apathy, anhedonia and social autism (characteristic of negative symptoms), tend to the abulia factor, whereas low mood, suicidal thoughts, pessimism, show affinity for the cluster of impoverishment of expression, that is, they represent an attenuated type of negative symptoms tending to the affective spectrum.
Conclusions: The conjugacy of depressive and negative disorders in schizophrenia, taking into account their phenomenological similarity, allows us to formulate a hypothesis about their existence within the framework of a single continuum model. The proposed continuum model can be used to understand the processes underlying pathogenesis and formulate the principles of personalized treatment and can be used as a starting point for research on the underlying biological processes and personalized treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Depression; negative symptoms; schizophrenia; abulia

EPP0593

Hospital readmissions in the group of users on the Flexible Assertive Community Treatment – experiences from RECOVER E Montenegro samples

J. Dedovic[1]*, T. Djurisic[2], A. Tomcuk[3], A. Macic[4], N. Matkovic[5], D. Miladinovic[6] and S. Vlahovic[5]

[1]Special Psychiatric Hospital Kotor, Department For Forensic Psychiatry, Kotor, Montenegro; [2]Public Health Institute of Montenegro, Health Promotion Center, Podgorica, Montenegro; [3]Special Psychiatric Hospital Kotor, Department For Mental Health Promotion, Kotor, Montenegro; [4]Special Psychiatric Hospital Kotor, Chief Executive Office, Kotor, Montenegro; [5]Special Psychiatric Hospital Kotor, Addiction Department, Kotor, Montenegro and [6]Special Psychiatric Hospital Kotor, Acute Male Ward, Kotor, Montenegro
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.800

Introduction: As a part of Horizon 2020 program, RECOVER-E project activities were initiated in Montenegro in 2018. The initial step involved a thorough situation analysis of the setting and circumstances of treatment of users with severe mental health illnesses, followed by the establishment of the community mental health team (CMHT) within the Special Psychiatric Hospital Kotor. The CMHT became responsible for the treatment of a group of clients with severe mental health illnesses, based on the principles of „Flexible Assertive Community Treatment (FACT – A Dutch model).
Objectives: The main objective of this research was to establish whether there were substantial differences regarding the hospital readmissions in the group of patients treated by the CMHT, compared to usual mental health care in Montenegro.
Methods: Within the RECOVER-E project, a sample of 202 patients, users of mental health services, were recruited in Montenegro. Patients were randomized into two similar-sized groups - intervention group, whose treatment was managed by the multidisciplinary CMHT, and control group where treatment as usual was continued. To estimate and follow-up the frequency of hospital readmissions, medical documentation was used.
Results: Patients in the intervention group had less hospital days during the 18 months follow-up period. However, the differences between two groups regarding number of readmissions, and total length of hospital days were not statistically significant measured by independent T test.
Conclusions: This study showed that CMHT care could reduce the total length of hospital days during the treatment of psychotic disorders even dough during the COVID 19 pandemic and lock down measures

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Hospital readmissions; Community Mental Health Teams; Flexible Assertive Community Treatment; RECOVER E; Horizon 2020

EPP0594

Cognitive Impairment and the correlation with genetic Expression of GAD67, Gad65 and GABA beta2 Using Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

D. Khalifa[1]*, H. Gabr[2], H. Fathy[1], H. Abdou[1] and M. Batrawy[1]

[1]Kasr Al Ainy hospitals, Cairo University, Psychiatry, Cairo, Egypt and [2]Kasr Al Ainy hospitals, Cairo University, Clinical Pathology, Cairo, Egypt
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.801

Introduction: Alteration of GABergic neurotransmission is accused to be sharing in the cognitive impairment in schizophrenia. Exploring the relation between the neuronal expression of GABergic genes and cognitive impairment in living patients through modeling of schizophrenia is an important step to know more about the core of the pathophysiology of this disorder
Objectives: Altered genetic expression of GAD 67 may have an important role in the pathophysiology of cognitive impairment in schizophrenia
Methods: . Reprogramming of human fibroblasts into human induced pluripotent stem cells (hIPSc) then neuronal differentiation was performed in 20 patients presenting with schizophrenia and 20 matched controls. Real time Polymerase chain reaction was done for measurement of genetic expression of GAD 65, GAD 67 and GABA beta 2. The Digit Symbol task, block design, block design task and similarities tasks from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale., Trail A and Trail B making tests in addition to Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (ROCF) were applied to measure cognitive functions .
Results: There were lower means of GAD65, GAD67 and GABA beta2genetic expression in the patients group with significant statistical difference between the 2 groups. The down regulation of GAD 67 in patients presenting with schizophrenia is positively correlated with impairment in executive functions.
Conclusions: GAD 67 gene expression had the most significant correlations with the cognitive assessment in both patients and controls. The presence of those statistically significant correlations in both groups points to the possible role of GAD 67 gene functioning in the pathophysiology of cognitive impairment in schizophrenia

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: GAD67; Genetic expression; schizophrénia