

Results Predictors of high efficiency of amisulpride therapy were identified: clinical–total score according to PANSS less than 70, sum of scores according to subscale of negative disorders is more than 31 and immunological–number of HLADR ± lymphocytes below $0.34 \times 10^9/L$, CD16 ± lymphocytes more than $0.18 \times 10^9/L$.

Conclusion Complex of informative clinical-immunological criteria is proposed, which enables prognosis of the efficiency of psychopharmacotherapy for patients at admission. It enables optimizing the choice of differentiated therapeutic tactics and heightening the quality of specialized medical care for schizophrenic patients.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1599>

EV1270

Can writing be used to study and improve the socio-cognitive functioning of individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia?

L. Lucic^{1,*}, A. Khan², C. Daiute³

¹ Pratt Institute, Social Science and Cultural Studies, New York, USA

² The Nathan S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, Manhattan Psychiatric Center, New York, USA

³ The Graduate Center of CUNY, Psychology, New York, USA

* Corresponding author.

Impairments in social and cognitive functioning are some of the most disabling features of the schizophrenia. They result in poorer communication with others, difficulties in maintaining employment status and decrease in community involvement. Recently, cognitive remediation therapy (CRT), which relies on computer-based drill and practice exercises, has emerged as a nonpharmacological intervention that aims to target and improve cognitive and social functions. Given the recent success of CRT based approaches, the question arises: can other nonpharmacological interventions which aim to augment and improve socio-cognitive functions be effective? Building upon Vygotsky's (1934) theorizing, we conducted an 8-week long study involving 19 participants. The study uses the methodology of narrative inquiry to examine participants' ability to employ varied socio-cognitive functions (affect, causation, perceptive-taking, logical/hypothetical inference, etc.) when writing about everyday activities and attempting to resolve conflicts in narratives. Prompts employed in this study directed participants to write about three different socio-cultural contexts: (1) inpatient; (2) outpatient and (3) a fictional context. The fictional context aimed to examine participant's ability to imagine and express alternative futures/scenarios. Data show significantly higher frequency of occurrence of linguistic devices tied to cognitive functions in (3) fictional narrative context when compared to either (1) inpatient or (2) outpatient context. Use of affect was the only statistically significant difference between contexts (1) and (2). Findings indicate that individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia are able to vary the use of social and cognitive functions across narrative contexts, suggesting that future socio-cognitive interventions can be anchored in mindfully planned narrative activities.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1600>

EV1271

Antipsychotic polypharmacy among schizophrenia outpatients

H. Maatallah*, H. Ben Ammar, A. Aissa, R. Nefzi, M. Said, Z. El Hechmi

Razi Hospital, Psy F, Tunis, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Since their introduction by Delay and Deniker in the 1950s, neuroleptic drugs have significantly modified the evolutionary prognosis of schizophrenia. Their combination has also become a widespread practice.

Objectives The aim of this study was to analyze the associations of neuroleptic drugs by describing the characteristics of types and doses, understanding the reasons for these associations and studying the relationship existing in such situation regarding adherence to treatment, tolerance and the number of hospitalizations.

Methods Our study was retrospective, descriptive and analytical. It has been conducted from March, 1st to May, 30th 2015 and involved 70 stabilized patients diagnosed with schizophrenia according to DSM 5. Clinical characteristics were collected from patients and their medical records. Evaluations were conducted using PANSS, MARS and GAS.

Results Overall, 70 male patients were recruited. The mean age was 40 years old: 30% received classical monotherapy while 70% were treated only by an atypical antipsychotic. Among patients receiving two drugs, 85% received classical bitherapy while 9% were under both classical and atypical drugs. Only 6% received atypical bitherapy. Chlorpromazine equivalent doses in case of monotherapy was 325.92 mg/day, while it reached 1148.65 mg/day in case of drugs association. Administration of a combined therapy had poor tolerance rate and all patients suffered from adverse effects. Adherence to treatment was better while receiving monotherapy (88% versus 45%) and the number of hospitalizations was lower with an average of 3 against 10.

Conclusion Our study revealed several shortcomings in our current management of patients with schizophrenia and addressed the implication of socioeconomic status on therapeutic outcomes.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1601>

EV1272

Human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs) in schizophrenia: Modelling the disease and the treatment response

M. Marcantili^{1,*}, F. Marsoner², A. D'Agostino¹, S. Scarone¹, L. Conti²

¹ University of Milan, Department of Health Sciences, Milano, Italy

² University of Trento, Center for Integrative Biology - CIBIO-Laboratory of Stem Cell Biology, Trento, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Response to drug treatment is under the sophisticated control of complex signalling pathways and gene regulatory networks. Indeed, drug-induced modulation of dysregulated gene expression and altered synaptic plasticity are critical steps for the successful treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders. Among the antipsychotic drugs, clozapine (CLZ) is widely considered to be the most effective medication for the treatment of schizophrenia. However, due to its high risk for severe side effects, CLZ use is currently restricted to patients who do not respond to other antipsychotics. Nonetheless, up to 20% of patients are considered nonresponders to CLZ treatment. The mechanism of action underlying CLZ's exceptional clinical efficacy in SCZ is not fully understood. In this context, in vitro molecular and functional assessment of patient-derived glutamatergic and GABAergic neurons' properties are mandatory to reveal the mechanisms underlying CLZ responsiveness and might mirror the clinical response. Here, we will describe the generation of hiPSCs from SCZ patients, classified based on their response to conventional treatments, to CLZ or total resistance to every treatment. These patient-specific hiPSCs have been converted into