clinical settings, the impaired dopamine synthesis due to substrate inhibition in treated HT-1 may be compensated for by standard ADHD medication, such as methylphenidate or amphetamine. Similarly, the reduced serotonin synthesis may be counteracted by tryptophan supplementation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0797

Isoniazid-induced acute psychotic episode in a child with lymph nodes tuberculosis: case report and literature review

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1082

Introduction: Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis and is a major public health problem in Morocco. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a four-drug combination therapy for two months (isoniazid (INH), rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol), followed by two drugs (INH and rifampicin) for 4 months, as first-line treatment for newly diagnosed pulmonary TB in children and adults. This regimen is generally considered effective, safe, and cost-effective. However, adverse effects and drug interactions often complicate the treatment of TB. Isoniazid is associated with 32% of adverse events, of which 1.9% are psychiatric.
Objectives: focus on drug-induced etiologies of acute psychotic symptoms make the diagnosis of isoniazid-induced psychosis report the literature on the management of this condition. focus on drug-induced etiologies of acute psychotic symptomsmake the diagnosis of isoniazid-induced psychosis report the literature on the management of this condition.
Methods: The patient and guardians were interviewed to obtain information after their consent. Data from the patient profile forms and laboratory test reports were evaluated. Causality assessment was done by the WHO scale and the Naranjo scale. Oral informed consent was obtained from the patient and parents.
Results: We report a case of acute psychosis in a child with a temporal sequence strongly in favor of INH-induced psychosis. Treatment with risperidone at an appropriate dose improved the symptomatology while waiting for the end of the antituberculosis protocol. As soon as the isoniazid was stopped, there was a clear return to the child's premorbid state.
Conclusions: The acute onset of psychotic symptoms in a patient taking isoniazid should lead to suspicion of this psychiatric side effect and prompt intervention, involving discontinuation of isoniazid and/or a trial of an antipsychotic.
As protective measures, the authors suggest adjusting the dose of isoniazid to weight, possibly performing a genetic test if slow acetylation is suspected, and closely monitoring patients with a favourable background.
The acute onset of psychotic symptoms in a patient taking isoniazid should lead to suspicion of this psychiatric side effect and prompt intervention, involving discontinuation of isoniazid and/or a trial of an antipsychotic.As protective measures, the authors suggest adjusting the dose of isoniazid to weight, possibly performing a genetic test if slow acetylation is suspected, and closely monitoring patients with a favourable background.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0798

Insular changes in autism spectrum disorder patients

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1083

Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder is a chronic medical condition usually diagnosed during childhood. With psychosocial advancements in managing autistic children, the situation seems less debilitating compared to what it used to be in the past years. Adding neuroimaging advancements in the management can further improve the management of Autism Spectrum Disorder.
Objectives: Our objective is to investigate structural changes in the insular cortex through our review of the available literature in the area of interest.
Methods: Detailed literature search conducted using Pubmed, OVID, Google scholar with the search terms [insula] OR [autism] OR [brain changes] OR [autism spectrum disorder] OR [insular cortex] OR [insular changes] OR [neuroimaging] OR [neurology] OR [right insula] OR [left insula] OR [precentral cortex] OR[amygdala] Or [emotion] Or[memory] that produced around 300 results which were later narrowed down to be centered around search terms [autism] OR [insula] OR [structural changes] OR [brain]. 20 articles were made part of this review.
Results: Results revealed that there are significant changes that are seen in neuroimaging of patients with Autism Spectrum Disorder. Their anterior cortex undergoes changes more than the posterior cortex with changes being more pronounced on the right side. Neuroimaging can be used to follow up with the prognosis of a chronic condition. Insula is a multifunctional region of the brain that is responsible for connecting cognitive, emotional, and movement functions in the brain. It is a highly functional area responsible for important neural connections. Insula is a highly emotion-sensitive area responsible for pain perception and emotion regulation. Insular changes can also help to diagnose the chronicity of the condition and age of patients with Autism.
Conclusions: Cortical changes are visible on neuroimaging in several psychiatric conditions including schizophrenia, depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and alcoholism. Autism spectrum disorder is one of the diseases where neuroimaging can play an important role in planning further management. But unfortunately, this area is still under underresearched and needs to be given due importance to facilitate management of the chronic condition.
Keywords: cortex, insula, neuroimaging, autism spectrum disorder

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared