

intra-PFC administration of both 5-HT_{2A} and AMPA antagonists. LSD also potentiated, in a current-dependent manner, the excitatory response of mPFC neurons to 5-HT_{2A} and AMPA agonists.

Conclusions: Repeated, low doses of LSD increases social behavior via a mechanism of action that is mediated by 5-HT_{2A} and AMPA in the mPFC.

Keywords: LSD; sociability; electrophysiology; behavior

EPP0824

Comorbidity and therapeutic response of body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) in autism spectrum disorder (ASD)

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder with a biological basis overlapped with obsessive compulsive disorders and body dysmorphic disorder (BDD). The combination of pharmacological treatment and psychological interventions have been considered the gold-standard

Objectives: Our main objective was to present the case of a patient with ASD and comorbid BDD. As a second objective, we reviewed recent works on the common neurobiological substrate and therapeutic options for both conditions.

Methods: (1) Clinical case: Patient with ASD and BDD, treated with fluoxetine 60 mg/day and aripiprazole 30 mg/day. (2) Non-systematic narrative review focused on neurobiological substrate and treatment of ASD and BDD. The electronic search was performed by the PubMed database (1990-2020) using the following key terms: “autism spectrum disorder”, “body dysmorphic disorder”, “dysmorphophobia”, “neurobiology”, “pharmacological treatment”, “psychological treatment” and “treatment”.

Results: Our patient is a 31-year-old single male fulfilling DSM-5 criteria for ASD, diagnosed in childhood, and BDD. He received pharmacological treatment and CBT. He also verbalized having been concerned with his lips and mouth for the last 10 years. This discomfort leads to passive ideas of death. Review: All articles (n=4) supported the use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and CBT in this comorbidity. None of them reported the use of antipsychotics. One article described the use of Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) and oxytocin.

Conclusions: ASD and BDD share the basis of corticostriatal circuits. ISRS and CBT may be effective in treatment. Other options (oxytocin or rTMS) should be further investigated. Examining this comorbidity could be useful for discovering possible endophenotypes.

Keywords: body dysmorphic disorder; autism spectrum disorder; comorbidity; psychological therapy

EPP0825

Psilocybin in the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder: What do we know so far?

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Introduction: Psilocybin is a naturally occurring plant alkaloid in mushrooms and a prodrug of psilocin. It is a serotonin receptor (5-HT_{2A}) agonist and known psychedelic, with similar hallucinatory properties to lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). It has been identified as a safe and effective option in treatment-resistant depression. Literature focus mainly on its use on depressive but its interest in other psychiatric disorders such as obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) has grown.

Objectives: To review the clinical evidence for the use of hallucinogens such as psilocybin in OCD.

Methods: Non-systematic review of literature found on PubMed/MEDLINE, Web of Science and Google Scholar, using the keywords “obsessive-compulsive disorder”, “psilocybin” and “hallucinogens”. Articles may include clinical trials, case report or case series. Articles found were admitted according to their relevance for the topic in review; only articles in English were included. Ongoing research trials on this topic were checked on ClinicalTrials.gov.

Results: So far, only one open-label non-randomized study directly assessed the effects of psilocybin on OCD patients that found acute reductions of obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Case reports of patients improving with off-label use of psilocybin are reported. There are two ongoing phase I research trials, aiming to explore the effect of the substance on symptomatology, hypothesizing that psilocybin will normalize cerebral connectivity and thus correlate with clinical improvement.

Conclusions: More research to establish the usefulness of psilocybin in OCD patients is needed; the collected data is encouraging as there may be a role for its use on this disorder.

Keywords: Obsessive-Compulsive disorder; Psilocybin; Hallucinogens

EPP0826

Autistic traits predict obsessive-compulsive symptoms: Study in a clinical sample

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Introduction: Co-occurrence of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) features is well