

dasotraline 6 mg in the completer population ($P < 0.05$; post-hoc analysis) but was not significant for either dose of dasotraline vs. placebo when drop-outs were included in the analysis. The most common adverse events on dasotraline 6 mg/d and 4 mg/d were combined insomnia (early, middle, late), dry mouth, headache, decreased appetite, nausea, and anxiety. Changes in systolic and diastolic blood pressure were minimal. Mean baseline to endpoint changes in supine pulse rate on dasotraline 6 mg/d and 4 mg/d vs. placebo was +6.2 bpm and +4.8 vs. +0.2 bpm.

CONCLUSIONS: In this 12-week, placebo-controlled, fixed-dose study, treatment with dasotraline 6 mg/d was associated with a significant reduction in frequency of binge-eating days per week; efficacy was not demonstrated for the 4 mg dose. Treatment with both doses of dasotraline resulted in improvement in the Y-BOCS-BE and the BE-CGI-S. Dasotraline was safe and generally well-tolerated at both doses; most common adverse events were insomnia, dry mouth and headache.

Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT03107026

Funding Acknowledgements: Supported by funding from Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc.

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Buprenorphine – A Treatment for Psychic Pain and Suicidal Ideation?

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ABSTRACT: Buprenorphine (BPN) is an opiate medication that is increasingly used in the management of Opioid Use Disorder and pain disorders. This case report highlights the acute efficacy of using buprenorphine-naloxone (BPN-NAL) to reverse anhedonia and suicidal ideation in an individual with OUD, chronic pain and severe suicide attempts.

We present a case of a 39-year-old male with a history of bipolar disorder, several lethal suicide attempts and polysubstance abuse, who presented to the hospital after self-immolation, burning 45% total body surface area. He was admitted to the burn unit for three months, reporting continual anhedonia, suicidal ideation, and flashbacks of seeing and feeling himself on fire. He also endorsed chronic pain and hopelessness.

Upon transfer to the behavioral health unit, his symptoms persisted, despite trials of quetiapine, mirtazapine, methadone, oxycodone and prazosin. In consultation with pain management, he was initiated on sublingual BPN-NAL 8mg-2mg treatment as a transition from

methadone; he immediately reported improvement in depressive symptoms and a reduction in pain. He was titrated on BPN-NAL and continued to report diminished pain and resolution of depression. Furthermore, his irritability was lessened and he newly cooperated with staff, participating in unit activities. Upon discharge, he exhibited stable mood, adequate pain control and the elimination of suicidal thoughts as well as a proactive drive for substance abuse treatment.

This case describes the significance of BPN on relieving psychic pain and stabilizing mood in a chronically suicidal patient. We speculate that BPN's pharmacokinetic properties terminate the cycle of short-term opioid-induced analgesia and euphoria with opioid withdrawal-induced hyperalgesia and dysphoria. This results in a steady treatment of pain, as well as maintaining the dopaminergic system, symptomatically translating to mood stabilization and annulling suicidal ideation.

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A Phase 3, Multicenter Study to Assess the Long-Term Safety, Tolerability, and Efficacy of Olanzapine/Samidorphan in Patients with Schizophrenia

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ABSTRACT: Background: ALKS 3831, a combination of olanzapine and samidorphan (OLZ/SAM), is in development for the treatment of schizophrenia and is intended to provide the antipsychotic efficacy of olanzapine while mitigating olanzapine-associated weight gain. We report the safety, tolerability, and efficacy of OLZ/SAM in patients with schizophrenia in a phase 3, 52-week, open-label extension study.

METHODS: Patients aged 18–70 years who completed a previous phase 3, 4-week, inpatient acute efficacy study were switched from OLZ/SAM, olanzapine, or placebo to OLZ/SAM. Study assessments included adverse events (AEs), weight, clinical laboratory testing, and Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) and Clinical Global Impression-Severity (CGI-S) scores.

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

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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

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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.