

est score among patients diagnosed with F20. Schizophrenia. To conclude, long lasting injectable achieves important adherence and high percentage of antipsychotic monotherapy, thus reducing the side effects although our sample 4.7% which has occurred removed therefore.

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EV0182

Adherence to treatment program in mental health rehabilitation service

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Aims After several years of research to improve the action of antipsychotic medication and to reduce its side effects, we have realized the importance of an accurate intake of antipsychotic medication and because of it we started up a program in our Mental Health Rehabilitation Service. Therefore, we can affirm that outpatients behavior influence their intake medication and also the efficiency of the drug prescription. The main consequence of inadequate treatment compliance is an increase in relapses and hospital admission.

The aim of this program is to improve adherence to pharmacological treatment, to promote the quality of life for a better social integration, to know the use of prescribed medication, to know the health resources of the network to acquire the medication and to acquire skills for greater autonomy in the management and management of medication.

Method We analyzed a sample of 13 outpatient diagnosed with severe mental disorder that started up into our Program "Adherence to treatment" and their stabilization (less relapses and less admissions) in two years' time.

Results One of the patients have completed the aims of the program and he is living on his own, nine of them continue the program without relapses or admissions, one dropped out the program because of relapse and another one have also completed the program but he died because of somatic disease.

Conclusions The experience of this program in group format is positive, since patients acquire skills, knowledge and strategies in their own treatment in line with the recovery model in psychosocial rehabilitation.

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EV0183

Profile of side effects on a sample of outpatient treated with long-lasting injection paliperidone (LLIP)

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Aim Assess the profile of side effects on sample of outpatients treated with long-lasting injection paliperidone LLIP.

Method Study of a population of 67 patients, 25 people are female and 42 are male. In female sample, more than 52% are diagnosed of Schizophrenia and the majority of female do not refer side effects (88%) and only a little percentage of 12 refer side effects such as amenorrhea (F20), stiffness (F20) and relapse (F25). In male sample, more than 54.7% are diagnosed of Schizophrenia and the majority of male do not refer side effects (80%) and only a little percentage of 20 refer side effects (F70) such fear of injection and sexual dysfunction (F21).

Results and conclusions In our sample, the number of women diagnosed with schizophrenia have a greater number of side effects respects to men with the same diagnosis. However, it would be important to increase the sample size of women to conduct a comparative study men/women to assess research in this field.

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EV0184

Ganser's syndrome: A nosographic approach

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Introduction Ganser described a peculiar hysterical state, called Ganser's syndrome. This syndrome raises many etiological and psychopathological unresolved issues.

Objectives This article proposes to present the place of the Ganser's syndrome in the current nosographic framework through the analysis of a clinical case and a literature review.

Observation A 28-year-old man was admitted for fugue and memory loss. This symptomatology evolves since three days after an emotional conflict.

He complained from headache. He showed incoherent speech with approximate responses, lability, anxiety, auditory hallucinations, unstructured mild delusional ideation, cognitive difficulties, altered sleep-wake rhythm and anorexia.

Memory gaps were observed with difficulties in abstract thinking. Symptoms totally regressed after one week under anxiolytic treatment.

Comments Ganser's syndrome was evoked in the presence of suggestive symptoms: presence of a stressor factor, cardinal symptoms (approximate answers), associated symptoms (hallucinations + confusion + somatoform symptoms) and rapid restitution. Ganser considered this syndrome as a special case of crepuscular state, belonging to hysteria. Ganser's syndrome was included in DSM-III but located in factitious disorders against Ganser's position. In DSM-IV, it was positioned in unspecified dissociative disorders. In DSM-5, its place was reduced to a few words in the end of the introduction of dissociative disorders, and was no longer used as dissociative disorder.

Conclusion Although Ganser's syndrome is not part of current diagnostic criteria for dissociative disorders, clinical descriptions of Ganser remain of clinical interest by nosographic questions they have raised, in particular the link between simulation, psychiatric disorder and non psychiatric disorder.

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Psychotic and obsessive symptoms: A case report

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