EPV0305

Synthetic cathinone (α-pyrrolidinohexanophenone): an emerging threat.

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Introduction: Alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone (α-PHP) is a synthetic cathinone with uneven distribution throughout the world. Its use is not uniformly regulated and its distribution is legal in some European countries. Easily accessible and available through different websites. Synthetic cathinones inhibit monoamine transporters which include dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, resulting in increased neurotransmitter synaptic concentration. Ways of administration show wide range regarding latency period. Onset and appearance of symptoms as well as their duration and intensity may fluctuate. A decreasing order of latency (oral, inhaled, sublingual and intravenous) has been reported. α-PHP can result in the appearance of psychiatric symptoms, include among others, intoxication with sensory perception disturbances and α-PHP -induced psychotic episodes.
Objectives: The aim of our study was to assess the epidemiology, clinical and legal features regarding Alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone (α-PHP).
Methods: Review the current bibliography to upgrade the existing knowledge. -Present assorted cases with diverse clinical features. All cases include variability through psychopathological interview, symptoms assessment and treatment response according to rating scales (PANSS, YMRS). -Evaluate different treatment administration ways during acute phase and after hospital discharge.
Results: Differences were observed after hospitalization in the response using diverse rating scales. We used antipsychotics to treat intoxication with sensory perception disturbances and α-PHP -induced psychotic episodes. α-PHP had a negative impact on the quality of life of the patients.
Conclusions: α-PHP is a synthetic cathinone with potential risk to mental health and life of users. It is mandatory to implement common legislation all through the European Union to prevent its use and possible implications on population's mental health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: drugs; α-pyrrolidinohexanophenone; dual disorders; Psychosis

EPV0306

Psychotic symptoms and Parkinson's Disease: Clinical and Therapeutic Aspects

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Introduction: Parkinson's disease (PD), the second most common neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimer's disease, affects 1% of the population after the age of 60. Motor symptoms are the most common features that may be associated with non-motor symptoms including psychotic symptoms.
Objectives: Faire le point sur les modalités de prise en charge des symptômes psychotiques au cours de la maladie de Parkinson
Methods: Nous décrivons 3 cas de développement de symptômes psychotiques, survenus chez des patients atteints de la maladie de Parkinson, et faisons le point sur la prise en charge des manifestations symptomatiques psychiatriques dans la maladie de Parkinson, par une brève revue de la littérature.
Results: Case 1: 42-year-old man, with 5 years' history of PD, presented with auditory hallucinations comorbid with paranoid personality disorder, which occurred 12 months following antiparkinsonian drugs use. Case 2: 58-year-old man, with 17 years' history of PD, presented jealousy delusions and behavioral disorders, which occurred 12 years following antiparkinsonian drugs use. Case 3: 76-year-old man, with 36 years' history of PD, presented visual hallucinations, subjective sensation of a presence and jealousy delusion, which occurred 26 years following antiparkinsonian drugs use.
Conclusions: Les symptômes psychotiques de la maladie de Parkinson sont fréquents. La prise en charge consiste à traiter les symptômes psychotiques sans aggraver les symptômes moteurs liés à l'hypo-dopaminergie.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
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Dopaminergic dysregulation syndrome associated with Othello's syndrome in a patient with Parkinson's disease: about a clinical case

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Introduction: Parkinson's disease (PD) and its pharmacological treatment can be associated with a long list of neuropsychiatric complications.
Objectives: The aim of our case report is to investigate through a case analysis the possible association of dopaminergic dysregulation syndrome and Othello syndrome
Methods: we carried out a case analysis and a review of the literature by searching the PubMed database
Results: Case report We present the case of a 43-year-old man suffering from early PD since the age of 16, started on levodopa since the age of 19.
Since 2 years, the patient has resorted to a considerable increase in the doses of levodopa up to 2500 mg / day, the evolution was marked by the installation of disabling dyskinesias and by a change in his behavior and mood.
He was then hospitalized in psychiatry following aggressive behavior towards his wife. The admission examination found a patient who was motor unstable with an interpretative delirium of jealousy and persecution.

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