

Objectives: The objective is to reveal this rare complication through the report of a clinical case

Methods: A 45-year-old woman with a diagnosis of mixed anxiety-depressive disorder. Treatment with 20 mg of escitalopram was started, with a good therapeutic response, but with breast pain and swelling. She was switched to duloxetine 60 mg, with a good response and adequate tolerance. At 6 months of treatment, she begins to present breast pain and yellow-green breast discharge, with elevated prolactin levels and normal cranial MRI.

Results: She was diagnosed with functional hyperprolactinemia, and treatment with vortioxetine was started. Finally, the Prolactin levels normalize.

Conclusions: Galactorrhea is a very rare and annoying side effect that can lead to discontinuation of treatment and requires a change in the therapeutic strategy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: galactorrhea; side effects; case report; antidepressant drugs

EPV0525

Clozapine in severe psychotic disorders: Balancing safety with efficacy

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Introduction: Clozapine is a member of the dibenzepine class of antipsychotic drugs and has been designated an atypical antipsychotic drug. Clinical studies have shown that clozapine is effective in ameliorating the core symptoms, as well as the negative symptoms, in severe psychotic disorders and is therapeutically effective in treating about 30% of schizophrenic patients who are resistant to standard antipsychotic drugs.

Objectives: The goal is to review pharmacology, efficacy, and clinical use of clozapine, such as its side effects, and the benefit-risk ratio of this antipsychotic drug.

Methods: Non-systematic literature review based on scientific databases such as PubMed, using key words such as “clozapine”, “efficacy”, “side effects” and “resistant schizophrenia”.

Results: Clozapine was developed as the first atypical antipsychotic with activity for both the negative and positive symptoms of schizophrenia. The primary indications for clozapine are treatment-resistant psychotic disorder, defined as persistent moderate to severe delusions or hallucinations despite two or more clinical trials with other antipsychotic drugs, and patients who are at high risk for suicide. Concerns over a number of safety considerations are responsible for much of the underutilization of clozapine, such as agranulocytosis, metabolic side effects and myocarditis. These side effects can be detected, prevented, minimized and treated, but there will be a very small number of fatalities.

Conclusions: Awareness of the benefits and risks of clozapine is essential for increasing the use of this lifesaving agent.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: clozapine; side effects; resistant schizophrenia; EFFICACY

EPV0526

Psychedelics and psychiatric disorders: A emerging role

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Introduction: Recently there has been renewal in interest of psychedelic research. Classic psychedelics such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), psilocybin and mescaline act pharmacologically as agonists at the 5-HT_{2A} receptor. The entactogens like methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), acts as a serotonin, dopamine and noradrenaline agonist. All of these drugs are potential candidates in the treatment of multiple psychiatric illnesses.

Objectives: The authors intend to review the literature on the clinical application of psychedelic drugs in psychiatric disorders.

Methods: Non-systematic review of the literature.

Results: In recent clinical trial the psychedelic is given with psychotherapeutic input. In a supportive setting, psychedelics produced immediate and significant anti-depressant and anxiolytic effects that were endured for several months. Randomized clinical trials support the efficacy of psilocybin in the treatment of depression and those with anxiety and depression symptoms provoked by life-threatening cancer. There have also been studies showing efficacy in both alcohol and tobacco dependence. When administered safely LSD can reduce anxiety and have anti-addictive property. Randomized clinical trials support the efficacy of MDMA in the treatment of PTSD. Psychedelics were well-tolerated, few adverse effects have been reported. The most common adverse effects were transient anxiety, short-lived headaches, nausea and mild increases in heart rate and blood pressure, with no persisting adverse effects. Serious adverse events, such as persistent psychosis and suicidality, have not been demonstrated.

Conclusions: Psychedelics appear to be effective in multiple psychiatric disorders and are well-tolerated, although further evidence is required, to better see their therapeutic potential.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psilocybin; MDMA; psychedelics; LSD

EPV0528

Research progress of metabonomics of blood endogenous small molecules in depression

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Introduction: Depression (MDD) is a serious mental illness, which greatly affects the quality of life of patients. Nowadays, the clinical diagnosis of MDD lacks sufficient objective basis, and the effect of drug treatment is unsatisfactory. Therefore, biomarkers are very important for the risk prediction, classification, diagnosis and prognosis of MDD.

Objectives: Research progress of metabonomics of blood endogenous small molecules in depression

Methods: Metabonomics is a newly developed discipline after genomics and proteomics, and is an important part of system biology. Metabonomics provides a new approach to explore the etiology, mechanism, prognosis and screening potential biomarkers of MDD. Blood contains almost all the small molecule metabolites in the body. The changes of metabolites in blood can represent the changes of metabolites in other body fluids. Moreover, this sample is easy to obtain and has less trauma, so it is the most common biological sample in clinical detection.

Results: At present, there are many studies on the metabonomics of endogenous small molecules in MDD blood, which provides the possibility for further screening of MDD related biomarkers.

Conclusions: In this paper, the research progress of related biomarkers in MDD blood is reviewed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: metabonomics; blood endogenous small molecules; Depression

EPV0529

Paliperidone induced sinus tachycardia in a patient with first episode of psychosis (FEP)

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Introduction: This is a presentation of the FEP of a 23 y.o. patient. The patient had a Duration of Untreated Psychosis (DUP) of 6 months and Duration of Untreated Illness (DUI) of six years. The therapeutic response and the adverse effects of Paliperidone are being described.

Objectives: To investigate the tolerance of Paliperidone in a patient with FEP.

Methods: The patient was assessed regularly by the psychiatric team consisting of a CT doctor and one General Adult Consultant. Appropriate psychological assessments and investigations took place.

Results: Upon admission the patient appeared guarded. She also presented with weight loss and dehydration. Initial PANSS score was 173, positive subscale 41. The patient was initially treated with monotherapy 6mg of Paliperidone. However, the heart rate was around 100 bpm culminating as high as 156 bpm. The ECG indicated sinus tachycardia. The patient presented with serious EPSs and diarrhea. Simpson-Angus Scale score 10. Metoprolol 25mg was prescribed twice a day. The clinical team proceeded in cross titration replacing Paliperidone with Olanzapine. A brain CT scan was also performed, unremarkable. After 10 days of therapy the PANSS score reduced to 102, positive subscale 21.

Conclusions: Initial sinus tachycardia is a common adverse effect of Paliperidone. However in this case the tachycardia was refractory in time even after the 7th day, making an alternative SGA trial necessary.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: paliperidone; FEP; Tachycardia

EPV0530

An innovative anticonvulsant - a GABAA receptor modulator with an alternative mechanism of action and enzyme-inducing detoxifying properties

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Introduction: The development of original drugs - new generation GABAA receptor modulators (GABAAR), with an anti-alcohol orientation, non-addictive and stimulating detoxification processes, makes it possible to increase the effectiveness of therapy and reduce the cost of treatment.

Objectives: Study the mechanism of interaction between m-Cl-BHU and GABAA - receptor

Methods: Molecular docking was performed to study the molecular docking of m-Cl-BHU with at the binding site of the target protein GABAAR. Radioreceptor studies were carried out using [3H] flunitrazepam binding with synaptosomal receptors in the cerebral cortex of Wistar rats in experimental alcoholism under the influence of therapy with m-CL-BHU. Kinetic parameters (T1/2, Clt, MRT, MET, AUC) of a model substrate - antipyrine were determined in the saliva of healthy volunteers and alcoholic patients.

Results: Results of molecular docking (Schrödinger program (Glide) showed: m-CL-BHU (meta-chlorobenzhydryl urea) is complementary to the benzodiazepine GABAAR. Binding energy is low) (scoring (GScore) -11.14 kKcal/mol); m-CL-BHU interacts with key amino acids at the $\alpha 1\gamma 2$ interface: Tyr159, Tyr209, H101 Phe77 and is characterized by a high degree of model fit - dG insert: 0.741 Binding of [3H] flunitrazepam to the benzodiazepine site of GABAAR in rat brain in experimental alcoholism, who received 14 days of m-CL-BHU at 100 mg/kg /day, increased in receptor affinity. Changes in the kinetic parameters (T1/2, Clt, MRT, MET, AUC) of a model substrate - antipyrine in the saliva of healthy volunteers and alcoholic patients using Galodif (m-CL-BHU) at 300 mg/day 21 days

Conclusions: m-CL-BHU - GABAA receptor modulator with an alternative mechanism of action

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: anticonvulsant; cytochrome; receptor; homeostasis; neuromorphology