

EV201

Psychotic mixed state in bipolar I disorder due to neurosyphilis: Case report and literature review

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Introduction The presence of mixed features in bipolar disorder (BD) has been associated with a worse clinical course and high rates of comorbidities including anxiety, personality, alcohol and substance use disorders and head trauma or other neurological problems [1]. A recent study reports the connection of neurosyphilis and mania [2]. The aim of our study is to evaluate an inpatient with a psychotic mixed state due to a medical condition (neurosyphilis).

Method An inpatient with psychotic mixed state in BD was assessed with: SCID-P, HRSD, YMRS, and a complete internist-clinical examination, blood test exams, urinalysis, electrocardiogram and ecocardiogram, as well as a first level brain imaging (CT and/or MRI). We conducted a systematic review of the literature (PubMed, Embase, PsychInfo), using the terms “bipolar disorder”, “neurosyphilis” AND “mixed state”.

Results A comprehensive diagnostic and laboratory screening was unremarkable except for a positive venereal disease research laboratory (VDRL). Treatment for syphilis was started and we used olanzapine to control the psychiatric symptoms.

Discussion and conclusion The estimated annual incidence of non-HIV STIs (sexually transmitted infections) has increased by nearly 50% during the period 1995–2008 [3]. Our case report underlies, like Barbosa et al., the need to evaluate neurosyphilis as a potential cause of behavioural and psychiatric symptoms that simulate a psychotic mixed state of bipolar disorder. Olanzapine control and improve the psychiatric symptomatology in neurosyphilis. Methodological limitations, clinical implications and suggestions for future research directions are considered.

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

Reference

- [1] Perugi G, et al. 2014.
- [2] Barbosa IG, et al. 2012.
- [3] Ortayli N, et al. 2014.

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EV202

Monitoring of biochemical changes in antipsychotics and anti-depressive therapy

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Objective Biochemical changes in treatment of schizophrenic and bipolar disorders, in Albanian patients, with atypical antipsychotic and anti-depressive drugs. Some of the adverse effects related to their use are hyperlipidemia, hepatic enzymes, type 2 diabetes and CK level, which may result in development of metabolic syndrome. This study aimed to investigate a possible increase of biochemical parameters, in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorders treated with atypical antipsychotic and antidepressant drugs (Olanzapin, Risperidon, Clozapin, Antidepressiv triciclik, SSRI, SNRI).

Methods Forty subjects with schizophrenia and bipolar disorders were evaluated, 12 women and 28 men, aged between 17 and 72 years. Blood collection of the patients was taken in our laboratory and this values were measure in long treatment patients, after

years of treatment. Analyses were performed in our laboratory with autoanalyser SAT 450.

Results Evaluation after measurements showed significant differences when comparing the mean values obtained in each patient. The biochemical indicators of development of metabolic syndrome measured in our study, show that is an increase of lipids panel, specially triglycerides and total cholesterol, also in glucose, CK level and hepatic enzymes, presenting statistically significant changes ($P < 0.05$) for prolonged treatment.

Conclusion We conclude that the treatment with atypical antipsychotic and antidepressant drugs, promoted a substantial increase of biochemical blood parameters. Lipids panel, hepatic enzymes, type 2 diabetes, CK levels are observed in among subjects evaluated.

Keywords Measurements; Biochemical parameters; Schizophrenia; Bipolar disorders

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EV203

Manic episode secondary to maca

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Introduction Maca (*Lepidium meyenii*) is a plant grown in the Andes Mountains, formerly used for nutritional purposes. Nowadays is used as a nutritional supplement and energizing.

Objectives To describe a case of manic episode secondary to maca consumption, as an ingredient of an energizing product.

Aims To report on antidepressant properties of maca, based on a clinical case.

Methods X. is a 27-year-old male without any psychiatric history. He came to the emergency service because of the presence of sudden onset behavioral disorders, presenting a manic-like episode of seven hours of evolution. His symptoms consisted in psychomotor restlessness, hyperactivity, insomnia, verbose and loud speech, hyperthymia, megalomaniac verbalizations, and unsuitable future plans. The patient had self-awareness of his symptoms and was self-critical with his behavior. He reported he was consuming an energizing supplement containing maca from about two weeks ago. Treatment with olanzapine 20 mg was initiated, and the patient remained under observation for 24 hours.

Results Symptomatology subsided completely after 24 hours. The patient is discharged from the hospital with diagnosis of manic episode secondary to maca, without any treatment. He was advised to not take stimulants.

Conclusions There are studies reporting that maca plant has antidepressant properties, associated with the activation of noradrenergic and dopaminergic systems, as well as the attenuation of oxidative stress. However, more studies are needed to identify specific compounds that produce these effects.

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EV204

First manic episode in a patient with a frontal meningioma

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