clozapine while olanzapine removed. Two weeks later she developed Acute Pharmacologic Hepatitis with mild liver failure.
Methods: Physical examination was normal. Mental exam revealed presence of delusion. Blood tests showed: hyperbilirubinemia and mil coagulopathy. Clozapine dose was reduced and valproate was suspended.
Results: The patient showed a substantial improvement of hepatic damage. Delusions are active after 12 weeks of treatment with clozapine.
Conclusions: Psychiatric disorders and liver illnesses are entangled in multiple ways. Screening for liver diseases is essential in order to prevent liver complications in patients receiving psychotropic medications. Further investigation of combinations of agents such as mood stabilizers and atypical antipsychotics may yield valuable insights into the potential of combination therapies to enhance clinical outcomes in patients with Severe Mental Disease.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: neuroleptic side effects; clozapine; psychopharmacology; hepatitis

EPV1178

Aripiprazol and Hypersexuality: when partial is to much.

P. Espada-Santos*, J. Facucho-Oliveira, B. Mesquita, A. Fraga, M. Albuquerque, M. Costa, M. Marinho and P. Cintra

Hospital de Cascais, Psychiatry, Alcabideche, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: A growing number of published cases has showed that hypersexual behavior may arise with treatment with second-generation antipsychotics, including aripiprazole and olanzapine. Aripiprazole is a second-generation antipsychotic commonly used to treat schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. It has a unique pharmacologic profile acting as a partial agonist of the dopamine D2 receptor, as a partial agonist at the 5-HT1A receptor, and as an antagonist at the 5-HT2A receptor. Literature shows that medication with partial dopaminergic agonistic activity can cause compulsive behaviors, such as pathological gambling, compulsive eating, compulsive shopping, and hypersexuality. Although it is difficult to predict who would develop these behaviors, the literature suggests that patients at a higher risk of developing impulsive behaviors include those with a personal or family history of obsessive-compulsive disorder, impulse control disorder, bipolar disorder, impulsive personality, alcoholism, drug abuse, or other addictive behaviors.
Objectives: Here, we present a case of a 32-year-old male who developed hypersexuality symptoms after receiving aripiprazole as treatment for bipolar disorder.
Methods: We have done a literature review using the MeSH terms Aripiprazole and hypersexuality in the "PubMed".
Results: After switching Aripiprazole to Risperidone the hypersexuality symptoms started to decrease and got almost complete relief after 2 weeks.
Conclusions: This case highlights the rare hypersexuality side effect that can arise in patients receiving aripiprazole for bipolar disorder treatment. Clinicians should be aware of the increased risk of hypersexuality and other impulsive behaviors as they can significantly impair a patient's daily functioning.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Aripiprazol; hypersexuality

EPV1179

Alternative starting regimen with aripiprazole long-acting treatments, a case report

M. Huete Naval[1]*, B. Serván[2], M.E. Expósito Durán[3], P. Albarracin[2], E. Herrero Pellón[1] and R. Galerón[1]

[1]Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Institute Of Psychiatry And Mental Health, Madrid, Spain; [2]Hospital Universitario Clínico San Carlos, Psychiatry And Mental Health, Madrid, Spain and [3]Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Instituto De Psiquiatría Y Salud Mental, Madrid, Spain
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Aripiprazole long-acting treatments can significantly control symptom, improve adherence and reduce the risk of relapse compared to oral drugs. An alternative start-up guideline has recently been approved in several countries that simplifies its administration.
Objectives: To present a case report of a patient with schizophrenia treated with alternative starting regimen of aripiprazole long-acting treatment.
Methods: Presentation of a clinical case supported by a non-systematic review of literature.
Results: We present the case of a 22-year-old patient diagnosed with schizophrenia, whose symptoms started after the birth of her son, 2 years ago. She has presented a poor clinical evolution, requiring several admissions to our inpatient service after discontinuation of her medication. The patient has taken different antipsychotics, including olanzapine and paliperidone long-acting treatment, which were suspended due to side effects (weight gain and increased prolactin levels). A switch to oral aripiprazole 20mg was made, which showed good response and tolerance. Given the persistence of irregular intake, it was decided to switch to aripiprazole long-acting treatment, applying an alternative initial regime consisting of two doses of aripiprazole long-acting treatments 400mg and one oral aripiprazole 20mg. The patient has since had no delusions or hallucinations and is living independently at home.
Conclusions: The administration of a simplified initial regime with aripiprazole long-acting treatments could improve therapeutic adherence while maintaining the same effectiveness and similar side effects.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Aripiprazole; long-acting treatments

EPV1182

Clinical difficulties in the treatment of restless legs syndrome: it is the dose that makes poison

S. Petrykiv[1]*, M. Arts[2] and L. Jonge[2]

[1]GGZWNB, Psychiatry, Halsteren, Netherlands and [2]GGZWNB, Psychiatry, Bergen op Zoom, Netherlands
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Polyfarmacy and unjustified use of high dosages of medicaments represent an unmet need in modern psychiatry. Therefore, tidal medication review of hospitalized geriatric patients is an essential step of the disease management as it can be often of vital importance and, as illustrated by current case, can exhibit a tremendeus impact on their quality of life.
Objectives: A case rapport on geriatric patient with iatrogenic damage due to ultra high dosage of ropinirole as a treatment for restless legs syndrome