

Neurosci Ther 2011;17:490-505) We present a case of phentermine-induced psychosis that could have been precipitated after being co-prescribed with fluoxetine.

Objectives: To discuss a case of phentermine-induced psychosis that could have been precipitated by CYP3A4 inhibition of phentermine by fluoxetine.

Methods: Miss X is a 61-year-old female with a history of major depressive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, obesity, and rheumatoid arthritis. Her psychiatric symptoms were stable with oral fluoxetine 60 mg daily, oral aripiprazole 2mg daily, oral amitriptyline 100mg at night, and oral lorazepam 1mg daily. Miss X was prescribed oral phentermine 15mg daily for appetite suppression for weight loss. Subsequently, she started developing paranoid delusions against her family members, generalized anxiety, increased psychomotor activity, decreased appetite, and decreased sleep. Her symptoms continued to worsen even after discontinuing her medications on the 7th day. Miss X was eventually brought to the emergency room on the 14th day as her symptoms continued to deteriorate and she could not take care of herself.

Results: Miss X's symptoms resolved after a dose of Intramuscular injection of 2mg of lorazepam. No signs of serotonin syndrome were present during the examination. Drug-drug interaction between phentermine and fluoxetine is suspected to be a causative factor in the precipitation of psychosis as fluoxetine can inhibit the CYP3A4 metabolism of phentermine. Her electrocardiogram also demonstrated prolonged QTc (470ms), which could have been precipitated by co-prescribing phentermine and amitriptyline. Miss X was admitted to the inpatient psychiatric unit, and oral fluoxetine 60mg daily, oral aripiprazole 2mg daily, and oral lorazepam 1mg daily were restarted. Due to QTc prolongation oral trazodone 50mg daily was started instead of amitriptyline. After her psychiatric symptoms were stable on the medication regimen, Miss X was discharged on the third day of admission to the inpatient psychiatric unit.

Conclusions: Our case demonstrates the caution needs to be taken when prescribing phentermine not only for its neuropsychiatric side-effects but also for drug-drug interactions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Psychophysiology

EPV0856

Glutamatergic dysfunction, neuroplasticity, and redox status in patients with functional movement disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2158

Introduction: Functional Movement Disorders (FMD) are characterized by the presence of neurological symptoms that cannot be

explained by typical neurological diseases or other medical conditions. First evidence showed that, compared to healthy controls (CTR), FMD patients presented increased levels of glutamate+glutamine in the anterior cingulate cortex/medial prefrontal cortex, and decreased levels of glutamate in the cerebrospinal fluid, suggesting that a glutamatergic dysfunction might play a role in FMD pathophysiology.

Objectives: According to the evidence of these abnormalities in many neuropsychiatric disorders at level of brain network activity, connectivity, and specific anatomic areas of altered metabolic, and given the evidence of a potential role of glutamate and BDNF in the pathophysiology of FMD, in this study we aimed to assess circulating levels of glutamate, BDNF, dopamine, oxidative stress biomarkers, creatinine, neopterin and uric acid in patients with FMD and in a control group of healthy subjects.

Methods: 12 FMD patients (4 males, 8 females) and 20 CTR (4 males, 16 females) were recruited and underwent venous blood sampling and urine collection: levels of glutamate, BDNF, dopamine, oxidative stress, creatine, neopterin, and uric acid were analysed. Participants also underwent a psychometric assessment investigating depression, anxiety, and alexithymia.

Results: Levels of glutamate, BDNF and dopamine were significantly lower in the blood of FMD patients than CTR. Glutamate and dopamine levels were positively associated with levels of alexithymia.

Conclusions: Our findings give further evidence that glutamatergic dysfunction might be involved in the pathophysiology of FMD, possibly representing a biomarker of disease; moreover, since glutamatergic and dopaminergic system are closely interconnected, our results might have a relevance in terms of treatment options for FMD patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0857

Locus of control as a personal coping resource of a sportsman

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2159

Introduction: In sports psychology, the issue of finding resources to overcome stress remains relevant at present. Currently, the priority is the search for personal resources that can help overcome difficult life situations. Currently, the priority is the search for personal resources that can help overcome difficult life situations. Research by many psychologists (Folkman S., Hobfoll S., Haan N.A., Heim E., Lazarus R., Moos R.N., Schaefer C., Grin O.R., Dementiy L.I., Kalnysh V.V., Tukaiev S.V., Khazova S.A. et al) is devoted to this topic. Among the coping resources, the authors single out motivation, locus of control, resilience, self-control, purposefulness, outlook, intelligence, etc.

Objectives: The purpose of the study is the analysis of literary sources regarding the study of the locus of control as a personal coping resource of an athlete.

Methods: To realize the goal of the work, the following were used: theoretical analysis and generalization of literary sources and Internet data.

Results: According to the results of research by domestic scientists, the locus of control and responsibility can act as a coping resource. It was found that the internal locus of control is associated with a low level of anxiety, and the external one with a high one; in addition, an inverse relationship between the locus of control and the level of neuroticism was found (Dementiy, 2005). This indicates that respondents with an internal locus of control are more stable in their behavior in situations that provoke anxiety and actualize personal anxiety. Internality allows a person to maintain a sense of control over the situation and his condition. It has been proven that the relationship between the locus of control and the state of anxiety depends on volitional self-control. However, along with this, the phenomenon of “heaviness of responsibility” is known in the scientific literature, which manifests itself in a sharp increase in anxiety with an internal locus of control. This may indicate that internality “loses” its resourcefulness under certain conditions: relationships between internality and anxiety are evident only at a low level of self-control. In the case when a person has developed self-control, such a connection is broken.

Conclusions: The generally accepted structure of personal resources, which determine the effective behavior of an individual under conditions of stress, has not yet been formed. Locus of control can act as a coping resource in the structure of self-regulation of an individual.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0858

The role of empathy in the coach-athlete relationship in cheerleading

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2160

Introduction: In 2016, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) preliminarily recognized cheerleading as an Olympic sport. In this regard, the participation of Ukrainian cheerleaders in the 2024 Olympics in Paris is quite likely. The athlete’s performance depends on both physical and psychological factors. Human behavior depends on interaction with other people. Empathy is based on social interactions and is defined as understanding, awareness, sensitivity, and the ability to experience the feelings, thoughts, and experiences of another person. There is little research on the impact of empathy on individual athlete and team performance and performance. Psychological training in sports involves a significant amount of work with the athlete, in particular on the part of the coach: the formation of personality and interpersonal relations, the development of sports intelligence, mental functions and psychomotor qualities, etc.

Objectives: The purpose of the study was to determine the level of empathy among cheerleading coaches.

Methods: The following research methods were used to realize the goal of the work: 1) theoretical analysis and generalization of

literary sources and Internet data; 2) observation, questionnaire, interview; 3) method of expert evaluations; 4) method of diagnosing the level of empathy; 5) methods of non-parametric statistics.

Results: According to the general (total) indicator of empathy, the vast majority of cheerleading coaches (n=18) fell into the group with a reduced level of empathy, which is generally characteristic of coaches of some other team sports. According to the results of the research, the following features were revealed regarding individual trends in the structure of empathy of the subjects. In particular, the lowest number of points for coaches was found on the scales “Rational component of empathy”, “Identification abilities (ability to imitate)” and “Intuition”.

Conclusions: The data of the conducted research show that the vast majority of the surveyed coaches are characterized by a reduced level of empathy. The most pronounced components of empathy, according to the obtained results, were such components of the coaches’ personality as penetrating abilities (ease of establishing communicative ties), emotional sensitivity and instructions that promote or hinder empathy.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Psychosurgery and Stimulation Methods (ECT, TMS, VNS, DBS)

EPV0859

Rare adverse effects of Electro Convulsive Therapy

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2161

Introduction: ECT’s most common side effects are headache, memory impairment, and cardiovascular changes [1]. We report the unusual case of unilateral eyelid swelling and cheek flushing as a side effect of ECT in a depressed but otherwise healthy patient.

Objectives: The patient is a 53-year-old woman with a recurrent depressive disorder for 15 years with a current major depressive episode without psychotic symptoms. With therapy resistance to mirtazapine (60 mg/d) and lithium (675 mg/d; 0.75 mmol/l), an ECT series with a total of seven sessions were performed. Treatment was performed with right unilateral electrode placement according to d’Elia (RUL).

Methods: After the first session (Thymatron IV; energy: 20%; pulse width: 0.5; EEG: 45 s), marked hemifacial erythema and supra-orbital lid swelling on the right side were evident. After each of the total seven sessions with adequate seizures in the EEG between 45 to 68 s, hemifacial erythema and supraorbital eyelid swelling were evident on the right side.

Results: Both supraorbital eyelid edema occurred immediately after seizure onset, and hemifacial erythema resolved spontaneously and entirely within 10 minutes after the termination of the respective seizure.

Conclusions: The right side of the face appeared normal before ECT and had no injuries or abnormalities. Trauma, allergic reactions to the anesthetic, or complications of manual ventilation were