

## NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE: A CASE OF PSYCHOSIS AND USE OF 2CB

Javier Camacho<sup>1</sup>, Julio Vaquerizo<sup>1</sup>, Héctor De Diego<sup>1</sup>, Rubén Reyes<sup>1</sup>, Miguel Ángel Calero<sup>1</sup>, Víctor Ferreira<sup>1</sup>, Mario De Matteis<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Madrid, Spain, <sup>2</sup>Centro de Salud Mental Retiro, Madrid, Spain

### OBJECTIVES

To describe a case of a patient diagnosed with psychosis and history of 2CB use. To review the neuropsychiatric effects of 2CB. These premises allow us to discuss the difficulties of new psychoactive substances in clinical practice and the relationship between substances and psychosis.

### METHODS

We describe the clinical case of a patient attended at our hospital and review the evidence of 2CB from a clinical perspective.

### RESULTS

The patient is a 25-year-old man diagnosed with psychosis. He has no relevant medical history but the diagnosis of 2CB-induced psychosis one year ago. He denies and there is no evidence of current use of drugs. The organic screening was anodyne.

2CB (2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromophenethylamine) is a psychedelic phenylethylamine derivative used recreationally as a new psychoactive substance. It increases neurotransmitter brain levels of dopamine, serotonin and norepinephrine. At low doses, it causes euphoria, increased tactile, visual, auditory and olfactory sensations. At moderate doses, visual hallucinations. At higher doses, tachycardia, hypertension, hyperthermia and delirium. The effects can last up to 48 hours. Cases of cerebral vasculopathy, persistent psychosis and generalized tonic-clonic seizures have been described.

### CONCLUSIONS

There is not enough evidence of short and long-time effects of 2CB. The diagnosis is complex. Its use is not tested in daily practice. Due to the atypical features, organic causes need to be ruled out. It is not clear the relation between psychosis and 2CB in this patient. The episode in which he was diagnosed with 2CB-induced psychosis could have been the first manifestation of a chronic psychotic disorder. The presence of psychosis in this patient without evidence of drug use, enhances the fact that substance-induced psychosis may be criticized, as psychosis is the result of the interaction between environment and vulnerability. Further research is needed.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.17579/AbstractBookIcDD2019.OC03>



