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 dibenazepine 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-to-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 schizophrénia; 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-HT2A 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 efficace 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 they 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.