC splenium in the patients. Significant changes in the parameters were found in the CC genu. The values of ADC and RD increased, while FA coefficient decreased in the CC genu of patients with the initial stage of schizophrenia; PD values were normal. The increase of RD in the presence of unchanged PD indicated a decrease of water diffusion velocity and anisotropy in the direction perpendicular to the axon orientation. A typical 1H-MRS of the CC genu was presented in Figure 1. The results of statistical analysis of metabolite signal intensities in the CC genu of patients and normal subjects were presented in Figure 2. NAA level was reduced significantly in the patients. No appreciable changes in Cho values in the CC genu were detected in the patients vs. normal subjects.

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