

EPV0646

First psychotic episode as first manifestation of lyme disease: Case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2148

Introduction: Lyme disease (LD) is caused by the spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Bb) and has been reported to be associated with various psychiatric presentations.

Objectives: To report a case with LD and to highlight the importance of differential diagnosis in a first psychotic episode.

Methods: Case report and non-systematic review of the literature.

Results: A woman aged 31 was admitted to the psychiatric department, after a car accident with a mortal victim, due to a first psychotic episode with visual hallucinations, disorientation in time and space, persecutory and grandiosity delusions. She had a personal psychiatric history of obsessive-compulsive disorder and no previous admission to an inpatient Unit. On psychotropic drugs the condition failed to improve, and subsequently neurological symptoms developed. EEG abnormalities prompted a lumbar puncture. In the CSF a strong plasma cell reaction with atypical cells was observed. The enzyme immunoassay for *Borrelia burgdorferi* was positive and after treatment with penicillin the psychiatric and neurological signs and symptoms remitted. Screening assessment followed by a thorough history, comprehensive psychiatric clinical exam, review of systems, mental status exam, neurological exam and physical exam relevant to the patient's complaints and findings with clinical judgment, pattern recognition and knowledgeable interpretation of laboratory findings facilitates diagnosis. Psychotropics and antibiotics may help improve functioning and prevent further disease progression.

Conclusions: LD is relatively rare, but awareness of the association between LD and neuropsychiatric presentations can improve understanding of the causes of mental illness and result in more effective prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: lyme disease; borrelia; neuroborreliosis; psychosis

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Schizophrenia long-acting antipsychotics initiation index (SLAII)

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2149

Introduction: Background In individuals with schizophrenia, long-acting injectable antipsychotics (LAIs) have been shown to be beneficial in preventing relapse. An important issue in these individuals is poor medication adherence, which can negatively affect outcomes. Although currently underutilized in comparison with oral antipsychotics, LAIs can be an important treatment

option for addressing the high rates of poor adherence to medication in individuals with schizophrenia. There is a lack of published evidence and treatment guidelines on optimal strategies for the initiation of treatment with LAIs, which would at least partly explain why LAIs remain underutilized.

Objectives: Aims The aim of this report is to present an index for initiation of LAI in schizophrenia.

Methods: A retrospective chart review of a cohort of 1000 consecutive patients hospitalized with schizophrenia in Clinical Hospital of Psychiatry and Neurology Brasov, Romania, between 2011 and 2019. The number and reasons of LAIs initiation were evaluated.

Results: Results The results shows a reduced number of LAIs initiation and led to the realization of an index entitled Schizophrenia long-acting antipsychotics initiation index (SLAII) with 6 domains (age, duration of illness, number of relapses, response to oral treatment and antipsychotic available formulation), each with 3 response variants rated with 5 points, 3 points and 1 point. The maximum possible score is 30 points and minimum 6 points. A score above 20 points is a strong indication for LAI initiation.

Conclusions: Schizophrenia long-acting antipsychotics initiation index (SLAII) could be a very useful tool to facilitate the initiation of LAI treatment in patients with schizophrenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrenia; long-acting antipsychotics; initiation

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Cognitive impairment in first psychotic episodes: The role of cannabis

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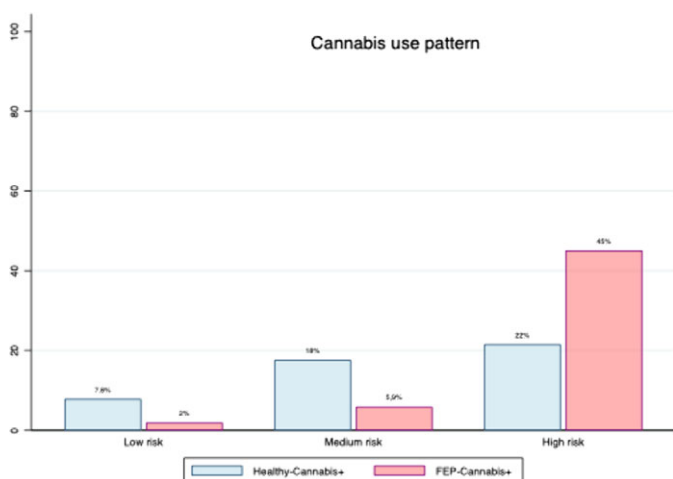
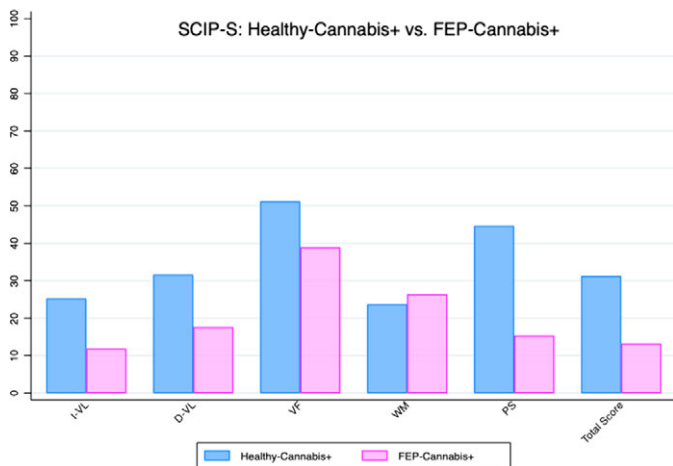
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2150

Introduction: The role of cannabis on cognitive impairment in first-episode psychosis (FEP) is becoming more important, with multiple investigations on this regard, with heterogeneous results due to different methodologies.

Objectives: To evaluate the cognitive profile in patients who suffer a FEP, analyzing the potential effect of cannabis.

Methods: We present the preliminar results of a cross-sectional case-control study about the effect of cannabis on cognition, in patients suffering a FEP. We recruited a total of 41 FEP during the last two years. We investigated the theoretical differences between those who were cannabis users (FEP-Cannabis+)(n=28) and not cannabis users (FEP-Cannabis-)(n=13). We included a control group with healthy subjects who were cannabis users (Healthy-Cannabis+)(n=24). Sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire was completed. The Screening Scale to evaluate Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP-S) and the Cannabis Abuse Screening Test (CAST) were used. The consumption pattern was also evaluated.

Results: In this study, cognitive impairment was found in FEP-Cannabis+, when compared with Healthy-Cannabis+. The most



affected areas were immediate verbal learning (I-VL), delayed verbal learning (D-VL), processing speed (PS), and total score (TS). Significant differences were also observed in the cognitive profile of patients suffering FEP depending on their use of cannabis. FEP-Cannabis+ showed lower scores in PS, I-VL and TS.

Conclusions: Although several prognostic factors have been identified in FEP, to date there are no reliable markers for predicting the possible evolution of high-risk mental states to a FEP. More investigations are necessary in order to elucidate the role of cannabis in the cognitive impairment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cannabis users; cognitive impairment in first-episode psychosis; psychosis; first-episode psychosis

EPV0649

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome associated with second-generation antipsychotics (SGA): An analysis of reported cases in eudravigilance database, 2017-2020

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2151

Introduction: Antipsychotic drugs are the cornerstone of the pharmacological treatment of psychotic disorders; however, even with Second-generation antipsychotics (SGA), adverse effects continue to be extremely accentuated and the treatment effectiveness is compromised by low adherence of the patient.

Objectives: Taking into consideration the importance of adverse effects for psychotic therapeutics, this study aims to analyze the adverse effect of the Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) reported in EudraVigilance Database, associated with 3 widely used SGA, Risperidone, Quetiapine, and Clozapine.

Methods: The EudraVigilance Database was analyzed from 09/01/2017 to 31/10/2020 about NMS, associated with Risperidone, Quetiapine, and Clozapine. NMS is the second most reported adverse effect inside the Nervous System Disorders SOC (System Organ Class). There were just considered NMS as suspected adverse effect.

Results: It was observed a general tendency of reduction of NMS reports from 2017 to 2020 (most of them performed by healthcare professionals). Risperidone presented the highest level of reports during this period (more than 350), followed by Quetiapine and Clozapine. The NMS reports were predominantly referred to the male sex, from 18 to 64 years old. Risperidone presented the lowest number of fatal cases of NMS (1), in contrast with 3 reported with Quetiapine and Clozapine. A significant number of patients with Schizophrenia recovered from NMS.

Conclusions: It is important to do clinical monitoring of the NMS, because it is rare, although it has life-threatening consequences. Pharmacovigilance databases are important tools to evaluate the safety of drugs and it must be more widely and efficiently promoted for healthcare and patients use.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: second-generation antipsychotics (SGA); EudraVigilance; neuroleptic malignant syndrome; Psychotic disorders

EPV0650

Reviewing the complex link between epilepsy and psychosis. A case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2152

Introduction: We present the case of a 56 year old woman with a diagnose of Complex Partial Seizures since her teenage years, with a history of multiple hospitalizations in the psychiatric ward of our hospital and a challenging clinical evolution.