S1058 E-Poster Viewing

Objectives: To describe a complex clozapine initiation despite the presence of serious adverse effects and contraindications. The management of these adverse events, using effective multidisciplinary team leadership strategies, will also be described.

Methods: A case report will be presented. The challenges faced while using clozapine and strategies implemented to pursue the use of this medication will be described.

Results: A young black man with severe first episode psychosis was admitted to the early intervention outpatient clinic in Québec, Canada. Multiple aggression and critically disorganized behaviour prompted patient transfer to a specialized long-term care unit. Given the severity of the resistant disease and after a shared decision-making process with the family, clozapine was introduced despite ethnic neutropenia (down to 0,2 X 10⁹/L) and idiopathic cerebral lesions. Both gave rise to multiple concerns. A specific hematological surveillance protocol was designed. Facing multiple severe neutropenia episodes, the use of prophylactic granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (300 mcg SC weekly) was added after literature review and a favourable consult of both pharmacist and hematologist. Cardiac enzyme elevation also requested specialized investigation and follow-up. Specialized educators, social workers, and nursing all needed to be deeply involved in the treatment process and team coordination requested strong team building capacities. After 6 months, the patient is now taking clozapine 325 mg daily and his symptomatology has sufficiently reduced to allow hospital leave. The patient is now engaged in his recovery

Conclusions: Using an evidence-based approach, promoting expertise from multiple healthcare professionals, and allowing a substantial amount of time to develop team cohesion were all crucial elements of this success story.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0947

Post Cerebrovascular Stroke Catatonic Psychosis: A Case Report

H. Hasan¹*, M. Abdo² and S. Rabei¹

¹Neuropsychiatry, Helwan University - Faculty of Medicine and ²Psychological Medicine Hospital, Cairo, Egypt

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Catatonia due to cerebrovascular stroke is a rare condition that needs further observation and research.

Objectives: To review the opinions of psychotic disorders experts worldwide as to this issue based on evidence and clinical experience and to consider strategies for future investigations.

Methods: This case shows a 64 years old female who suddenly developed wish for isolation, followed 10 days later by discontinuity of ideas, hallucinatory behavior and food refusal. She had verbal and physical aggression due to a fixed belief that family members are conspiring somehow to harm her.

Results: On examination she was mute with waxy flexibility and negativism. Extensor plantar reflex was evident. MRI Brain showed small vessel disease and right basal ganglia acute ischemic infarction. On IV midazolam 7.5 mg, patient's mutism, negativism and waxy flexibility improved. Lower limb Venous Duplex revealed acute right popliteal and left soleal veins thrombosis. CT

angiography showed Bilateral pulmonary embolism with no pulmonary infarction. D dimer was positive.

Conclusions: Early diagnosis and intervention improves outcome if psychiatric teams gives attention and has enough awareness with warning symptoms and prompt necessary interventions.

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EPV0948

A complex polymorphous psychosis or a cycloid psychosis with a different onset?

H. Becerra Darriba

Psychiatry, Osasunbidea, Tudela, Spain doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2246

Introduction: Acute and transitory psychotic disorders comprise a polymorphous picture such as Leonhard's cycloid psychoses, which alternate episodes of affective symptoms such as psychosis between two poles (anguish/happiness, incoherence/stupor, or akinesia/hyperkinesia).

Objectives: To describe a case report of a 20-year-old man, in outpatient psychiatric follow-up, after debuting at age 18 with a severe depressive episode of endogenomorphic characteristics without psychotic symptoms, with subsequent complete remission. Two years after clinical stability, he required prolonged hospitalization due to polymorphous psychotic syndrome of abrupt onset in a context of previous continuous use of cannabis and cocaine. Suspicion towards parents, bizarre behaviors, rushing desires, unmotivated laughter, fixed gaze, bewilderment, anguish with a feeling of imminent death, alternates with euphoria and senseless purchases.

Methods: We present the case report of this patient with a mental examination of conscious, scattered attention with marked distractibility, confusion and experiences of strangeness, memory gaps, subjective sensation of well-being with tachypsychia, which fluctuates with thymic oscillations and alternates with episodes of marked indefinite anguish, intense anxiety with delusional fear of the death of him or his family. Little systematized ideas of reference and prejudice based on intuitions or delusional occurrences in their environment. Megalomaniac and religious-messianic ideation. No sensory perception disturbances. Disintegrated course of thought, with frequent illogical associations, ambivalence of thought, affectivity and psychomotricity. Motor restlessness and behavioral disorganization. Global insomnia. Judgment of reality and superior functions diminished. No auto/heteroaggressiveness.

Results: Various psychoactive drugs were tested for two months, obtaining a response only with valproic acid 1500mg, pregabalin 450mg and olanzapine 15mg, presenting slow improvement in a situation of absence of consumption, with a predominance of symptomatic polymorphism, decreasing fluctuation between episodes of expansiveness and psychotic anguish, remitting disorganization and motility alterations, persisting poor awareness of the disease and cognitive complaints. He was referred for follow-up at the mental health center where his gradual recovery continued.

A differential diagnosis of polymorphous psychosis is proposed, compatible with a cycloid psychosis of the anxiety-happiness type with marked affective symptoms, precipitated by substance use.

Conclusions: Cycloid anxiety-happiness psychosis stands out for intense and fluctuating anxiety, oscillating with feelings of