Image 1:

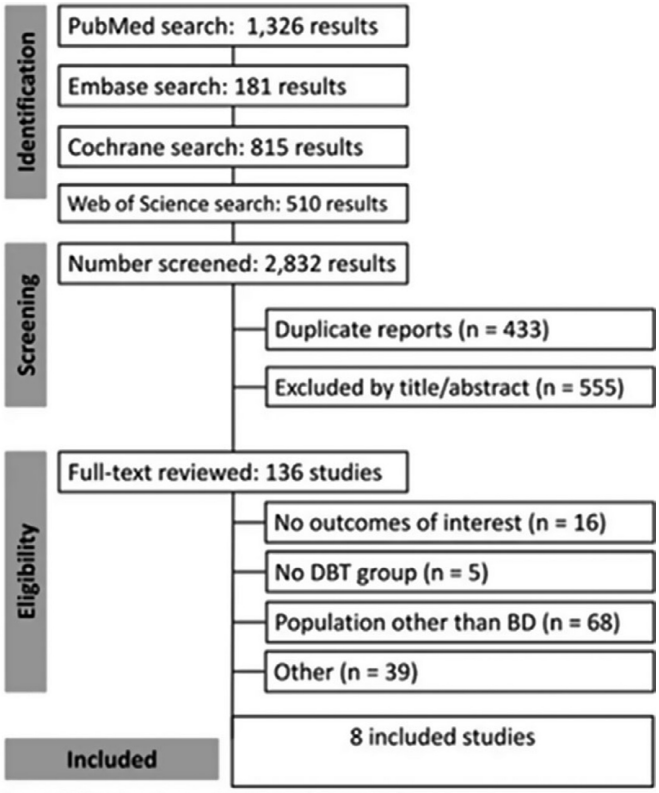

Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram of study screening and selection

Image 2:

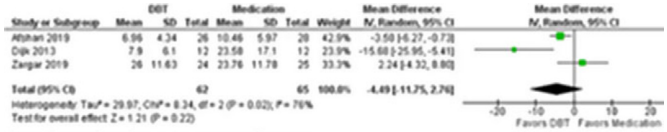

Figure 2. Mean Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) score

Image 3:

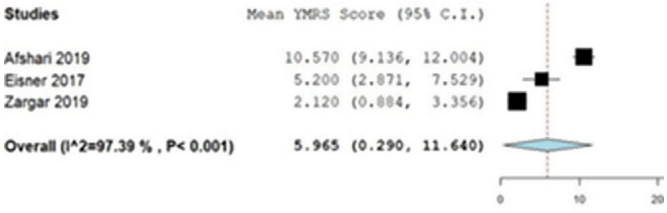

Figure 3. Mean Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) score

Conclusions: The DBT was observed to have a beneficial impact on mood episodes and symptomatic manifestations among adolescents and adults diagnosed with BD. Therefore, it may be postulated that the DBT could be employed in conjunction with pharmacological agents to mitigate the severity of symptoms and enhance the overall quality of life in patients with such a diagnosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Child and Ad.olescent Psychiatry

EPV0260

Long-acting Paliperidone in the Management of Severe Behavioral Disturbances Post-Traumatic Brain Injury: A Case Report

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Introduction: Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a critical public health issue that often results in lasting cognitive and behavioral impairments. These impairments include heightened risks for psychiatric disorders, such as aggression, social withdrawal, and mood instability.
Managing TBI-related behavioral symptoms can be complex, particularly in adolescent patients, where non-adherence to medication presents additional challenges.
Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of long-acting injectable paliperidone palmitate in managing severe behavioral disturbances following TBI in an adolescent patient with a history of non-adherence to oral antipsychotic treatments.
Methods: A case study approach was employed to detail the treatment and outcomes of a 16-year-old male who developed persistent aggressive and impulsive behaviors following a severe TBI at age 9.
The patient's treatment history involved multiple oral antipsychotic trials, each limited by adherence issues or side effects, before transitioning to paliperidone palmitate injections.
Behavioral outcomes were monitored, and family-reported assessments of improvement were collected.
Results: Following the initiation of monthly paliperidone palmitate injections at an initial dose of 100 mg, later increased to 150 mg, the patient showed significant reductions in aggression and improved behavioral control.
Family members observed fewer aggressive outbursts and better social interactions.
Mild side effects, including weight gain and an increase in prolactin levels, were reported, but these were generally well tolerated by the patient.
Conclusions: This case demonstrates the potential benefits of long-acting injectable antipsychotics for managing behavioral dysregulation in TBI patients who struggle with medication adherence.
Paliperidone palmitate was effective in stabilizing the patient's behavior, underscoring the need for tailored, multidisciplinary treatment plans that incorporate both pharmacological and psychosocial interventions to optimize long-term recovery in TBI-related neuropsychiatric care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0261

The Influence of Childhood Adversity on Academic Performance, Cognitive Function, and Life Satisfaction in University Students

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