

Objectives: Is there any relationship between severe trauma and selective anosmia as a novel feature?

Methods: INTERNATIONAL TRAUMA QUESTIONNAIRE (ITQ), Case report and non-systematic review through literature research in PubMed database, using the key-word “selective anosmia”

Results: Two articles suggest that selective anosmia may present in animals when olfactory epithelium exposures to some chemical substances while the other two articles indicate that cortical nucleus in the amygdala has major olfactory connections and its degeneration is likely to contribute to the early selective anosmia common in Parkinson’s disease, but no one described this feature in psychiatric trauma.

Conclusions: May be this is the first time ever to describe selective anosmia during severe trauma suggesting a role of amygdala as in this case report, therefore Syria and other countries that had similar crisis need more studies to get accurate statistics, explore more rare features, and test the effectiveness of treatment options.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0767

Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled study evaluating the Efficacy of an early treatment using Herbal Supplement in the Prevention of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in the emergency department (PHYTÉS Study)

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2074

Introduction: Prevention of Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a major public health interest and one of the concerns of any emergency physician.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a herbal supplement in preventing the occurrence of PTSD in high-risk patients.

Methods: It is a randomized, double-blind, prospective, interventional study including patients exposed to a traumatic event meeting DSM-V Criterion A and having a Peri-traumatic Distress Inventory score and/or Peri-traumatic Dissociative Experience Questionnaire (PDEQ) and/or immediate stress score (L.Crocq score) higher than the thresholds between day 1 and day 3. A total of two hundred patients were included and they were randomly assigned into two groups: Aleozen group and placebo group. Patients included in the aleozen group received Aleozen[®] for 10 days while patients in the placebo group received a Placebo. A CAPS-5 assessment was performed for all patients at different moments. The main objective was to assess the efficacy of Aleozen[®] after day 90 of exposure to traumatic events according to PTSD. The secondary objectives were to evaluate the safety of Aleozen[®] at 10 and 30 days after its administration and to assess PTSD in the involved population after one year.

Results: No statistical differences were noted between the two groups in terms of baseline characteristics, including age, sex, and ISS score. After day 90 of follow-up, and according to the CAPS-5 scale, 85 patients (42.5%) had PTSD. Concerning the primary endpoint, less PTSD was observed in the intervention group compared to the placebo group (38.8% versus 61.2%, respectively; $p < 0.001$). No adverse events were noted during the study

Conclusions: The results of this study suggest the potential preventive effects of an herbal supplement on PTSD for traumatic patients in the emergency department. Further confirmatory studies are required

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0768

What is the role of the primary care system in the initial management of psychotrauma?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2075

Introduction: Post-traumatic stress disorder is common and the risk of developing it after a trauma is high. Its global management is long and complex.

The general practitioner, as a primary care provider, has a fundamental role in detecting it. They may have to take care of these patients both physically and psychologically, and may find themselves at a loss when faced with repercussions such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

In some countries, the role of the general practitioner is different. More involved and better trained, they are actors in the pre-hospital system in case of psychotrauma.

Objectives: By means of a survey conducted among general practitioners in Morocco, we will first try to determine their place in the screening and management of psychotrauma, and then to evaluate their knowledge of EMDR therapy.

Methods: For this purpose, a questionnaire was developed and used as a basis for the study.

It included practical questions relating to the physicians’ activity, their practice in emergency consultations, their training, their management of physical and psychological trauma, and finally their knowledge of EMDR therapy,

Finally, we will attempt to propose concrete avenues for more effective, safer, and non-harmful management of psychotrauma in the basic health care system.

Results: the general practitioner was the first professional to receive a patient who was a victim of a physical or psychological trauma (road accident, rape, physical or verbal aggression), but the degree of knowledge and training for this type of care was low among our doctors.

Conclusions: Training sessions should be scheduled for general practitioners in order to optimize the management and prevention of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared