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24th European Congress of Psychiatry Symposium

Addictions and addictive behaviours: Psychopathological, philosophical and ethical reflections

S01

The synthetic psychosis substances induced: A clinical case study

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The presentation intends to examine a new kind of clinical psychiatric syndrome, called by the author “synthetic psychosis”, which can occur in people who abuse novel psychoactive substances (NPS). This syndrome will be considered from both a psychopathological and a phenomenological perspective. The contemporary trend of poly-abuse of NPS in young people can lead to a sort of very intense paraphrenic state characterised by continuous hallucinations and formed by a mental automatism syndrome and by secondary (interpretative) delusions. The clinical case of G., discussed in this paper, is an exemplary case of this synthetic psychosis. The psychopathological understanding of the core symptomatology of the patient examined has been fundamental for the successive therapeutic approach. If this attempt at understanding is ineffective, the frequent consequences include: the worsening of the psychopathology and addiction; the patient’s admission into a psychiatric hospital; his/her arrest for crimes related to antisocial behaviour; a diffusion of infective diseases commonly found in addicts; more frequent overdoses; aggressive behaviour; an increase in the costs of public health system and, finally, the suicide of the patient [1].

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

Reference

- [1] MD, Psychiatrist and Neurologist, S. Maria delle Grazie Hospital, Female Prison, Addiction Centre Consultant, Mental Health Department, ASL Naples 2 North, Italy Vice-president of Italian Society of Phenomenological Psychopathology.

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Affective and psychotic psychopathology during adolescence and early adulthood: the dynamic developmental interplay between genes, structures and functions

S02

Corollary discharge, auditory hallucinations and schizophrenia – a structural network analysis

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Introduction Corollary discharges (CDs) are the reason most people cannot tickle themselves. They are the brain’s way of distinguishing whether a stimulus is associated with one’s own actions or something else. In neural terms, CDs are copies of motor plans that are propagated to sensory cortex where they can be compared with inputs. A range of phenomena associated with schizophrenia from auditory hallucinations to visual processing difficulties to the ability of patients to tickle themselves can be explained as pathologies in CD mechanisms. Auditory hallucinations for example involve patients failing to perceive themselves as the author of their own inner speech.

Objectives and aims To test whether schizophrenia is associated with a structural network disruption that could impair CD signals involved in language processing, adolescents with schizophrenia were examined using magnetic resonance imaging and compared to healthy controls.