

dose-dependent, lowering doses and combining with other adjunctive treatment is not always a better option, as polypragmacy and possible adverse effects combined can lead to reduced adherence. The decision to increase the dose of clozapine or to use concomitant (combination) treatment depends on individual factors, including the patient's clinical condition, response to treatment, and the assessment of potential risks and benefits.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0262

Use of monthly extended-release risperidone injection in schizophrenia: clinical experience

E. de la Fuente Ruiz^{1,2*}, M. D. C. Blasco Fresco¹, C. Álvarez Sanagustín³ and L. T. Durán Sandoval¹

¹Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Miguel Servet; ²Department of Medicine, Psychiatry and Dermatology, University of Zaragoza and ³Family and Community Medicine, Hospital Universitario Miguel Servet, Zaragoza, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Monthly extended-release injectable risperidone is the new antipsychotic formulation of risperidone available in doses of 75 mg and 100 mg, approved for the treatment of schizophrenia. It contains microcrystals of risperidone that are deposited following intramuscular injection. A fraction of the active ingredient of risperidone is already solubilized and rapidly enters the bloodstream, providing plasma levels similar to oral risperidone on the first day. The microcrystals continue to release risperidone steadily over a period of 4 weeks. No oral supplementation or loading doses are required.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to demonstrate the effectiveness of treatment with monthly extended-release injectable risperidone in patients with schizophrenia who are followed up as outpatients from the Mental Health Center. The study aims to show that this treatment improves symptoms associated with schizophrenia, leading to an enhancement in the quality of life for these patients.

Methods: Analysis and evaluation were conducted on 9 patients diagnosed with Paranoid Schizophrenia and treated with monthly extended-release injectable risperidone from a Mental Health Unit and the Hospital Emergency System during the months of January to April 2023. Among the nine patients, six were previously on oral risperidone treatment exceeding 4 mg, and three were on doses less than 4 mg. The first group received a monthly injectable dose of 100 mg of risperidone, while the second group received 75 mg.

Results: All nine patients showed improvement in positive and anxious symptomatology. Seven of them exhibited improvement in affective and cognitive profiles. None of the patients experienced significant metabolic alterations, and only one of them reported akathisia as a side effect. Furthermore, all patients improved their sleep patterns, and the seven who had behavioral disturbances with a tendency towards aggression no longer exhibited these behaviors.

Conclusions: Monthly extended-release injectable risperidone is beneficial in reducing positive and affective symptoms in patients with schizophrenia. It also improves anxious, cognitive, and behavioral symptomatology. It is considered effective, safe, and

well-tolerated for long-term treatment of this disease, regardless of its initial severity. Therefore, it is advisable to consider it as the first therapeutic option in patients with schizophrenia who have responded well to oral risperidone previously.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0263

“Weight loss, Semaglutide and Manic Episode”: A case report

J. Romay Gonzalez¹, P. Hernández Liebo^{1*}, C. Sevilla Diez¹, O. Anabitarte Bautista¹, L. Cayon de la Hoz¹, R. Obeso Menendez¹, M. Polo Gay¹, M. Hoyuelos Cobo¹ and G. Cortez Astudillo¹

¹Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Santander, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist Semaglutide has been widely used to manage type 2 diabetes due to its favourable effects on glycemic control and weight reduction. Proved to be safe in adults and elderly patients with renal or hepatic disorders demanding no dose modification. Affective symptoms are not listed as side effects in the product information. However, there is a recent investigation going on by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) after three flagged cases of suicidal thoughts in Iceland. In contrast, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommend that patients with this treatment are monitored for suicidal thoughts or behaviour.

Objectives: This case study explores the possible relationship between Semaglutide treatment and the onset of a manic episode in a 57-year-old male with no history of psychiatric disorders.

Methods: We present a 57-year-old male with no psychiatric history of interests, with a previous good functioning. A one-week history of disruptive behaviours started, characterized by excessive cheerfulness, heightened euphoria, and reduced need for sleep. Family members describe a complex situation at home, with frequent outings by the patient, engaging in conversations with strangers, getting lost, and becoming more irritable with them. The patient and family relate this mood change after initiating Semaglutide for diabetes control, starting at 7mg doses. The temporal relationship between the initiation of Semaglutide therapy, precisely a dose escalation to 7mg, and the onset of manic symptoms prompted family members to notify the patient's endocrinologist. Due to the inability to manage the patient at home and his unpredictability, they sought help at the emergency department, resulting in a psychiatric admission. Imaging and analytical tests show no significant abnormalities.

Results: During his stay in the psychiatry department, semaglutide dosage was reduced, and treatment with Aripiprazole was initiated at doses of 5mg, given the metabolic profile associated with medical comorbidities (obesity, chronic renal failure and diabetes). Subsequent clinical observations showed a gradual resolution of manic symptoms and an improvement in the patient's overall mental state.

Conclusions: This case highlights the importance of monitoring and recognizing potential neuropsychiatric side effects associated with Semaglutide therapy, particularly in individuals without a