

EV0238

Benzodiazepines abstinence syndrome with psychotic symptoms: Case report

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Introduction Several studies point to the importance that the complex formed by GABA and the benzodiazepine receptor play for cerebral dopaminergic transmission and, hence, to the pathophysiology of psychotic symptoms. The decrease in GABA neurotransmission or the hypofunction of the system in the hippocampus, cortex and other limbic prefrontal or subcortical regions has consequences as emotional dysregulation, cognitive impairment and development of positive psychotic symptoms.

Objectives We intended to show an additional practical example to the limited literature available based on a case linking the emergence of psychotic symptoms due to acute benzodiazepine withdrawal.

Methods We present the case of a 21 year old man who was sent to the emergency room of our hospital after an episode of aggressiveness on the street. The patient showed a psychotic schizophrenic syndrome with significant emotional and behavioural impact with aggressive and bizarre movements. In parallel, restlessness, sweating, tremor, increased blood pressure and tachycardia were observed. Symptoms had started abruptly two hours earlier. The patient companion explained that he usually took Alprazolam at an of over 40 mg per day. He had decided to give up this consumption abruptly four days earlier.

Discussion GABAergic deficits cause the imbalance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmission that may relate the pathophysiology of psychotic symptoms. The dysfunction of the GABAergic cortical interneurons could affect to the modulating response from the association cortex, which, could also relate with the appearance of these symptoms.

Conclusion This case could relate a decrease in GABAergic transmission with the appearance of psychotic symptoms.

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EV0239

Mood disorders in HIV infection

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Introduction Psychiatric disorders, particularly mood disorders, have a profound effect on the use of and adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) among patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

HIV infection and mood disorders have features in common, and each is a significant risk factor for the other.

Objective The objective is to highlight the clinicians on the importance of screening and treating affective disorders among patients with HIV infection.

Methods Two cases of HIV infected patients with comorbid mood disorder and torpid evolutions by poor adherence to treatment are reported.

A brief literature review on this subject is done.

Results Major depression has been shown to alter the function of killer lymphocytes in HIV-infected patients and may be associated with the progression of HIV disease.

HIV-positive patients with mental disorders are less likely to receive and adherence to antiretroviral therapy.

First case-report: a man 52 years old, HIV-positive since 1985 with a comorbid bipolar disorder, with recurrent depressions and poor adherence to both treatment with a rapidly exitus laetalis.

Second case-report: man 45 years old, HIV-positive since 1992 with a comorbid depressive disorder, non-adhered to both therapy and HIV-associated dementia.

Conclusions Depressive disorders are common in HIV infection. Antiretroviral regimens for HIV-infected patients require strict adherence. Untreated depression has been associated with medication nonadherence. Understanding the contribution of depression and its subsequent treatment on antiretroviral therapy adherence might direct clinicians toward earlier identification and more aggressive treatment among this population.

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EV0240

The EFPT-PSUD survey

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Introduction Although psychoactive substance use disorders (PSUD) belong to the domain of mental health, their management varies greatly among European countries. Furthermore, both the role of psychiatrists and trainees in the treatment of PSUD is not the same for each European country.

Aims Among the context of the European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT), the PSUD Working Group has developed a survey that has been spread out between the 15th of August 2015 and 15th of October 2016, at the aim of gathering information about the training in PSUD in Europe, both from Child and Adolescent, and General Adult Psychiatric (CAP and GAP) trainees.

Objectives The survey investigated, at European level, the organisation of the PSUD training, trainees satisfaction, attitudes towards people who use psychoactive substances, management of pharmacologic and involvement in common clinical situations.

Methods A 70-items questionnaire regarding the aforementioned objectives was developed, and shared through an online data-collecting system among European CAP and GAP trainees, with 40 trainees per country filling the survey in at least 25 countries. One national coordinator per country facilitated the delivering of the survey.

Results A total of 1250 surveys were filled from more than 25 European countries.

Conclusions Data from the survey will be promptly analysed. The survey will be the first to explore European psychiatric trainees attitudes and practices about PSUD. Findings from this independent survey may serve in understanding the needs of trainees in the field of substance misuse psychiatry.

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EV0241

Hepatic comorbidity in psychiatry.

A case report

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Introduction Comorbidity between mental and physical illnesses is very common and their possible interactions must always be taken into account. Hepatic disorders in particular, can affect the blood levels of antipsychotic drugs altering their effects on patients. Therefore, it is very important to assess in each case which treatment might be the most beneficial for the patient to avoid iatrogenic complications.

Aim To review articles in Pub-Med and UpToDate about the possible iatrogenic complications that can arise using antipsychotic drugs in patients with hepatic disorders.

Methods We describe the case of a 52-year-old male with Schizophrenia who was diagnosed of HCV infection ten years ago, for which he rejected any kind of treatment due to delirious ideation. In the past he was treated with oral Paliperidone with good tolerance, which he discontinued because of poor insight and stopped attending Psychiatric consultation. In April 2016 the patient was hospitalised suspecting a hepatocellular carcinoma.

Results During hospitalization he began treatment with long-acting injectable formulation of Paliperidone Palmitate that improved his insight. The patient agreed to perform the necessary tests to verify the suspected diagnosis, which was sadly confirmed. He achieved psychopathological stability, but unfortunately the patient died 6 months later because of his hepatocellular carcinoma.

Conclusions Paliperidone is a good therapeutic option in patients with hepatic disorders because it is not metabolised by the liver. It also has a depot formulation that improves adherence in patients with low insight, reducing the danger of future psychotic decompensation and improving the long-term prognosis.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV0242

Cases where pituitary tumor is presented first with psychiatric signs are very rare

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Objective To describe a rare case of Acromegaly presenting as psychotic disorder without neurological signs, in a 19 years old boy.

Method Single case report.

Results We describe the case of a 19 years old boy, that was taller than his peers and had started to grow his hands. He suddenly presented with an acute psychotic episode. He presented with persecutory delusions, perceptual abnormalities, disorganization and marked fluctuation in his behavior, he showed marked emotional lability, fluctuations in orientation and psychotic symptoms in the form of grandiosity, persecutory delusions and delusional misidentifications. At times, he was seen talking to himself, although he denied hearing any voices. There was no impairment of consciousness. His mood was irritable. An urgent CT and subsequent MRI scan revealed a pituitary macro adenoma, extending into the cavernous sinus. The initial diagnosis of prolactinoma was revised to acromegaly. His symptoms responded to combination of olanzapine and valproic acid, followed by trans sphenoid resection of the adenoma.

Conclusions This case highlights the need for investigation, especially of neuroimaging, in atypical presentations of psychosis, which may be first manifestation of rare disorders like acromegaly. Despite a lack of information regarding the path physiology, this particular case emphasizes the importance of ruling out an organic cause for atypical presentation of psychosis.

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EV0243

Comorbidity between obsessive-compulsive disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder

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Introduction The comorbidity between obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has been discussed for a couple of decades. Reported co-occurrence rates are highly inconsistent in the literature.

Objective To review phenomenological and theoretical issues concerning concomitant OCD-ADHD.

Aims Phenomenological and theoretical issues regarding OCD-ADHD comorbidity are reviewed.

Results Although numerous studies suggest an OCD-ADHD comorbidity, thus far etiological (i.e., genetic) background has