In the present study the efficacy of this rehabilitation program was investigated in 58 subjects with chronic schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. Patients were recruited in three Mental Health Departments located in the South of Italy and randomly allocated to one of two rehabilitation programs: SSANIT or Usual Rehabilitation Activities (URA) of each department. The active treatment phase lasted 6 months.

At the end of treatment a significant improvement of psychosocial functioning (global psychosocial index, participation in family life and availability to work) was found in the SSANIT but not in the URA group; furthermore a worsening of the negative dimension was observed in the URA, but not in the SSANIT group.

According to our findings, the SSANIT program is more effective than the rehabilitation activities usually implemented in Mental Health Departments (e.g. carpentry and decoupage).

P0194

Profile of patients under involuntary outpatient treatment in the province of Gipuzkoa (Basque Country, Spain)

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Background and Aims: IOT is a court-ordered treatment in the community. It is used to ensure therapeutic compliance in some patients with severe mental illness. It was proposed for patients with no awareness of illness, high risk of relapse, disrupting behaviour and hospitalization. IOT is being used in the province of Gipuzkoa (Basque Country, Spain) since 1997.

Our objective was to assess the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of the outpatients under involuntary treatment in our province.

Methods: This is a retrospective study of the patients under IOT in the province of Gipuzkoa during October 2007 (n=87). The following variables were considered: sex, age, work and living situation, drug abuse, violent behaviours and number of previous hospitalizations.

Results: Gender: male 70.2%; female 29.8 %. Age average: 39.5 (SD 9.6). Living situation: with relatives: 58.7%; alone 20%; in couple: 14.7%; institution: 6.7%. Work situation: inactive 60.8%; protected work 7.8%; incapacitated 3.9%; retired 2%. Diagnosis: schizophrenia 57%; delusional disorder 16.5%; bipolar disorder 8.9%; personality disorder 8.9%; schizoaffective disorder 5.1%; other 3.8%. Drug abuse: none 42.3%; multiple drugs abuse 31%; cannabis 9.9%; amphetamines 1.4%; opiates 1.4%. Violent behaviours: none 39.7%; violence against relatives 37%; violence against others 16.4%; autoaggression: 4.1%; both: 2.7%. Average of previous incomes: 3.79 (SD 3.8).

Conclusions: The most common profile of individuals under IOT in Gipuzkoa was a middle-aged male, affected by a psychotic disorder, drug abuser, with frequent violent behaviours.

P0195

Memory impairments in first episode schizophrenia and their relationship to the duration of untreated psychosis

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Background: Cognitive dysfunction represents an essentials feature of schizophrenia. Patients with schizophrenia have substantial memory deficits.

Aims: To examine memory deficits in first episode schizophrenia, characterise the nature of impairment and specify the relationships with the duration of untreated psychosis.

Method: 40 first episode schizophrenia patients admitted to the Second Psychiatric Clinic Cluj, Romania and 50 healthy controls were assessed with memory tests from CANTAB battery (Spatial Working Memory, Paired Associates Learning and Spatial Span) and with Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test. The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) was used to quantify symptom severity.

Statistical analysis: Results were analysed using SPSS 12 applying ANOVA, ANCOVA, chi square test and Pearson correlations. Duration of untreated psychosis was log10 transformed to reduce skew.

Results: First episode schizophrenia patients scored significantly poorer then healthy subjects on all memory tests. Spatial working memory was impaired due to inadequate strategy use. Worse performance correlated with longer duration of untreated psychosis.

Conclusions: Impairments in memory are already present in first episode schizophrenia patients.

P0196

Report of schizophrenic patient who had inserted continiously several needles in various parts of his body

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Introduction: In schizophrenic patients ,Self − mutilation may have unusual manifestations . Inserting needle in to various parts of body is one of the rare type of self mutilating behavior .. Case presentation : The patient is a 40 years old man with chronic paranoid schizophrenia who is living in the state hospital since 20 years ago. The patient stuck several needles in to his body especially various anatomical region of his face and genitalia .Other forms of self mutilation such as ingestion of thermometer and self injection of aubergine juice were observed in him.

Conclusion: To our knowledge it is one of uncommon self mutilating behavior in a single case. He had inserted needles into parts which he heard hallucinatory voices from them. Other reasons were discussed.