

Comorbidity/Dual Pathologies

EPV0234

Possible psychotic episode after repeated ayahuasca intake: a case report

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Introduction: Ayahuasca is a traditional brew containing the psychedelic 5-DMT (a tryptamine that acts as a 5HT_{2A}-R agonist) used to achieve non-ordinary states of consciousness, with a long tradition among various cultures in ritual and therapeutic contexts. Ayahuasca is being studied as potential treatment in Mental Health, which has led to non-controlled and recreational use. This has led to a rise in the description of side effects, such as substance-induced psychosis.

Objectives: To describe a case of a possible psychotic episode related to the intake of ayahuasca brew in a ritual context.

Methods: Clinical assessment and bibliographic review of pertinent literature.

Results: We will present the case of a 43 year old woman, who participated in three ayahuasca sessions in three consecutive months. Two days after the last session, she suffered an episode of loss of consciousness, convulsions, loss of strength and paraesthesia in right forearm and right side of the face and head; and apparition of perceptual alterations and delusions that she did not experience during the trip. Such alterations included the perception of electromagnetic fields (EMF) robbing her of her vital energy and life-force. She required ICU treatment for four days, after which she was hospitalized in Internal Medicine Unit and was assessed by Mental Health team. Though the symptoms were coherent with the previous beliefs of the patient, they were clearly exacerbated and interfered with her normal and previous functioning. She was treated with risperidone 1,5 mg, with complete symptom remission.

Conclusions: The case presented is consistent with other reports of ayahuasca-induced psychotic symptoms, though with less intensity and duration. We discuss prevalence and repercussions of the rising use of this powerful substance; that must be taken into consideration by clinicians worldwide.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0235

Dementia as a presentation of motor neurone disease: a case report

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Introduction: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), the most common disease within motor neuron diseases (MND), and frontotemporal dementia (FTD) belong to a broad spectrum of

neurodegenerative diseases that are sometimes clinically overlapping.

Objectives: The aim of the description of this case report is to sensitize professionals to this type of presentation and encourage the investigation of signs and symptoms of motor decline in patients with suspected FTD.

Methods: Research in the patient's clinical process. Framing the clinical case in the current literature, searching the terms "frontotemporal dementia" and "amyotrophic lateral sclerosis" in the Pubmed database.

Results: A 71-year-old patient, followed in psychiatry for several years for Dysthymic Disorder. At the end of 2020, he presented cognitive and behavioral changes, with rapid progression, with a marked loss of functionality, compatible with dementia. In 2021, it was noticed a motor decline, which progressively worsened. In this sense, an electromyographic study of the limbs was performed with an abnormal result, compatible with a diagnosis of Motor Neuron Disease.

Conclusions: A significant overlap of these two disorders has been observed clinically. Thus, the presentation of a patient with dementia, specifically suspected of having FTD, should ring the bell to the presence of signs and symptoms of motor impairment.

Several studies have been carried out in order to understand the relationship between these entities, and the discussion remains whether their presentation together constitutes or not a form of phenotypic presentation of ALS.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0236

Hepatitis B Vaccination in Psychiatric patients in Morocco

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Introduction: Severe mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and depressive disorder are common worldwide and often have a chronic course.

Due to psychiatric (for example: substance use disorders) and somatic (for example: obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes) comorbidities, mortality is higher in these patients than in the general population. Viral diseases are, in addition to cardiovascular diseases and metabolic alterations, among the most common somatic comorbidities in people with severe mental illness.

Objectives: The objective of our work was to study the prevalence of vaccination against the viral hepatitis B virus in these patients.

Methods: For this purpose, we conducted a cross-sectional study of 200 patients hospitalized in the emergency department of our training center. First, we collected sociodemographic and clinical data on patients admitted to psychiatric emergencies: sex, age, diagnosis, duration of evolution, history (medical and surgical, psychiatric, suicide attempts, problematic substance use, previous incarceration). In a second step, we tested for anti-HBs antibodies.

Results: the majority of our patients were male, the first diagnosis was schizophrenia.

92% of our patients had a substance use disorder, mainly tobacco, followed by cannabis and then alcohol.

Several patients reported having unprotected sex. 58% of patients were vaccinated against hepatitis B, these patients were young for the most part. the majority of our patients were male, the first diagnosis was schizophrenia. 92% of our patients had a substance use disorder, mainly tobacco, followed by cannabis and then alcohol. Several patients reported having unprotected sex. 58% of patients were vaccinated against hepatitis B, these patients were young for the most part.

Conclusions: Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0237

Crohn disease and schizophrenia: fortuitous association or etiopathogenic link?

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Introduction: Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease of multifactorial etiology. Its association with psychiatric disorders has frequently been reported, mainly with depressive or anxiety disorders. However, its association with schizophrenia remains exceptional.

Objectives: we will try to discuss this association.

Methods: In this regard, we report the case of a young patient, aged 24, diagnosed 5 years ago with Crohn's disease, evolving by remission flares, currently treated with Azathioprine, after failure of corticosteroid bolus.

Results: The patient was admitted to psychiatry for aggression towards his parents. In view of the history of the disorders as reported by the family and the psychiatric interview, the diagnosis of schizophrenia was retained and the patient was put on amisulpride.

Conclusions: Schizophrenia and Crohn's disease are relatively frequent diseases, generally occurring at a young age, whose etiopathogenesis, multifactorial, involves in both cases genetic, environmental and immunological factors. Their association does not seem fortuitous and arouses both etiopathogenic and therapeutic interest, but studies involving a large number of patients would make it possible to elucidate the link between these two diseases.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0238

Alcohol consumption and cardiovascular risk: a descriptive study in a psychiatric short stay unit

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Introduction: Patients with mental disorders have a decreased life expectancy, being the main reason the cardiovascular disease. An important proportion of patients present a comorbid drug consumption. Amongst drugs, alcohol is the most frequent, and it is associated with a higher cardiovascular risk. The metabolic syndrome is one of the most employed tools to assess cardiovascular risk.

Objectives: - To describe the demographic characteristics of the patients with an active alcohol consumption that were admitted to the hospital during the period of study.

- To describe the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in the sample, according to the Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP-III) criteria.

Methods: Retrospective observational study of three months duration. Data was collected from all patients admitted to the hospital during the period of study, with no specific exclusion criteria. Descriptive statistics were performed.

Results: During the period of study 172 patients were admitted to the hospital (56.4% women and 43.6% men). A 44.8% presented alcohol consumption (25% sporadically, 6.4% weekly and 13.4% daily). Amongst women, 1% presented daily and 1% weekly consumption. Amongst men, 21.3% presented daily and 5.3% weekly consumption.

The prevalence of metabolic syndrome in the study sample was 29.11%. In the alcohol consumption group, the prevalence was 24.7% and differed according to the pattern of consumption: 43.5% in the daily consumption group, 27.3% in the weekly and 14% in the sporadically consumption group.

Conclusions: On the one hand, in the sample of study a higher percentage of men present an active alcohol consumption, compared to women. It is remarkable the high percentage of daily alcohol consumption amongst men in our sample.

On the other hand, the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in our sample is similar to the one found in scientific literature regarding patients with mental disorders. It is noteworthy in our sample the increased prevalence of metabolic syndrome found in patients with a daily alcohol consumption, and a decreased prevalence in those with a sporadic pattern.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0239

Psychosis in autism spectrum disorder: a clinical review

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by frequent comorbidity including mood, anxiety and psychotic disorders. Psychiatric comorbidity in ASD has been associated with poor prognosis.

Objectives: To summarize clinical data regarding the relationship between autism spectrum disorder and psychosis comorbidity, namely its epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis.

Methods: We conducted a non-systematic review of the literature relevant to the topic published in the PubMed database. Articles were selected based on title and abstract review.