

## EPP1038

**The use of Polygenic Scores in a family design of First Episode Psychosis**

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1312

**Introduction:** A wide variety of traits is heritable and has genetic loading, including schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSDs) and its associated neurocognitive features. The genetic architecture of SSDs is polygenic, with the contribution of thousands of single nucleotide polymorphisms of small effect with an estimated SNP-heritability of 24%. The same occurs with neurocognitive phenotypes such as intelligence or educational attainment. Therefore, the method of polygenic risk scores (PRS) is useful in estimating the genetic burden of such traits. Moreover, the use of PRS in a sample of genetically related individuals would allow analyzing the contribution of genetic and environmental factors involved in the development of the disorder and its candidate endophenotypes.

**Objectives:** To estimate PRS for schizophrenia, and polygenic scores for intelligence and educational attainment in patients with First Episode Psychosis (FEP), their first-degree relatives (siblings and parents), and a group of healthy controls.

**Methods:** The sample is comprised of 579 participants of the PAFIP-FAMILIAS project in Santander, Spain (133 FEP patients, their 244 first-degree relatives, and 202 healthy controls). All provided sociodemographic information and completed the same neuropsychological battery. Participants' DNA was extracted from venous blood samples, and genotyping was performed at the Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas (CeGen) by the Global Screening Array v.3.0 panel (Illumina). Data quality control, imputation, calculation of PRS, and genetic association analysis are being performed using PLINK, SHAPEIT, IMPUTE2, SPSS and R.

**Results:** Data analysis is currently in progress, at the quality analysis stage, in collaboration with the Institute of Psychiatric Phenomics and Genomics (IPPG) in Munich, Germany. We expect to find higher PRS for schizophrenia in FEP patients, while their first-degree relatives will potentially show intermediate risk scores between patients and healthy controls. A similar finding is expected regarding intelligence and educational attainment, as FEP patients may show more genetic burden for low intelligence and education.

**Conclusions:** The estimation of PRS has demonstrated to be valuable in studying complex traits such as schizophrenia. We believe that by applying this method in a family design can provide interesting insights on the development of SSDs and its potential endophenotypes, and potentially useful in their prevention.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP1039

**The relationship between linguistic features of speech and psychological characteristics in schizophrenia spectrum disorders**

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1313

**Introduction:** Text analysis can significantly enrich ideas about the functioning of the psyche in mental illness.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to identify the linguistic features of texts written by people with schizophrenia spectrum disorders and to study the relationship between them and the personality traits and indicators of the standard of living of patients.

**Methods:** Twenty-nine patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders (F20, F21, F23, F25 according to ICD-10) and 37 without mental disorders participated. All participants wrote a text on a given topic and filled in psychodiagnostic methods: a short version of the Big Five method (TIPI-RU), Q-Les-Q, and MOS SF-36. The text was analyzed using the phpMorphy morphological analysis library.

**Results:** A comparative analysis showed that in the speech of patients, there are fewer adjectives and more verbs than in the speech of healthy subjects ( $p < 0.05$ ) and that the volume of speech production in patients is significantly reduced ( $< 0.001$ ). The results of correlations of such data with the volume of words were contradictory. A statistically significant inverse relationship was found between the verbality index and the factors of extraversion and openness to experience in the clinical group. As for the indicators of quality of life, expectedly positive correlations between the use of adjectives and negative correlations of the use of verbs with the quality of life were revealed.

**Conclusions:** Studying the linguistic features of the speech of patients with mental disorders is essential. These indicators can be helpful in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP1040

**Collaborating with the people who experience psychosis: From subjects to partners**

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1314

**Introduction:** Despite the critical role of motivation in psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation, as well as functional outcomes in schizophrenia, service user voices are not always present in setting research agendas on this topic. This is important since the service user's involvement in the research process helps prioritize research questions (Wykes et al., 2015).

**Objectives:** We have begun a consultation process to bridge the gap between research and practice on 'motivation in schizophrenia.' The study's main objective was to produce the means to increase motivation in schizophrenia from the perspective of users.

**Methods:** In the current study, we asked the service users about the priorities for ‘motivation and schizophrenia’ research and also suggested involving service users in research itself as partners. Expert Panels with peer leaders previously involved in psychosocial rehabilitation programs took place. A total of 12 Panels (group meetings) were held during the year with three users (schizophrenia spectrum outpatients) aged 45, 47, and 50, male. The reports were analysed using content analysis to generate main themes and findings (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

**Results:** The users’ elements of motivation may differ from organizationally defined ones; this may be related to different opinions and ethical standards among clinicians on patients’ autonomy and right to refuse treatment. A discussion of the topics patients have developed to improve the motivation, engagement, and management of patients with schizophrenia in psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation is presented.

**Conclusions:** The approach successfully generated items for questionnaires that users participants declared with a sense of pride in and ownership of. It is, therefore, possible to create measures of motivation that users feel reflect their understanding and experiences. The outcome of this research is that other Russian researchers will be inspired to follow the same partnership path and encourage service users to participate rather than be subjected to research.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP1041

### Prevalence of antipsychotic use and associated adverse effects in moroccan with mental health problems

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1315

**Introduction:** Antipsychotic drugs are widely prescribed for schizophrenia and other mental disorders. They are critical in the pharmacological management of severe psychotic disorder. The adverse effects of antipsychotics are common, with a potential negative impact on adherence and engagement. Despite this, the scientific study of the prevalence of adverse antipsychotic effects is a neglected area.

**Objectives:** We aim to identify the prevalence of nine clinically important categories of antipsychotic adverse effects, namely: extrapyramidal symptoms; sedation; weight gain; type II diabetes; hyperprolactinaemia; metabolic syndrome, dyslipidaemia; sexual dysfunction; and cardiovascular effects

**Methods:** This is a prospective, observational, cross-sectional study, carried out in Ar-razi hospital in Salé evaluating side effects in patients hospitalized and treated with antipsychotics within 3 months.

**Results:** In total, antipsychotic polypharmacy was associated with increased frequency of adverse effects, and a longer duration of treatment is associated with greater severity; clozapine was more strongly associated with metabolic disturbance than other antipsychotics in three studies and olanzapine was associated with the most weight gain in three studies; hyperprolactinemia was more common in women than men, but more men noted sexual dysfunction than women;

**Conclusions:** Antipsychotic adverse effects are diverse and frequently experienced, but are not often systematically assessed. There is a need for further scientific study concerning the management of these side effects.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP1042

### Role of transgenerational transmission of trauma in development of schizophrenia: A case report of a patient whose parents survived genocide in Srebrenica

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1316

**Introduction:** Developmental predisposition to schizophrenia can be a consequence of early experienced traumas. Transgenerational trauma is process in which traumatic experience of one generation is passed on to the next generation.

**Objectives:** To show connection between transgenerational transmission of trauma and development of schizophrenia.

**Methods:** Psychiatric interview, psychological testing.

**Results:** Patient G.E. age 29, admitted to Psychiatry Clinic due to altered behavior, aggressiveness and presence of delusions and hallucinations. First mental problems in form of a catatonic stupor appeared 6 years ago. Patient has history of earlier abuse of psychoactive substances. A drug test performed at admission was negative. Patient was born in Srebrenica in 1993, he escaped to Tuzla with his mother in July 1995, while father survived escaping on foot. Patient is a first child from his father’s second marriage. The father’s first wife and two minor children were shot by Bosnian Serbs in early 1992. Patient was born a year and a half after death of his siblings and was named after his half-sister. Patient’s father consumed alcohol after the war and was aggressive towards children. In the last two years, patient had frequent hallucinations, he told his parents that voices were telling him to kill his mother and told his father that his children were still alive. Diagnostic processing was performed and diagnosis of schizophrenia was stated. During hospitalization, patient was treated with olanzapine and low doses of haloperidol, along with haloperidol decanoate, which resulted in significant reduction of productive psychotic symptoms. A partial remission is achieved, negative schizophrenic symptoms and cognitive impairments verified by psychological instruments remain.

**Conclusions:** Case report emphasize transgenerational transmission of trauma: father’s untreated trauma, alcohol dependency and abuse of the patient in childhood. These findings are important for treatment and therapeutic considerations. Mentalizing is a possible mediator between childhood abuse and negative symptoms. Parental bonding was explored within high expressed emotions theory as a risk factor for relapse to psychosis, especially the “affectionless control” in the parental (mainly father’s) bonding style. Studies also stated that psychotic patients often show insecure attachment representations. Possible pathway for further analysis could be discussed: a cold parental bonding style leading to experienced