

schizophrenia, the relationship between auditory hallucinatory symptoms and anxiety symptoms, or the relationship between anxiety symptoms and symptoms depressive

Objectives: The objective of this study is to resolve important questions concerning the interaction of anxiety and schizophrenia in patients followed in psychiatry at Arrazi Hospital .

Methods: Descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study, conducted over a period from May 2022 to October 2022 in patients consulted in Arrazi de Salé, using a questionnaire grouping together the sociodemographic characteristics, the risks and the advantages of antipsychotics, medical comorbidities and the mobilization of psychosocial support, and thus the BPRS Anxiety Rating Scale.

Results: Of the 42 patients who completed the study, 18 were female and 24 were male 60% were single. The average age was 36.63 years, 60% have secondary education, 25% primary, and 15% university level, 30% have a family history of schizophrenia.

32 were taking an atypical antipsychotic, 10 were taking classic neuroleptics.

Most schizophrenics encountered in psychiatry are stabilized on antipsychotic treatment, and those who have an anxious comorbidity are still too often underestimated , put on the account of the positive symptoms and the negative symptoms of schizophrenia, it is insufficiently diagnosed and treated.

The effect of anxiety symptoms on patients is easily overlooked.

It should be kept in mind that anxiety in schizophrenia requires special attention when discussing and prescribing antipsychotic medications.

Conclusions: Optimal interventions for patients with comorbid schizophrenia and anxiety differ by quality of life.

At all consultations, preventive strategies should consider mindful interviews and the risks and benefits of treatment for schizophrenia and comorbidities.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0064

Schizophrenia and OCD, association and treatment. Literature review

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Introduction: Worldwide epidemiological studies estimate that around 1% of the world population suffers from schizophrenia and 2 to 3% from compulsive-obsessive disorder (OCD). Moreover, a significant percentage of schizophrenia patients present an OCD comorbidity.

These statistics testify to a close relationship between the two pathologies, which sometimes causes difficulties in differentiating between the two diagnoses, complicated by the fact that many schizophrenia patients can suffer from obsessive and/or compulsive symptomatology similar to OCD.

Objectives: This literature review aims to explore the frequency of association between schizophrenia and OCD and the administrated treatment through articles exploration.

Methods: We conducted a literature review about the association frequency between schizophrenia and OCD and the administrated

treatment, which implies scientific literature exploration and selecting several articles treating this topic.

For our review, keywords used to search in Scopus and PubMed were: “schizophrenia and OCD” and “schizophrenia and OCD treatment” found more than 1500 results between 1988 and 2022. With the application of exclusion criteria, we included approximately 40 recent articles treating the frequency of association between schizophrenia and OCD and administrated treatment.

We organized These articles by counties, association frequency, and the administrated treatment.

Results: Our review of these articles and studies finds mostly a percentage between 10% to 30 % worldwide (countries from Asia, America, Africa, and Europe) of schizophrenia patients suffering also from OCD. The difficulty of diagnosis between schizophrenia and OCD, and the frequency of existence of obsessive and/or compulsive symptoms in schizophrenia remains one of the most relevant challenges for diagnosis and treatment in these countries. We also found that administrated treatment was commonly pharmacological with psychotherapy association sometimes.

Conclusions: Our review explored the frequency of schizophrenia and OCD association and the administrated treatment. We found significant comorbidity between the two pathologies. With these findings, we may suggest systematic research for OCD with adapted scales in every schizophrenia case.

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EPV0065

Anxiety and the impact of the current economic crisis in patients with associated somatic pathology

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Introduction: Anxiety is a common pathology in people who pass through a crisis situations. Thus, it goes without saying that the current global economic crisis will have secondary effects on mental health.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to identify if there is a correlation between the level of anxiety and the impact of the economic crisis felt patients.

Methods: In this study, 517 patients with known associated somatic pathology were selected. According to gender, 2 groups were formed, that of women (n=308) and that of men (n=209). To identify the level of anxiety, we applied the generalized anxiety disorder assessment scale (TAG7) and to quantify the impact of the global economic crisis felt by the patients, an ordinal scale was used.

Results: 190 patients (36.7%) reported that they did not feel anxious at all, while only 24 (4.6%) said that they felt anxiety quite often. Related to the gender, we observed that 36.36% of women and 37.3% of men did not appreciate that they would suffer from anxiety. Those who consider themselves to have high levels of