for the first time too. Drug abuse was detected in that hospitalization (cannabis and alcohol). In 2001 was diagnosed of paranoid schizophrenia. In 2007 the diagnosis was modified to schizoaffective disorder and also was detected high blood pressure, Diabetes Mellitus II and overweight. From 2007 to the present he passed from a scheme treatment composed by four or more psychotropic drugs to monotherapy (only one psychotropic drug, an anti-psychotic), he stayed clinically stable and all his metabolic parameters remained equal or improved.

Disclosure of interest   Janssen-Cilag research study.

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EV1312

Enjoying expression: Exploring the benefits of music therapy on patients diagnosed with schizophrenia and using metaphor games/improvisations for increasing emotional awareness level

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Although music therapy is an evidence-based and effective therapy method in clinical psychiatric settings all around the world, the literature on music therapy's effect specifically on emotional awareness is very limited. This study, which has been conducted as a part of presenter's music therapy master's thesis aims to examine the clinical benefits of music therapy in a Turkish university hospital, to enable further research and promote the recognition of music therapy as a valid clinical method in psychiatry in this country. A study was conducted in Istanbul university psychiatry clinic with 6 patients currently under standard care due to diagnoses of schizophrenia or schizophrenia-like disorders by the hospital staff. The participants attended 20 music therapy sessions with pre-post clinical psychological tests applied around the sessions. The results reveal that group music therapy supports the well being of outpatients diagnosed with schizophrenia. Significant changes on general functionality, personal and social performance, depression levels, increase in the level of ways of coping with stress and decrease in difficulties in emotion regulation concerning emotional awareness are reported. Music therapy games/improvisations using animals as metaphors were played to reach emotional content of patients that normally have very limited verbal sharing in sessions, which possibly effected the change on emotional awareness. Session notes consisting of the therapy crew's observations support the statistical analysis of these benefits. These findings show that music therapy can be beneficial on multiple dimensions, including emotional awareness, in a Turkish university hospital; and therefore, more implication opportunities are suggested.

Disclosure of interest   The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1313

Pre-morbid personality trait and cognitive function impact on schizophrenia course and social maladaptation

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Background   Certain personality traits are found in persons with high risk for schizophrenia onset and therefore it could be used as diagnostic marker.

Objectives   To analyze correlations between personality traits and cognitive functions on schizophrenia onset and its course and social adaptation.

Methods   This was a retrospective cohort study conducted in Riga center of psychiatry and narcology, Latvia. Study consisted of two parts. In the first part, data on first presentation schizophrenia patients hospitalized in 2006 was collected from medical records. Patients without completed MMPI, Schulte table; visual memory and 10 words recall tests were excluded from study group. The Second part of the study consisted of participant interviews that were held in early 2016 acquiring demographic data and each participant completed a Sheehan disability scale (SDS). Microsoft Excel 2016 and SPSSv22 were used for data operation.

Results   Study group consisted of 11 males and 20 females (35.5%/64.5%). Mean age of participants was 37 years (IQR = 48–33), but mean age at onset of first schizophrenia symptoms was 27 years (IQR = 37–21). 68% ($n = 21$) of participants had schizoid personality traits as per MMPI and they had higher results on all SDS subscales. There was a negative correlation between the SDS score in the first section with the occupational level in 2006 ($P = 0.065$) and 2016 ($P = 0.040$) and marital status in 2016 ($P = 0.040$) in those with psychopathy scale.

Conclusion   The hypothesis that schizoid personality traits are a leading factor in the onset of schizophrenia, have not been proven. Schizophrenia patients with psychopathic personality traits are likely to have better social adaptation.

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

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EV1314

Is there a "critical age" for first use of marijuana? Analysis of cannabis induced experiences by age at first use in a large internet-based sample

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Introduction   Increased psychotomimetic response to cannabis is demonstrated in psychosis-prone individuals. Early use of cannabis has poorer prognostic outcomes. However, as yet no cut-off age for early use has been established.

Aims and objectives   To determine, if age at first use affects later cannabis experiences and to determine if a "critical age" of first use exists for psychotomimetic cannabis experiences.

Methods   The cannabis experiences questionnaire (CEQ) (EUGEI version) was administered to a large internet-based non-clinical sample. Regression analysis was conducted of age at first use against CEQ scores controlling for gender, age frequency of use and duration of use. To determine cut-off age: independent 't' tests (parametric) and Mann–Whitney-U tests (non-parametric) were used to determine significance of differences in CEQ scores at cut-off ages from 12-25.

Results   We obtained data for 1115 participants. Younger age at first use was significantly associated with increased psychotomimetic experiences (adjusted $P < 0.001$). All cannabis experiences were increased in in those commencing at younger age at every cut off age from 17 to 22 ($P < 0.001$) with maximal difference at 22. Psychotic experiences significantly varied from age of first use of 19 to 22 with maximal difference at cut-off ages 20, 21 and 22 ($P < 0.001$). Pleasurable experiences were significantly reduced in those commencing later at every cut-off age from age of