

RESULTS: 281 patients were enrolled; 277 (mean age, 41.4 years) received ≥ 1 dose of study drug, and 183 (66.1%) completed the extension study. The most common reasons for discontinuation were withdrawal by patient (15.5%), loss to follow-up (6.9%), and AEs (5.8%). AEs were reported in 136 (49.1%) patients; most were mild in severity. The most common AEs were increased weight (13.4%), somnolence (8.3%), nasopharyngitis (4.0%), and headache (4.0%). Mean weight increase from baseline in patients completing 52 weeks of treatment was 1.86 kg, a 2.79% increase. No clinically significant changes in mean laboratory parameters were observed. Mean (SD) changes from baseline to week 52 in PANSS total score and CGI-S score were -16.2 (15.41) and -0.9 (0.92), respectively (both $P < 0.001$).

DISCUSSION: OLZ/SAM was generally well tolerated with a safety profile that supports long-term treatment. During this 52-week extension study, there were improvements in schizophrenia symptoms.

Funding Acknowledgements: This study was funded by Alkermes, Inc.

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It Smells Fishy: A Case Report and Discussion of Olfactory Reference Syndrome

Shafi Lodhi, MD

Resident, Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH

ABSTRACT: Background: Olfactory reference syndrome (ORS) is a psychiatric condition characterized by the belief that one is emitting a foul body odor. The earliest cases of this disorder were often labeled as variants of schizophrenia. There remains significant controversy over whether this condition represents a manifestation of other psychiatric conditions or if it is a unique disorder in its own right. Through various revisions of the DSM, the disorder has been categorized at times as an atypical somatoform disorder (DSM-III), a delusional disorder (DSM-IV-TR), and an Other Specified Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (DSM-5).

CASE HISTORY: We present the case of a 51 year old African American female who initially presented to an emergency room with chief complaint of vaginal odor. She stated that if the odor was not treated, she would commit suicide. Medical workup in the emergency room was unremarkable and no odor was detected. The patient was placed on a psychiatric hold and transferred to the Psychiatric Emergency Room. In the PES, the patient reported that she was afraid of eviction from her apartment due to the "horrible" smell that she was emitting. The patient had presented to multiple emergency departments over the preceding year complaining of vaginal odor. The patient

persisted in her belief about this smell despite multiple medical providers informing her that they could detect no abnormal smell. Unconvinced, the patient went to great lengths to treat this odor. When normal showering did not cause the odor to cease, the patient began manually inserting pieces of deodorant into her vaginal canal. This was extracted at an outside hospital after the patient presented for treatment after developing an infection. After discharge, the patient began mixing a household cleaning product containing benzalkonium chloride with bleach and used this mixture for vaginal douching. When even this did not eliminate the perceived odor, she presented to our emergency room stating that if the odor was not treated, she would attempt suicide.

DISCUSSION: Although ORS has been described since the 1800's, the first systematic description in the literature was a case series in 1971 by Pryse-Phillips. While ORS has been increasingly reported in the scientific literature, the DSM-5 does not consider it to be a unique clinical entity.

CONCLUSION/TEACHING POINT: This case highlights the importance of clinicians being aware of clinical entities which exist outside the DSM-5. As shown in this case, ORS may lead to severe impairment and even suicidal ideation. Despite this, there is a scarcity of literature on evidence based treatments for ORS. It has typically been treated with either a moderate dose SSRI or a low dose antipsychotic, with or without CBT. Given the high level of distress and disability caused by the condition, greater awareness of its existence and greater research on its treatment is certainly warranted.

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Catatonia Complicated by Encephalopathy-Diagnostic and Treatment Challenges

Sree Latha Krishna Jadapalle, MD

Assistant Professor Of Psychiatry, Campbell University Of Osteopathic School Of Medicine; Fayetteville, NC

ABSTRACT: The term Catatonia was coined by Kraepelin in 1893 and was categorized as a subtype of dementia praecox. Bleuler in 1906 redefined it as catatonic Schizophrenia. Over the period of time by accumulating evidence of various case reports and studies its apparent that catatonia is not only seen in Schizophrenia, Affective disorders but is also seen secondary to various medical problems. There is very limited literature describing catatonia in the presence of neurological problems like Encephalopathy. The pathophysiology of Catatonia remains unclear. Given the involvement of common substrates like GABA, Dopamine and glutamate that are altered in many neurological problems and catatonia the differentiation and treatment become complicated.