

hospitalizations and his condition has improved with olanzapine 20 mg/ daily and L.A.I. of paliperidone (once /monthly).

**Conclusions:** By far, DBS, as a treatment modality, has great potential to modify disease outcomes and potentially cure the devastating genetic neurodegenerative disorder such as chorea. The cases with psychiatric side effects of DBS have been described so rarely, that it's difficult to formulate conclusions that can be applied to the whole population of patients treated with DBS. In our opinion, in some cases it is possible to effectively treat the psychotic symptoms without resignation from the benefits of DBS.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0271

### Psychotic experiences in university students: prevalence, correlates and association with non-specific psychological distress

N. Werbeloff\* and N. Sobol

School of Social Work, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.459

**Introduction:** Subclinical psychotic experiences (PEs) are far more prevalent than psychotic disorders, with an estimated prevalence of 7.2% (Linscott & Van Os. Psychol Med 2013;43 (6) 1133-1149). PEs are particularly prevalent in late adolescence and young adulthood, when obtaining academic education is one of the main developmental tasks. University students are at the peak age of onset of mental disorders, and often experience high levels of social and academic stress that may contribute to the onset of psychopathology. Hence, estimating the prevalence and correlates of PEs among university students is particularly important.

**Objectives:** To estimate the prevalence of PEs in a sample of Israeli students; assess whether rates of PEs differ by selected sociodemographic characteristics; and examine the association between PEs and non-specific psychological distress.

**Methods:** 150 students from universities and colleges in Israel participated in a cross-sectional online survey. All students were over the age of 18 and were not diagnosed with psychotic disorders. Participants completed self-report questionnaires, including the Prodromal Questionnaire - Brief Version (PQ-B), Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) and sociodemographic details. The PQ-B yields a score for the total number of items endorsed (range 0–21), and a total distress score (range 0–105). A cutoff of  $\geq 8$  distressing symptoms was used to identify participants at high-risk for psychosis.

**Results:** 21 participants (14.0%) reported 8 or more distressing PEs. PEs were more common in males and among those with a psychiatric illness (Table 1). PEs were not associated with marital status, religiosity, or immigrant status. While a greater number of PEs was positively associated with non-specific psychological distress ( $r=0.589$ ,  $p<.001$ ), there was no association between distress caused by PEs and non-specific psychological distress ( $r=0.145$ , NS).

**Table 1.** Sociodemographic characteristics by group

		PEs-	PEs+	$\chi^2$ , p
Sex	M	29.5%	52.4%	4.32, .038
	F	70.5%	47.6%	
Marital Status	Married	17.1%	23.8%	0.56, NS
	Unmarried	82.9%	76.2%	
Immigrant	No	89.9%	85.7%	0.34, NS
	Yes	10.1%	14.3%	
Religiosity	Secular	74.4%	57.1%	2.67, NS
	Other	25.6%	42.9%	
Psychiatric illness	No	87.6%	61.9%	8.87, .003
	Yes	12.4%	38.1%	

**Conclusions:** The findings confirm that self-reported PEs are much more prevalent than clinically diagnosed psychotic disorders, particularly among young adults. As PEs were found to be associated with non-specific psychological distress, and as they are known forerunners for severe mental disorders, it is important to address mental health issues in school settings and promote prevention and early intervention programs.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0272

### Retrospective Assessment of Metabolic Syndrome and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Following Monthly and Three-Month Long-Acting Paliperidone Palmitate Treatment in Schizophrenia

S. N. Ispir\*, E. Yıldız, H. R. Demirel, H. Söylemez and M. Aydın

Psychiatry, Selcuk University Faculty Of Medicine, Konya, Türkiye

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.460

**Introduction:** Patients with schizophrenia exhibit a higher prevalence of metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases compared to the general population, resulting in increased mortality rates. The extent of this risk may vary based on the specific treatment employed.

**Objectives:** This study aims to compare the risk assessments of metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases in schizophrenia patients who transitioned from monthly long-acting paliperidone palmitate (PP1M) treatment to three-month long-acting paliperidone palmitate (PP3M) treatment during both treatment periods.

**Methods:** The research was conducted at the Psychiatry Clinic and Psychotic Disorders Outpatient Clinic of Selcuk University Faculty of Medicine. Eligible participants included patients under PP3M treatment for a minimum of 6 months and undergoing continuous monitoring in the psychotic disorders outpatient clinic. Sociodemographic and clinical data, scales, laboratory values, and measurements taken both before and during the use of PP3M and PP1M were retrieved from file records, encompassing assessments,

analyses, and examinations conducted in accordance with the “Psychotic Disorders - Treatment Monitoring Protocol.” Ethical approval was obtained from the Selcuk University Ethics Committee.

**Results:** Among the 31 patients transitioning from PP1M to PP3M treatment, 15 (48.4%) were female. The mean age of the patients was 44.4±14.4 years. No statistically significant differences were observed in the mean values of clinical evaluation and side effect assessment scales, body mass index (BMI), waist-to-hip ratio, systolic blood pressure, glucose levels, cholesterol levels, prolactin levels, and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) measurements between the pre- and post-treatment phases ( $p>0.05$ ). However, a significant difference was identified in the mean Qrisk3 values, a cardiovascular risk index, in two distinct measurements (10-year risk score: PP1M 3.7±4.2 and PP3M 4.6±4.8,  $p=0.003$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our study, designed to investigate the impact of the monthly and three-month long-acting formulations of the same antipsychotic drug on patients’ clinical status, side effects, and general health parameters, found that PP3M treatment did not significantly differ from PP1M treatment in terms of Qrisk3 values. Despite the lack of statistical significance between the parameters used in Qrisk3 calculation, the observed significant difference in Qrisk3 values is attributed to variations in age. In order to promote the widespread adoption of long-acting treatments in schizophrenia management, clinicians should engage in comprehensive comparative studies assessing both efficacy and side effects.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Addictive Disorders

### EPP0275

#### The Role of Partial Agonists and Specifically Cariprazine in Dual Disorders

Á. Barabásky\*, Z. B. Dombi, R. Csehi, D. Djuric and G. Németh  
Gedeon Richter Plc., Budapest, Hungary

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.461

**Introduction:** The treatment of dual disorders, the co-occurrence of a major psychiatric disorder and a substance use disorder, represents a great challenge. Recent articles recommend antipsychotics with a dopamine partial agonism as first line treatment for these patients. Studies also postulate that drugs targeting the dopamine D3 receptors specifically might have an advantage, as these receptors are involved in drug-related reward, drug-seeking, and drug-intake behaviour. One compound that has both, partial agonist- and D3- activity is cariprazine.

**Objectives:** To evaluate the real-world evidence of the effectiveness of cariprazine in patients with dual disorders.

**Methods:** We performed a systematic literature search on PubMed, looking for English language articles published between January 2017 - September 2023 with the following search terms: (cariprazine) AND (psychosis OR schizophrenia OR schizoaffective OR bipolar depression OR bipolar mania OR bipolar disorder

OR major depressive disorder) AND (“substance use disorder” OR cocaine OR alcohol OR cannabis OR heroin OR “double diagnosis” OR “dual diagnosis”) NOT (animal OR rat OR mouse) NOT (review or meta-analysis). An additional targeted hand search of congress reports, posters, and case reports was also conducted.

**Results:** The search yielded 8 articles with 11 case reports. Mental health disorders included psychosis, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, PTSD, and bipolar disorder while the abused substances were methamphetamine, cannabis, alcohol, and cocaine. All case reports described an improvement in both the symptoms of mental and substance use disorder with reduced craving and drug use and in some cases even ceasing drug use all together.

**Conclusions:** In summary, evidence suggests that cariprazine seem to be a potential candidate for dual disorders as it improves symptoms of both mental and substance use disorders.

**Disclosure of Interest:** Á. Barabásky Employee of: Gedeon Richter Plc., Z. Dombi Employee of: Gedeon Richter Plc., R. Csehi Employee of: Gedeon Richter Plc., D. Djuric Employee of: Gedeon Richter Plc., G. Németh Employee of: Gedeon Richter Plc.

### EPP0276

#### Prevalence of drug use and substance dependence among university students at the University of Girona

F. Calvo<sup>1\*</sup>, C. Giralt<sup>2</sup>, X. Solench-Arco<sup>3</sup>, J. Patiño-Masó<sup>4</sup> and S. Font-Mayolas<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departament de Pedagogia, Institut de Recerca sobre Qualitat de Vida;

<sup>2</sup>Institut Català de la Salut, Centre d’Atenció Primària Blanes 2;

<sup>3</sup>Universitat de Girona; <sup>4</sup>Departament d’Infermeria and

<sup>5</sup>Departament de Psicologia, Institut de Recerca sobre Qualitat de Vida, Girona, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.462

**Introduction:** This study examines the prevalence of drug use and substance dependence among university students majoring in Social Education at the University of Girona, aiming to comprehend its impact on the mental health of this population.

**Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of drug use and substance dependence among university students majoring in Social Education at the University of Girona and to examine gender differences in consumption patterns.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional, observational, and analytical design was employed. The study population consisted of 258 enrolled students in the program. Convenience sampling was used, with a sample size of 156 students, confidence level of 95%, and margin of error of 5%. The final obtained sample size was  $n=161$ . An ad hoc questionnaire was used to collect data on general characteristics and drug use. Statistical analysis included Pearson’s Chi-square tests and Student’s t-tests.

**Results:** A total of 161 students participated (88.2% females, 11.2% males), with an average age of 21.61 years. Among them, 75.8% grew up in structured families, while 24.2% came from dysfunctional families. Regarding socioeconomic status, 4.3% considered themselves from a low-class background, 32.9% from