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Keywords: Lorazepam; DILI; Liver Injury; drug

EPV0519

Dress syndrome following carbamazepine exposure: A very early onset

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Introduction: Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) is a severe cutaneous drug reaction characterised by both systemic and cutaneous clinical manifestation with a mean latency period of 3.9 weeks.

Objectives: To underline the importance of an early diagnosis of DRESS SYNDROME.

Methods: We reported a case of carbamazepine induced DRESS syndrome with atypical chronology of manifestations.

Results: A 43-year-old man with no previous known medical history was admitted in psychiatry. He experienced a relapse of schizoaffective symptoms. In the last three years, the patient was treated by Valproic acid as a mood stabilizer. Because of the unavailability of this molecule, carbamazepine was prescribed in combination with antipsychotics. Three days later, the patient developed a high fever, hypotension, a pruritus, a facial oedema, a skin rash associated to lymphadenopathy. Laboratory findings showed a lymphopenia, eosinophilia and elevated liver chemistries. In order to define the case, RegiSCAR scoring system was used, and our case is categorized as probable with a score of five. Carbamazepine was discontinued upon clinical manifestations and the patient was treated with systemic antihistaminic treatment associated to methylprednisolone with a good outcome. After 3 weeks, clinical and biological improvement were noted.

Conclusions: Despite the absence of a delayed onset, typically between 3 weeks and 3 months, we can diagnose dress syndrome 3 days after carbamazepine intake. This case highlights that psychiatrists should be aware of the risk of early onset dress syndrome associated with carbamazepine and they should monitor for warning symptoms from treatment initiation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Dress Syndrome; Carbamazepine; Early onset; eosinophilia

EPV0520

Therapeutic effect of qinghuanling on negative symptoms and cognitive function of schizophrenia

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Introduction: Therapeutic effect of Qinghuanling on negative symptoms and cognitive function of schizophrenia

Objectives: To evaluate the therapeutic effect of Qinghuanling on cognitive impairment in schizophrenia, and to provide basis for clinical medication.

Methods: 24 male patients with schizophrenia were randomly divided into study group and control group. The study group was given quetiapine fumarate combined with Qinghuanling, and the control group was given quetiapine fumarate. The positive and negative symptom scale (PANSS) and adverse event response scale (TESS) were evaluated regularly.

Results: The PANSS score of the study group was significantly lower than the control group from 6th week (64.10 ± 7.64 vs 72.31 ± 11.16 ; 51.60 ± 7.40 vs 63.23 ± 7.08 , $P < 0.05$). Among them, the score of negative factor in the study group was significantly lower than that in the control group at the end of 6 and 8 weeks (2.16 ± 0.40 vs 2.75 ± 0.38 ; 1.65 ± 0.42 vs 2.38 ± 0.43 , $P < 0.01$); the score of cognitive factor in the study group was significantly lower than that in the control group at the end of the 8th week (1.87 ± 0.20 vs 2.12 ± 0.27 , $P < 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, PANSS score and symptom cluster factor score of the two groups were significantly decreased from the 2nd weekend to the 8th weekend ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The combined use of Qinghuanling can significantly improve the therapeutic effect of schizophrenia, especially for the symptom cluster score of negative factors and cognitive factors, with high safety.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Quetiapine; Qinghuanling; Negative factor; Cognitive factor

EPV0521

Efficacy and tolerability of eslicarbazepine acetate as monotherapy in patients of newly diagnosed focal epilepsy

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Introduction: Eslicarbazepine Acetate, a novel anti-epileptic drug has been approved as monotherapy in focal onset seizures, with/without secondary generalization in adults. Eslicarbazepine has many advantages over older anti-epileptic drugs and is useful in patients of new onset focal epilepsy.

Objectives: Aim of our study was to determine the efficacy and safety of Eslicarbazepine Acetate, observe its well-tolerated use and monitor adverse effects in newly diagnosed patients of focal epilepsy.

Methods: Study was done at Department of Psychiatry, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad. A total of 30 newly diagnosed cases of focal epilepsy between 18-60 years of age were studied for 6 months, using a Semi-structured Interview and Liverpool Adverse Events Profile.

Results: Majority of patients were males (58%), between 21-30 years. Patients with partial/focal seizures (63%) were more common than those of generalized seizures (37%). Majority of the participants had 1-2 episodes of focal seizures weekly (48%), while some had almost daily (32%). Majority were on Eslicarbazepine