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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2042

**Introduction:** INTRODUCTION-OBJECTIVES. Similar to philosophy (regina-scientiarum) is psychiatry fundamental-discipline for all-medical&social sciences. Immanuel KANT: Primus inter pares of ARISTOTELES&PLATON considered over 200years ago physiological and pragmatic anthropology-[1]. Social physiology is given-[3-4]. Consideration of social-psychopathology in German-justice-[2].

**Objectives:** REFERENCES. [1]-Kant,I: BdXI,371-393, BdXII,399,625-638:Suhrkamp-TB-Wiss. [2]-Neu,E/Michailov, M. Ch/Welscher,U/et-al.: 2a.-FISP-2018-Beijing/Philos (1348-50,1373-4,1420); 2013-Athens Abstr.Book(AB):464-5/503-4/766; 2008-Seoul-ProcVol.4: 101-108/195-214/229-237; 2003-Istanbul:273-281; IVR-2019-Luzern (Law), Progr-Book p.116. 2b.-EPA-2020-Madrid, Eur.Psychiatry 63S, EPP0834/5+EPV0581/1470; EPA-2019-Warsaw, 56S,5689; EPA-2018-Nice, 48/S1, S623&567&662. 2c.-WPA-2021-Bangkok (in-press). 2019-Lisbon, E-Poster WCP19-2137/-1822/-1839. 2018-Mexico-City, Abs.-Book WCP18-0584/-0625/-0643/-0654. 2011-Buenos-Aires, AB:PO1.200. [3]-Glasachev,O: Sechenov Physiol.J 80/no5, 1994,p.139-143 (Russian), ref. in English. [4]-Seeley,T.D: Social-Physiology Honey-Bee, Book-1996.

**Methods:** [5]-Daily-journal-“tz”-München, esp. every Tuesday 2016-2019: reports on Res.-Houses,e.g. 14.02.2019, 15.02.17, 06.12.16/p.10, 18.10.16/p.10, 17.11.2020/p.6. Süddt.Zeitung-München no172/p.30,2017. Mü.-Merkur:16.11.2020/p.32; 19.11.2020/p.29. FAZ:20.10.2019/p.53; 16.11.2020/p.21. BUROW,P: Justiz am Abgrund&Ein Richter klagt an. GNISA,J, PräS.-Dt.Richterverein: „Ende der Gerechtigkeit“, Herder-2017. SCHLEIF,T/Amtsrichter: Buch „Urteil: ungerecht“, zeit-online 24.10.2019. Hans-Jochen&-Liselotte VOGEL:„Mehr Gerechtigkeit“, 2019 „Wohn-Irrsinn“ (Enteignungen). ZANTKE,S (Richter-Amtsgericht-Zwickau): TV-Programm,„Auf einen Blick“ Nr.47,2018,S.24. [6]-Luetge,Ch et-al.(ed): Experimental-Ethics, Palgrave-Macmillan 2014. [7]-Pegoraro,R/Vatican: «Arzt&Christ» 38:3-55,1992.

**Results:** RESULTS Prominent German experts for justice: Patrick BUROW, Jens GNISA/President Law-Association/Germany, Torsten SCHLEIF/Amtsrichter, Hans-Jochen VOGEL/Ex-Minister, Stephan ZANTKE/Richter reflect in their books fundamental-criticism of German justice [5]. Inst.-Ecol.-Med./IUM investigated psychopathology of juridical-offices&law-court in Munich (Amtsgericht). Analysis suggests presence of symptoms for pseudologia-phantastica, psychopathy, cyclophrenia (esp.mania),-etc. conc. observations on many persons (n>30).

**Conclusions:** CONCLUSION. Juridical situation in Germany demonstrates contradiction to human-rights (EU-CHARTA, art.1-8/25-26/33-35), ignoring moral-philosophy, related to human obligations/I.Kant-[1], experimental ethics/Ch.Luetge et-al.-[6], medical personnel/R.Pegoraro-[7]. Only paradigm change in law-policy incl. enlarged implication of moral philosophy-theology, psychiatry-psychology, social philosophy in juridical eduction & practices could counteract disastrous juridical situation in Germany and on global level, supporting UNO-AGENDA21 for better education-health-ecology-economy (see 2.).

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** psychopathological justice; UNO-Agenda 21; social psychiatry

## EPV0514

### Ayahuasca potential benefits

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2043

**Introduction:** Ayahuasca has potential therapeutic benefits.

**Objectives:** Expose the potential benefits of ayahuasca from neuropharmacology and clinical existing evidence.

**Methods:** A literature review was carried out in the databases pubmed, clinical key and texts of scientific dissemination.

**Results:** There's scientific literature about the potential therapeutic use of ayahuasca in dependencies, anxiety symptoms and depression, near death experiences and terminal illnesses. Possible benefit is postulated in impulsivity and personality disorders. It induces an introspective state, triggered by thoughts, emotions and autobiographical memories, which promotes reflection on personal issues, allowing new perspectives on certain life issues. It is common for users to describe it as analogous to a psychotherapeutic intervention. 5HTA2 agonists stimulate the expression of genes that encode transcription factors such as c-fos, egr 1, egr 2 and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), which influence neuronal plasticity and are associated with cognitive aspects such as memory and attention. MAOIs and 5HT2A agonism have anxiolytic and antidepressant effects. Sigma -1 agonism promotes neuroplasticity. Decrease and remission in the consumption of alcohol and cocaine has been reported in patients with abuse and dependence. There has been significant decrease in depressive symptomatology, in observational studies, cases and controls and double blind compared with placebo. Improvement in different domains measured with mindfulness scales, similar to those observed in meditators, suggests an association between mindfulness techniques and experiences with ayahuasca.

**Conclusions:** There is existing evidence about potential therapeutic uses of ayahuasca. More studies are needed with bigger samples, to establish its clinical use.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** ayahuasca; therapeutic; neuropharmacology

## EPV0515

### First episode psychosis and the use of psychostimulants - a case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2044

**Introduction:** Stimulants are considered the mainstay of treatment for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and most

patients are put on a long-term regimen with these psychostimulants. However some children treated with psychostimulants have reported psychosis as an adverse effect.

**Objectives:** Understand the capacity of psychostimulant medications to induce psychotic symptoms and determine the frequency of such reactions in adolescents and young adults.

**Methods:** Non-systematic review of the literature in English, through research in PubMed. Additionally, a clinical case is exposed, which was treated at the psychiatric inpatient unit of the Tamega e Sousa hospital center.

**Results:** Some patients, including some with no identifiable risk factors, can develop drugrelated signs or symptoms of psychosis or mania, such as hallucinations, at usual doses of frequently used ADHD drugs. Age of onset of psychosis can be significantly earlier in individuals with a history of stimulant use. In our clinical case, a young man of 18 years, previously diagnosed with ADHD, was medicated with atomoxetine two months prior being admitted to our psychiatric unit. There was no reported history of a similar psychiatric condition, and no risk factors were identified. At admission, he had bizarre behavior, with allucinatory activity and delusions of persecution. Atomoxetine was suspended and started oral antipsychotic, with improvement of symptoms and stabilization of the clinical condition.

**Conclusions:** In adolescents and young adults with ADHD undergoing stimulant therapy, any psychotic symptoms or mood changes need to be carefully assessed at regular intervals by the physicians and the caregivers, in order to observe change in the symptoms.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** First episode psychosis; attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; stimulants

## EPV0516

### Iatrogenesis in mental health care

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2045

**Introduction:** The need for preventive mechanisms in psychiatric pathology has been raised, therefore authors talk about primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. However, this emphasis on those preventive aspects has tended to ignore an essential part: quaternary prevention.

**Objectives:** Reflecting the importance of avoiding ignoring iatrogenic forms of psychopathology by studying a clinical case and reviewing available literature.

**Methods:** We will present a clinical case of a patient with residual schizophrenia who undergoes an escalation of pharmacological interventions that lead to functional deterioration after initiating behavioral alterations. We will also review available literature about quaternary prevention.

**Results:** M. is an institutionalized patient who was taking a combination of three neuroleptics, anxiolytics and stabilizers for the treatment of behavior problems such as heteroaggressiveness. When the patient was referred to psychiatry consultations after being hospitalized, he could not move, had lost sphincter control

and had serious communication problems. However, treatment was suspended and only one neuroleptic was maintained. The patient regained sphincter control and kept a residual but communicative delusional speech.

**Conclusions:** It is important to see how sometimes we can get into therapeutic escalation without correcting the underlying problem by focusing on a symptom, because behavioral alterations will persist regardless of pharmacological treatment changes. Sometimes clinical fluctuations make us confuse basal state and decompensation, ignoring the fact that we lack the way to modify the course. Authors believe that a rational approach to treatment should take into account the balance between potential benefits and side effects applied to an individual patient.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** iatrogenesis; schizofrénia; Psychotropic drugs; side effects

## EPV0518

### Lorazepam causing drug-induced liver injury : Rare entity

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2046

**Introduction:** Lorazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative that is globally used for the therapy of anxiety and insomnia.

**Objectives:** The objective of our work was to show that Lorazepam can be a cause of unexpected liver injury even though it is a rare entity.

**Methods:** We reported the case of a patient who had a Drug-Induced Liver Injury (DILI) under Lorazepam. We performed a literature review based on a PubMed search with the following keywords: "Lorazepam,DILI".

**Results:** A 20 year-old-Tunisian woman was hospitalized in the psychiatry department of the hospital of Nabeul in Tunisia for a brief psychotic episode. She had a DILI under Olanzapine, Chlorpromazine and Lorazepam, which conducted us to interrupt her treatments except for the Lorazepam(5mg/day). The hepatic tests went back to normal even under Lorazepam. Few days later, the liver enzymes increased again to reach very high levels. Extensive workup was negative for other causes of liver injury, including viral hepatitis A, B, C and E.; capillary electrophoresis of serum proteins was normal; Exhaustive immunological tests were performed searching for auto immune hepatitis(anti-smooth muscle antibodies, anti-LKM1, anti-LC1, anti-SLA/LP) primary biliary cholangitis(anti-mitochondrial antibodies, anti-GP210, anti-sp100) and other antibodies like antinuclear antibodies were negative. Liver biopsy showed polymorphic inflammatory infiltrate including some eosinophilic polynuclear cells and rare vaguely epitheloid macrophages, with necrotico-inflammatory foci in the lobules, all of which were consistent with DILI. Lorazepam was discontinued and within 10 days her liver enzymes decreased and completely normalized.

**Conclusions:** Lorazepam, with an unknown action mechanism, can be a cause of DILI.