

PSYCHOSIS AS A SIDE EFFECT OF RALTEGRAVIR

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Objectives

Raltegravir is an integrase strand transfer inhibitor of HIV (1,2). It is also used in CHV because of its inhibition of the production of core CHV antigen in presence of HIV (3).

It is noted that raltegravir has milder neurotoxicity effects than other antirretrovirals (4).

An acute psychosis at starting antirretrovirals is reported (5-7).

Methods

We present a case of worsening of psychotic symptoms when the treatment with raltegravir was initialized.

Results

Mr. M is a 53 years old man. He was diagnosed of schizophrenia at age of 19. He was diagnosed of HIV and HCV at 30 years old. He has a low viral load and a good evolution. He was in treatment with abacabina plus lamivudina that were maintained and ritonavir plus lopinavir that were substituted by raltegravir. After 3 weeks he started with increased hearing voices and persecution and reference ideas. In the emergency services it was increased the paliperidone doses to 24 mg/d and he improved slowly till his previous state. After two months the doses was diminished to 16 mg/d and he maintain the improvement.

Conclusions

We present a case report of worsening of psychotic symptoms after a substitution of antirretrovirals. It was not objectified other pharmacological changes, medical concurrent events or stressful events at that moment. It is suggested an hypothetical side effect of raltegravir. It can not be dismissed other etiopathogenic mechanisms in the aggravation of a chronic psychosis.

Medical literature suggest that raltegravir has less neurotoxicity, but as a new antirretroviral it is necessary more studies and case-reports that prove it.

In our case report an adjustment of dosis of paliperidone it was enough to improve psychotic symptoms. And it was not necessary to substitute raltegravir.

References

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