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**Antidepressant Discontinuation Syndrome in Clinical Practice**

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Antidepressant Discontinuation Syndrome – (995.29 in DSM-5, 2013) particularly if treatment is stopped suddenly, is common, but modern times they have no common evidence. According to the pathophysiological studies, the Antidepressant Discontinuation Syndrome may be as the result from a temporary shortage of synaptic transmission of serotonin or other violations of the interaction of neurotransmitters such as norepinephrine, dopamine, GABA. (C.Damsa et al . (2004).

Adverse events as the Antidepressant Discontinuation Syndrome we observed in our clinical practice, at 33% patients treated with serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors. The most frequent reactions were dizziness, sleep disturbances (insomnia, vivid dreams), agitation, anxiety, headache. Typically, these symptoms were mild. They usually occurred within the first few days after treatment cessation.

Long-term antidepressant discontinuation syndromes, which include psychiatric disorders - excitement, anxiety, dysphoric reactions, fatigue, cognitive impairment can last from month or to six years (S.Belaise, 2012).

Conclusions: The absence of diagnostic criteria were need further study of short and long-term syndromes termination of the different classes of antidepressants and the development of methodological recommendations for their prevention.