

this event with great details. Also, she said the electric company was involved and they had tried to intoxicate her.

The psychopathological exploration was altered with a correct speech in its form but incoherent in its content. She presented a highly structured delusional plot of prosecution. No major affective disorders were detected. She suffered from reactive insomnia and anxiety.

#### Evolution

At first, it was torpid, she felt perspicacious and angry about the admission. Later, as the antipsychotic started to work, the symptoms improved and she became calm and collaborative. She has never criticized the delusion plot, but it was encapsulated, and the affective resonance disappeared.

We tried oral aripiprazole and paliperidone but retired both due to bad tolerance. Then we tried risperidone, with good tolerance and response, and started her current monthly treatment with Risperidone 100 mg depot.

After one year, she has kept stable with no relapses and good adherence to the treatment.

#### Differential diagnosis

The patient meets every diagnostic criteria of Delusional disorder (F22), as she has never experienced hallucinations and the functionality has not significantly decreased through the years. Also, she doesn't meet the second criteria for Schizophrenia (F20).

**Conclusions:** It is important to explore the evolution of a psychotic disorder in order to differentiate between a schizophrenia and a delusional disorder, as the prognosis differs significantly.

Using Risperidone monthly depot can be a good option for treating a psychotic disorder (Sampson et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2016. 14;4(4)).

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0913

### Initiation of Paliperidone palmitate 3-monthly injectable in an acute inpatient psychiatric unit

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**Introduction:** The treatment of patients with severe psychotic disorders presents significant clinical challenges, and the choice of appropriate therapy is essential to ensure long-term stability<sup>1</sup>. In this context, long-acting injectable antipsychotics (LAIs) have emerged as a promising therapeutic option. LAIs were developed to counteract poor treatment adherence in patients with psychotic disorders<sup>2</sup>.

Paliperidone palmitate 3-monthly injectable (PP3M) is a novel formulation of intramuscular injectable paliperidone palmitate with a significantly longer half-life than the once-monthly formulation.

PP3M has shown a longer time to relapse and good safety and tolerability in many studies<sup>3</sup>.

**Objectives:** The aim of this work was to describe the profile of patients initiating PP3M in an acute inpatient psychiatric unit.

**Methods:** A descriptive study was conducted on patients admitted to the acute psychiatric unit from January 2021 to December 2022. The sample included 23 inpatients who initiated PP3M during the admission. Data were collected regarding age, gender, diagnosis, substance abuse, previous antipsychotic treatment, antipsychotic treatment adherence and adverse effects during the admission.

**Results:** 23 patients sample, with an average age of 44.04 years-old, 16 male and 7 female, diagnosed with psychotic disorder (22) and schizoaffective disorder (1). Out of the 23 patients, 7 had active substance abuse upon admission.

Out of the total sample, 9 of them were prescribed LAIs, with 6 on PP1M (Paliperidone palmitate 1-monthly injectable), 2 on PP3M, and 1 on aripiprazole long-acting injection. Twelve were prescribed oral antipsychotics, including 4 on paliperidone, 4 on risperidone, 1 on aripiprazole, 1 on olanzapine, and 2 on other oral antipsychotics. Two patients did not have a previous antipsychotic prescription.

Among the 23 patients, 17 of them did not have previous antipsychotic treatment adherence.

5 out of the 23 patients experienced adverse effects, with 3 of them having extrapyramidal symptoms and 2 hyperprolactinemia. Upon discharge, 11 out of the 23 patients were prescribed antipsychotic monotherapy with PP3M.

**Conclusions:** In this sample, we observed that inpatients who initiated PP3M in an acute psychiatric unit were males, with psychotic disorders, lacked adherence to previous antipsychotic treatment. Most of them did not experience adverse effects with PP3M during admission.

More research should be done to assess the use of PP3M in an acute inpatient psychiatric unit.

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## EPV0914

### Achieving functional remission in schizophrenia: a pilot study

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**Introduction:** Many patients with schizophrenia are unable to achieve adequate levels of psychosocial functioning and quality of life despite of the remission of illness symptoms. According to previous reports, only one-third of patients with symptomatic