

Objectives We aim to expose the possible organic etiology of a hoarding disorder case with atypical presentation.

Materials and methods We present a case of a 48 years old male patient who was brought to the hospital by the police after being reported for unhealthy conditions in his home. In the home visit paid by the Social Services an excessive hoarding of objects and trash was detected. A possible hoarding disorder was diagnosed in the psychiatric assessment. Among other diagnostic test, a brain CT was conducted, in which a frontal meningioma was identified. After surgical treatment, hoarding symptoms diminished significantly.

Discussion A significant part of the hoarding disorders are attributed to primary psychiatric disorders, resulting in potentially treatable organic pathology going unnoticed.

Conclusion It's important to rule out organic etiology before proceeding to make a definitive hoarding disorder diagnosis, optimizing that way the treatment options.

Keywords Hoarding; OCD; Meningioma

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

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Knowledge takes up space, a family affair

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Introduction Previous research suggests that hoarding aggregates in families and is associated with health, safety risks and family problems. Hoarding symptoms appear to be more common among first-degree relatives of people who hoard. A predominance of shared hoarding disorder has been observed among female relatives.

Objectives We present an atypical case report describing hoarding symptoms among first-degree male relatives who present two different subtypes of hoarding disorder.

Materials and methods We report the case of a 38 years old male patient, attended for the first time by the mental health services at the age of 22, and being diagnosed of severe OCD at that moment. In the home visit paid by the social services, an excessive object hoarding was observed, including the presence of over 40,000 books.

Moreover, they found a 38 years old man looking severely deteriorated; when they ask him about it, the patient's father admits to having been isolated in the house for almost 14 years. Hoarding history was gathered, through the acquisition of various objects by the patient's father, dating back to over 30 years ago.

Discussion The harmonic coexistence for over a decade between two patients affected with a hoarding disorder with two different clinical setting subtypes was only made possible by the complementary nature of their symptoms.

Conclusion The hoarding disorders amongst more than one person living under the same roof are uncommon, can present themselves in both genders and can exhibit different symptoms.

Keywords Hoarding; OCD; Genetics

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

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About a case suicide attempt as a trigger of remission in obsessive and compulsive disorder

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Introduction This is the case of a 73 year old woman with a late onset, severe and refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder who experimented a sudden remission after a frustrated suicide attempt.

Objective Our target is to make a reflection about the relation between traumatic closeness to own death and neurosis spontaneous remission.

Method Patient has been interviewed and her medical record studied.

Results Patient's psychiatric history shows major depressive disorder, recurrent (ICD 10 CM-F33). Patient is a housewife with primary education. In her psychobiography distinguish a conflictive relationship which probably acted as a trigger for obsessive-compulsive symptoms. These symptoms include obsessive thoughts of contamination, ritual hand washing and avoid contact with others people. In the course of the last 10 years, since the OCD (ICD 10 CM-F42.2) diagnose, the patient has been through a wide therapeutic arsenal, from cognitive-behavioural psychotherapeutic interventions to psychopharmacological treatment, resulting with limited effectiveness. The last treatment was fluoxetine 200 mg (0–0–1) and pregabalin 300 mg (1–0–1). Subsequently, the patient underwent a failed suicide attempt by hanging. After physical recovery, all OCD symptoms had subsided.

Conclusions Traditionally, literature and philosophy considered catharsis as a purifying experience, and Breuer and Freud introduced this concept in modern psychology as a therapeutic method. More recent authors as Yalom have correlated the closeness to death as a stress factor with radical change in life's perspective and attitude. Although current research presents contradicting data about healing effectiveness through a catharsis processes, this case exposes a clear example of positive outcomes in this assumption.

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Adenylate-cyclase activity in obsessive-compulsive patients

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Introduction A possible role of second messengers, such as cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) signalling, in the development of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) has been recently postulated.

Aims The aim of the present study was to explore and to compare the adenylate cyclase (AC) activity in both basal conditions and after the stimulation by isoprenaline (ISO) in platelets of OCD patients and healthy control subjects. The AC activity was measured both in the absence and in the presence of α - and β -adrenoreceptor antagonists.

Materials and methods Forty patients were included in the study and compared with healthy volunteers. Biological assays were carried out with a method developed by us.

Results The basal AC activity was similar in both groups. The addition of 10 μ M ISO enhanced significantly ($P < .05$) platelet basal AC

in both groups. A stimulatory response following ISO in all subjects even without α -antagonists was also observed.

Discussion No difference in the basal AC activity in platelet membranes of healthy subjects and OCD patients was found. Our findings showed that there is an inhibitory component of ISO effect on platelet AC, due to the agonist interaction with α_2 receptors, at its higher concentrations ($>1 \mu\text{M}$), as well as a condition of supersensitive β -receptors. Our study suggests the presence of catecholamine system disturbances in OCD.

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Antipsychotic adjuvant treatment in OCD

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Antidepressant drugs selective inhibitors of serotonin reuptake (IRS) are the drugs effective in obsessive compulsive disorder. It has not been proven more effective none of them except clomipramine. Around 40–60% of the Patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) remain unimproved by serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SRIs). Two cases are presented in relation to this disorder and its treatment.

Twenty-three year old woman begins to present anhedonia, apathy, isolation and low mood. Treatment was initiated with escitalopram with partial improvement.

Obsessive component traits Thirty year old man with obsessive clinic of years of evolution, with worsening in recent months treatment with 200 mg sertraline.

In both cases treatment with oral aripiprazole it was associated with a dose of 5 mg daily with improvement in obsessive symptoms.

Results The efficacy of aripiprazole as adjunctive drug treatment and obsessive anxiety is observed. However, we must take into account the potential risks posed as neuroleptic malignant syndrome and QTc prolongation.

Conclusion Aripiprazole is an antipsychotic which has a novel mechanism of action to be a partial agonist of dopamine D2 receptors. This fact has led to its inclusion in the group of antipsychotics called third generation, also called partial dopamine agonists, dopamine stabilizers or “dopamine-serotonin modulators system.” Its most common side effects such as nausea, headaches, agitation and akathisia were observed in studies on schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder and bipolar disorder. Unlike other atypical antipsychotics, is considered a relatively neutral drug to weight gain, hyperprolactinemia, changes in metabolic parameters and sedation.

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Ect combined with clomipramine and rTMS in an OCD patient with secondary severe depression

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Introduction Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) has high rates of comorbidity with mood disorders, mainly major depressive

disorder (MDD). Symptoms of depression are usually secondary to severe and disabling OCD. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) has been an effective and well tolerated therapeutic alternative in the management of refractory MDD. Other neuromodulation techniques, such as repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), have well known efficacy in MDD and also have shown positive results, in clinical trials, treating other psychiatric disorders such as OCD.

Objectives/aims To determine the efficacy of combining rTMS, ECT and clomipramine in the treatment of severe OCD with comorbid severe MDD.

Methods The authors report a case of a 54-year-old male patient diagnosed with severe OCD for 23 years. He has been submitted to several drug treatments and intensive cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) always with poor response. The patient was admitted in the beginning of 2016 in our inpatient unit. Besides continuing drug treatment (clomipramine IV) and CBT, he was submitted to 12 ECT sessions during one month (3 sessions per week) and to daily sessions of rTMS during the following month.

Outcome measures were obtained using Y-BOCS for OCD and HAM-D for depression.

Results Our patient responded to ECT with mood improvement after session 4 to full euthymic state at the final session. He also responded well to rTMS with Y-BOCS score reduction.

Conclusion Combined ECT and rTMS treatment with clomipramine IV and CBT was effective in our patient with a severe form of both disorders (OCD and MDD).

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

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Neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism in patient with obsessive compulsive disorder: A case report

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Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by either obsessions (recurrent unwanted thoughts, images or impulses) or compulsions (repetitive behaviors often performed to relieve anxiety or distress). In some cases, it is considered antipsychotic enhancement. However, in high doses, it can exacerbate OCD symptoms and cause extrapyramidal effects such as neuroleptic-induced Parkinsonism.

Here, the authors present a clinic case of a single male patient with 50 years old, in which with the age of 42, started with a obsessive-compulsive framework about the developed task at the work place (production of fabric) followed by several verifications of the assembled pieces, which interfered with his work performance. This patient was admitted to the psychiatric hospital due to the deterioration of the symptoms with obsessive ideas of HIV contamination resulting in rigid cleaning rituals. He was medicated with several OCD medications including Clozapine 50 mg.

In the following years and complaining of insomnia, the clozapine dose was increased by the patient reaching the dose of 200 mg. In 2016 he started secondary Parkinsonism framework to antipsychotics, characterized by akinesia, facial hypomimia, stiff, coarse tremor and stooped posture. Therapeutic setting was made with a reduction of clozapine at doses of 50 mg occurring fading of extrapyramidal symptoms and decrease the symptoms of OCD.

The authors intend with this presented case to highlight the importance of surveillance of patients receiving antipsychotics for OCD to avoid worsening of symptoms and the development of extrapyra-