

gum. The patient applied to the psychiatry polyclinic with the complaint of decreased taste sensation that in the 3rd month of his complaints.

Methods: CASE REPORT

Results: CASE REPORT

Conclusions: Chemosensory side effects due to drugs are frequently seen in the elderly and in polypharmacy. It is usually accompanied by a decrease in salivary secretion. It resolves shortly after the causative drug(s) are stopped. It is important that our patient is middle-aged, does not have additional medical diseases and does not use drugs, and his complaints continue for 3 months after the stopped of Trazodone.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: trazodone; hypospousia; side effect; oral cavite

EPV1170

Dopamine dysregulation syndrome after prescription of dopamine agonists: a case report.

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Introduction: We present the case of a 65-year-old woman with multiple and chronic psychosomatic symptoms. Due to motor impairments she was diagnosed in 2009 with Parkinson's Disease (PD) by the neurology department and empirical treatment with levodopa was prescribed. However, the patient increased her levodopa intake by three times the recommended dose. The patient presented many adverse effects, including psychotic symptoms, that were interrupted after the levodopa intake was ended during a two month internment in a psychiatric unit. Dopamine dysregulation syndrome (DDS) is a condition in which patients with PD increase their levodopa intake without an objective worsening of motor symptoms. Higher-than-prescribed doses are taken by patients who develop tolerance and dependence to dopaminergic agonists.

Objectives: To analyse the prevalence of DDS, its diagnosis and treatment as well as the identification of risk factors.

Methods: A case report is presented alongside a review of the relevant literature regarding DDS.

Results: The available evidence suggests that the main risk factors for DDS are a history of mood disorders and behavioural disorders, but more studies are needed. Given that DDS is considered a rare adverse effect, physicians usually overlook voluntary dose increase by patients.

Conclusions: DDS, even though uncommon, has severe adverse effects such as dependence and acute psychosis. Before prescription of dopamine agonists, individual risk factors (such as psychiatric comorbidities or history of substance abuse) should be assessed. Also, patients and families should be informed and trained in alarm signs detection. Further studies would be justified to determine DDS prevalence, early diagnosis and treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: dopamine dysregulation syndrome; prevention of mental disorders; psychostimulants; addictive disorders

EPV1171

Management of Emotional Dysregulation in Adult ADHD

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Introduction: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is characterized by impairing symptoms of inattention and/or hyperactivity/impulsivity. Although Emotional Dysregulation (ED) is not current criteria for ADHD, several clinical, imaging and genetic studies have been suggesting its inclusion. ED seems to impair social and occupational capacities, leading to poor quality life. In this regard, managing this situation is fundamental.

Objectives: ED in ADHD review and its management, including pharmacological and nonpharmacological approaches.

Methods: Non-systematic review through literature using databases as Pubmed and UpToDate. Keywords used: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Emotional Dysregulation, management, pharmacotherapy.

Results: Literature refers to ADHD drugs, such as psychostimulants and atomoxetine, as the first line managing ED. However, some studies demonstrated that ADHD drugs have lower efficacy while treating emotional symptoms, when compared to attention or hyperactivity/impulsivity symptom control. Other medications, such as antidepressants or mood stabilizers, are not considered due to low efficacy and side effects (such as irritability or suicidality behaviour worsening). Regarding non pharmacological approaches, there have been results with cognitive behavioral treatment, and management techniques for anger, frustration and communication skills.

Conclusions: Although the majority of studies demonstrate psychostimulants and atomoxetine role, there is an important lack of information regarding management of ADHD emotional dysregulation. It is a multifactorial condition, and, as such, non pharmacological and pharmacological management are needed to address this issue. More research is necessary, in order to improve patients' quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: management; emotional dysregulation; Pharmacotherapy; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

EPV1172

What if Cannabis has a medical relevance in psychiatric disorders?

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Introduction: Cannabis was used as a medicinal plant in Asia before the Christian era. Nowadays, after 40years of a "war on

drugs⁷ with an illegal status, there is a big interest on the use of cannabis in some medical conditions. With more and more users revealing having used this substance to cope with certain psychiatric manifestations, researchers have tried to explore this substance in the psychiatric field where the actual pharmacological treatments and psychotherapy remain ineffective in some cases.

Objectives: To Explore the medical use of cannabis in psychiatric disorders.

Methods: A literature review was based on the PubMed interface and adapted for 2 databases: Science Direct and Google Scholar over the last 10 years.

Results: Giving the interactions between cannabinoids and specific neurotransmitters, it has been suggested that cannabis may have medical effect on some psychiatric illnesses. In this direction, a significant overlap has been demonstrated between PTSD and cannabis use. CBD a non-psychotomimetic cannabinoid, seemed to show promising results as an enhancer of fear extinction and therapeutic consolidation of emotional memories. Military veterans are increasingly using it for reducing induced nightmares although this residual symptom remains difficult to treat. No benefit for improving depression was proved. One isolated study indicated a potential efficacy for cannabinoid combined with terpene in ADHD.

Conclusions: Studies exploring the possibility of using cannabis in the treatment of psychiatric illnesses are promising but it is premature to recommend this drug for the moment especially since it requires gradual titration, regular assessment and precaution in certain diseases.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medicinal cannabis; synthetic cannabinoids; PTSD; psychiatric illness

EPV1173

Valproate-induced hyperammonemic encephalopathy. A case report

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Introduction: Hyperammonemic encephalopathy is an unusual side-effect of the treatment with valproic acid. According to several sources, this side effect could be underdiagnosed and underreported.

Objectives: We present the case of a 54-year-old patient institutionalized in a psychiatric hospital who was referred to a general hospital after an episode of delirium of unknown etiology. The patient had been diagnosed with Schizoaffective disorder 26 years prior to his admission and had started treatment with valproic acid the previous month.

Methods: A case report is presented alongside a review of the relevant literature regarding valproate-induced hyperammonemic encephalopathy, its differential diagnosis and treatment.

Results: During his hospital stay, the patient underwent a complete panel of tests including CT Scan, EEG, toxic panel and complete blood tests. In them the only altered parameter was hyperammo-

nemia, therefore valproic acid was removed and was treated with lactulose and rifaximin to reduce ammonium levels.

Conclusions: Hyperammonemic encephalopathy in the context of the treatment with valproic acid is a side-effect which is more prevalent than what was thought in the past. Valproate could reduce ammonium elimination therefore increasing the levels of the molecule. It should be administered carefully in cases where the patient may be presenting with other causes of increased ammonium metabolism or decreased elimination. It is important to bear in mind this possible side-effect to increase patient's safety.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: hyperammonemic encephalopathy; valproate; side-effect

EPV1174

Ischemic colitis related to antipsychotics : A rare and serious entity to know.

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Introduction: Ischemic colitis is a rare condition. It represents 3 to 10% of lower digestive hemorrhages. It preferentially affects the subject over the age of 50 with predisposing factors. Rare cases have been reported in young subjects with the use of cocaine, combined hormones or antipsychotics.

Objectives: This work aimed to study the potential side effects of antipsychotics

Methods: We report a case of ischemic colitis associated with antipsychotics.

Results: A 27-year-old patient, followed for 2 years for schizophrenia treated with antipsychotics (chlorpromazine and haloperidol) and an antiparkinsonian (Biperiden), consulted in the emergency room for rectorragies progressing for 3 days. The examination revealed the installation of diffuse abdominal pain associated with early postprandial vomiting which preceded the 7-day rectal bleeding. The physical examination revealed ascites without edema of the lower extremities. The stools were normal-colored on digital rectal examination. The biological workup revealed anemia and a biological inflammatory syndrome. The abdomino-pelvic scanner showed thickening of the entire colonic wall with signs of recent bleeding. The rectosigmoidoscopy showed an ecchymotic aspect of the sigmoid with less pronounced involvement of the rectum. Pathologic examination of the colonic biopsies concluded with ischemic colitis, showing hemorrhagic suffusions with numerous fibrinous thrombi of the vessels. The course was marked by the onset of multi-organ failure with acute renal failure, a picture of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) and alveolar hemorrhage. Despite the resuscitation, the patient died 2 days after admission.

Conclusions: Ischemic colitis is a rare side effect of antipsychotics. Although rare, this entity should be evoked and diagnosed in time.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Ischemic colitis; Side effects; Antipsychotics