

strategies. For total symptom reduction, 25 strategies augmenting antipsychotics and 5 strategies augmenting clozapine were eligible and examined. Eleven strategies were more efficacious than placebo, none of them augmenting clozapine. Significant effect sizes ranged between SMD -1.03 and -0.23 . Efficacy was not correlated with the quality of the meta-analyses. Only the meta-analysis for NSAIDs augmentation had a score greater than half of the possible points for content quality. Only antipsychotics, azapirones, antidepressants and lithium were less discontinued than placebo. Serotonin-3-receptor antagonists, lamotrigine, mirtazapine/mianserine, minocycline and estrogens had large effect sizes augmenting antipsychotics. However the quality of the content of most meta-analyses was low. The NSAIDs augmentation meta-analysis had the best content quality, yet with a low effect size for efficacy. The evidence for short-term augmentation strategies of antipsychotics in schizophrenia is inconclusive, due to the limited quality of the available trials.

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EV1048

California rocket fuel: And what about being a first line treatment?

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Introduction The association venlafaxine-mirtazapine is currently known as California Rocket Fuel (CRF). Studies show advantage in terms of efficacy and rapid control of depressive symptoms compared to other associations. Venlafaxine is a selective serotonin-noradrenalin reuptake inhibitor and mirtazapine is a noradrenergic-specific serotonergic antidepressant: the result is a potent noradrenergic and serotonergic effect. Studies say that CRF should be performed only for drug-resistant depression; however, there are case reports of its use as a first line treatment, in selected patients.

Objectives To summarize the latest literature about this field and to present a case report.

Aim To explore and critically review the controversies of venlafaxine-mirtazapine association as a first line antidepressant strategy.

Methods A brief review of the latest literature was performed, using PubMed and the keywords “venlafaxine-mirtazapine association”. A case report about a depressed woman is presented.

Results Despite most studies are referent to its utility in drug-resistant depression, there are recent pilot studies that recommend CRF as a first line option.

M., a 64-year-old woman, had her first psychiatric consultation. She had been depressed for 2 years, she lost 10 kg, had total insomnia and suicidal thoughts. CRF was started up to 150/15 mg, daily. An improvement was noticed after two weeks of treatment and the stabilization of depressive symptoms were achieved by the fourth month.

Conclusions CRF seems to be effective and useful. Patients with insomnia and weight loss may benefit from CRF as a first line option. However, more studies are needed.

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The impact of tobacco smoking in patients taking long-action injection drugs – A retrospective comparative study between haloperidol and risperidone

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Introduction Smoking rate seems to be higher among patients with schizophrenia, comparing to other psychiatric entities, mainly in those who are on typical antipsychotics. Tobacco is known to have enzyme inducer properties, due to cytochrome P450 complex activity: CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP2E1 and CYP2D6. CYP2D6 and CYP1A2 play an important role in antipsychotics metabolism, mainly in the first generation ones, like haloperidol, despite its importance in risperidone metabolism.

Aim To analyze the importance of tobacco smoking in patients taking long-action injections.

Objectives To investigate how sexual dysfunction varies with tobacco smoking, in patients taking long-action injections.

Methods Individuals from both sexes, from 18 to 55 years old, taking antipsychotic long-action injections, answered the Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (ASEX).

Results In the studied population ($n = 44$), there were 20 individuals on haloperidol and 24 individuals on risperidone. In a total of 18 (40.9%) positive results for sexual dysfunction, 6 were on haloperidol (30%), 12 (50%) were on risperidone. Seventeen individuals of the 20 who were on haloperidol were smokers, but only 4 were considered to have sexual dysfunction, 35.3%; 12 of the 24 individuals who were on risperidone were smokers, but only 5 were considered to have sexual dysfunction, 41.7%.

Conclusions Patients treated with haloperidol smoke more, comparing to risperidone. Sexual dysfunction is more frequent in patients taking risperidone than in patients taking haloperidol. This data supports that CYP2D6-CYP1A2 induction by tobacco, mainly interacts with haloperidol, which may be helpful for patients to try less side effects.

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Interferon-induced psychosis: Myth or reality?

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Introduction Interferon combined with ribavirin is widely used to decrease the burden of Hepatitis C virus (HCV), but some serious side effects might limit its usefulness. There has been recently a growing awareness about neuropsychiatric complications of many drug treatments. Anecdotal case reports of HCV treatment induced psychosis were published but there seems to be no consensus about the causative relation and no systematic reviews were done to the date.

Objective To describe a paradigmatic case that was managed as an iatrogenic psychotic episode following interferon associated with ribavirin.

Aim Call attention to problems that interfere with the recognition, diagnosis and management of drugs induced psychosis.

Methods Bibliographic research was conducted through the PubMed in the Medline library and clinical information was