

explorations, we performed neuroimaging and blood tests, which resulted all anodyne. With an alternative diagnosis, we considered that sequelae of a neuroleptic malignant syndrome could have produced the symptoms that he had suffered. Due to the persistence of the symptoms and their typical characteristics, catatonia was our first diagnostic impression. As treatment with benzodiazepines was ineffective, electroconvulsive therapy was started. No clinical improvement was observed. Given the refractoriness of the case, a review of the existing literature was carried out. We found reports of a good response to amantadine in similar cases. Amantadine was introduced up to a dose of 200mg.

**Results:** After four weeks of treatment with amantadine at a dose of 200mg, the patient showed meager improvement at both psychopathological and motor level.

**Conclusions:** We find the case of a patient with long-term schizophrenia who is nowadays dependent on all daily living activities and requires sustained care.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0968

### Review of a sample of episodes of forced medication in an area of southern Spain

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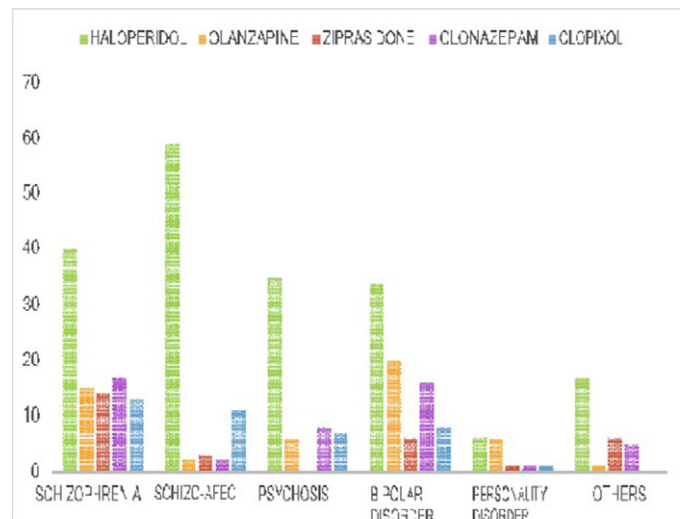
**Introduction:** Forced medication is one of the most frequently used coercive measures in acute mental health units. It is a practice that can lead to physical, psychological and psychopathological consequences. Therefore, it is necessary to implement measures to reduce its use. In this sense, it is interesting to study the variables that can be associated with its use, and thus take measures accordingly.

**Objectives:** This study attempts to identify the number of forced medication episodes between July 2017 and December 2018 treated in the catchment area of the Mental Health Service at Jerez Hospital. As a secondary objective, it pursues to identify the factors that conducted to the use of forced medication with the intention of being able to reduce the use of these measures.

**Methods:** A descriptive and retrospective study has been developed reviewing the total number of episodes of forced medication. Patients admitted and discharged from hospital between July 2017 and December 2018 treated in the Mental Health Service at Jerez Hospital. Data were extracted from medical records.

**Results:** The total number of episodes of forced medication identified was 330. In these episodes, the average age was 41 years, with a predominance of 74% of the male gender. The most used route in the episodes was intramuscular (94.8%), in addition, more than 50% needed the association of two drugs, the most used were haloperidol and olanzapine. The 32.7% of the episodes also required the use of mechanical restraint and 44.2% required the presence of security service.

## Image:



**Conclusions:** We present the descriptive analysis of a further study currently been conducted in hour hospital which means to stablish predictive factors for the use of forced medication. We therefore intend to create patient profile, as well as new measures specifically directed to these factors with which to diminish the use of forced medication.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0969

### The relation between electroconvulsive therapy and dopamine

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**Introduction:** The use of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) as a treatment for psychotic disorders is well-documented and effective. Despite the fact that ECT is often used, the precise neurobiological mechanisms supporting its effectiveness are still incompletely understood. Over the past years, extensive research on primates, rodents, and humans has begun to clarify the effects of electroconvulsive seizures (ECS) and ECT on neurotransmission systems such as the dopaminergic system.

**Objectives:** The aim of this paper is to search evidence in the literature regarding the effects of ECT on the dopamine system.

**Methods:** In order to write this article, we searched for information in the most important scientific articles from the Google Scholar and Pubmed databases regarding the effects of ECT on the dopaminergic system.