



affected areas were immediate verbal learning (I-VL), delayed verbal learning (D-VL), processing speed (PS), and total score (TS). Significant differences were also observed in the cognitive profile of patients suffering FEP depending on their use of cannabis. FEP-Cannabis+ showed lower scores in PS, I-VL and TS.

Conclusions: Although several prognostic factors have been identified in FEP, to date there are no reliable markers for predicting the possible evolution of high-risk mental states to a FEP. More investigations are necessary in order to elucidate the role of cannabis in the cognitive impairment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cannabis users; cognitive impairment in first-episode psychosis; psychosis; first-episode psychosis

EPV0649

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome associated with second-generation antipsychotics (SGA): An analysis of reported cases in eudravigilance database, 2017-2020

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Introduction: Antipsychotic drugs are the cornerstone of the pharmacological treatment of psychotic disorders; however, even with Second-generation antipsychotics (SGA), adverse effects continue to be extremely accentuated and the treatment effectiveness is compromised by low adherence of the patient.

Objectives: Taking into consideration the importance of adverse effects for psychotic therapeutics, this study aims to analyze the adverse effect of the Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) reported in EudraVigilance Database, associated with 3 widely used SGA, Risperidone, Quetiapine, and Clozapine.

Methods: The EudraVigilance Database was analyzed from 09/01/2017 to 31/10/2020 about NMS, associated with Risperidone, Quetiapine, and Clozapine. NMS is the second most reported adverse effect inside the Nervous System Disorders SOC (System Organ Class). There were just considered NMS as suspected adverse effect.

Results: It was observed a general tendency of reduction of NMS reports from 2017 to 2020 (most of them performed by healthcare professionals). Risperidone presented the highest level of reports during this period (more than 350), followed by Quetiapine and Clozapine. The NMS reports were predominantly referred to the male sex, from 18 to 64 years old. Risperidone presented the lowest number of fatal cases of NMS (1), in contrast with 3 reported with Quetiapine and Clozapine. A significant number of patients with Schizophrenia recovered from NMS.

Conclusions: It is important to do clinical monitoring of the NMS, because it is rare, although it has life-threatening consequences. Pharmacovigilance databases are important tools to evaluate the safety of drugs and it must be more widely and efficiently promoted for healthcare and patients use.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: second-generation antipsychotics (SGA); EudraVigilance; neuroleptic malignant syndrome; Psychotic disorders

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Reviewing the complex link between epilepsy and psychosis. A case report

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Introduction: We present the case of a 56 year old woman with a diagnose of Complex Partial Seizures since her teenage years, with a history of multiple hospitalizations in the psychiatric ward of our hospital and a challenging clinical evolution.