

**Discussion** Dopamine neurotransmission can be inhibited through the increase in serotonin and norepinephrine [1]. Additionally, dystonia may originate from the prevailing of noradrenaline as a result of the failure of dopaminergic–noradrenergic balance [2].

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

#### References

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- [2] Karakaş Uğurlu G, et al. Acute dystonia after using single dose duloxetine: case report. *Psychiatry Unvestig* 2013;10:95–7.

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#### EV1338

### The clinical effect an Nao Wan Merger risperdal on schizophrenia

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**Objective** To evaluate the clinical curative effect of risperdal merger An Nao Wan for schizophrenia.

**Methods** Screening a mental health center in the first half of 2012 hospitalized patients with schizophrenia, which alone give risperdal or merger An Nao Wan give risperdal with 28 days treatment cycle, were as a clinical observation objects. Efficacy was assessed using symptoms scale (PANSS), evaluation of adverse reactions was with side effects scale (TESS). And through collecting the clinical data, related testing results, the daily detailed medical records to record adverse reactions.

**Results** Fifty cases of screened 427 patients meet the conditions, including 11 cases with risperdal merger An Nao Wan, and 39 cases only used risperdal. All of 50 cases after two weeks treatment, the symptoms were down significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ). The adverse reactions rate of patients only with risperdal was 53.8%, of patients with risperidone merger An Nao Wan was only 27.3%.

**Conclusion** Risperdal merger An Nao Wan can improve the therapeutic effect of risperidone, short the recovery time of schizophrenia, prevent the adverse reaction of psychotic drug, also improve the safety and patient drug compliance.

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## Women, gender and mental health

#### EV1339

### Epidemiological and clinical profiles of hospitalized female patients in the psychiatric hospital “Nuestra Señora Del Pilar” between 1912 and 1915

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**Introduction** Hospitalization is fundamental in the treatment of severe psychiatric disorders, at present and in the past. The Psychiatric Hospital “Ntra. Sra. Del Pilar de Zaragoza”, established in 1425, is one of the most ancient hospitals and with longest history of the country, one of the first centers to start considering as demented persons as another sick patient. This paper describes the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the patients admitted to the psychiatric hospital between 1912 and 1915.

**Method** We developed a descriptive research, using secondary information sources (clinical histories) of patients hospitalized between 1912 and 1915. For data analysis was used software SPSS 10.

**Results** We reviewed 110 files and the most common diagnoses were senile dementia and manic-depressive psychosis. The mean of age was 42 years, and the predominant marital status was the single status (47%). We documented that in more than 60% of the cases, the precedence of the patients was from rural zone. El 75% of the patients had remained hospitalized during several years until their death. Only the 10% were discharged for improvement.

**Conclusion** It is important to understand the socio-economic variables of the female patients from a century ago to be aware of the evolution of psychiatry and psychiatric treatment and consequently of the profile of current patients.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV1341

### Motherhood – a disturbed beginning: A review of a case series

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**Introduction** Perinatal mental illness is one of the most frequent complications of pregnancy and the postpartum period. During the puerperium, the risk of developing a mental disease, such as a psychotic episode, is higher than in any other time in a woman's life.

**Objectives** The two main objectives are to describe a case series of 4 patients diagnosed with postpartum psychosis, and to synthesize the most important facets of this mental illness based on a literature review.

**Aims** The aim is to provide an overview of the clinical and epidemiological aspects of postpartum psychosis.

**Methods** The four clinical cases are presented by describing the similar as opposed to the differential aspects between all patients, using the information obtained through successive clinical interviews and the case file. Research was accomplished through Clinical Key and PubMed (2005–2015) using the keywords: postpartum psychosis.

**Results** In all four cases, the patients developed symptoms of sleep disturbance, mood fluctuation, altered thinking process with delusions or obsessions, and bizarre behaviours. This occurred within the first four weeks after labour, which was in all cases an obstructed labour. The data suggests that postpartum psychosis is a presentation of bipolar disorder. Clinical aspects and risk factors related to this perinatal complication all coincide with the cases presented.

**Conclusions** Postpartum psychosis is a rare presentation of perinatal mental illness. However, it presents itself, as a psychiatric emergency, and the early and correct assessment are crucial to reset the development of the mother–child bond.

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