

Results: The non-compliance psychotic people have been the 100%. We have established a gender comparison finding differences between the analyzed variables. The most significant results are presented in the tables and graphics. We emphasize the category with the greatest percentage n in each variable.

Conclusions: We need make more profound study of the knowledge of the therapeutic non-adherence, that have constituted a socio-health trouble.

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Acceptability and impact of partial smoking ban, followed by a total smoking ban in a psychiatric hospital

M. Etter¹, N. Khan¹, J.F. Etter². ¹Department of Psychiatry, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland ²Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

Background and aims: To assess the impact of a partial smoking ban followed by a total smoking ban in a psychiatric hospital in Switzerland. In this hospital in 2003, smoking was allowed everywhere except in bedrooms and dining rooms. In 2004, smoking was prohibited everywhere except in closed smoking rooms. In 2006, smoking rooms were suppressed and smoking was prohibited everywhere inside hospital buildings.

Methods: Patients and staff were surveyed in 2003 ($n=106$), 2004 ($n=108$), 2005 ($n=119$) and 2006 ($n=134$).

Results: Most participants (55%) answered that the total ban was too strict and preferred the partial ban. Self-reported exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) improved in dining rooms, corridors and offices after the partial smoking ban and further improved after the total ban. Exposure to ETS in bedrooms improved after introduction of the partial ban, but was not further improved by the total ban. Among patients, more smokers reported having made a quit attempt during their hospital stay after (18%) than before the total smoking ban (2%, odds ratio=10.1, $p=0.01$), and more smokers said that hospital staff gave them nicotine replacement medications after (52%) than before the total ban (13%, odds ratio=7.6, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: The partial smoking ban decreased exposure to ETS and the total ban further improved the situation, even though neither the partial nor the total bans were strictly enforced. The total ban increased the proportions of smokers who made a quit attempt and received nicotine medications.

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Characteristics of the handling of amisulpride in a brief internment unit

A. Vispe, J.G. Valdecasas, D. Diaz, E. Diaz, M. Sangines. Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario de Canarias, La Laguna, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain

Background and aims: Knowing the use profile of amisulpride, as well as information about its effectiveness and resistance in our environment.

Methods: Open and prospective study of a sample of 40 patients treated with amisulpride during their admission at hospital. We will note the following variables: age, sex, diagnosis, seriousness level in admission / discharge (measured through the BPRS scale), dose, concomitant medication, side effects, suspension reason, if any, and time at hospital.

Results: We show the results of the studied variables, noticing the efficacy of the medicine in the symptomatological control of different

disorders, specially schizophrenia. Furthermore, we have information about its resistance and about the medications, with what it is more frequently associated.

Conclusions: We can conclude, on the basis of the obtained results, that amisulpride is effective and well resisted in the greater part of the cases.

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The impact of total calories and fat content on steady-state serum ziprasidone concentrations in patients receiving oral ziprasidone

K. Gandelman¹, J. Alderman¹, P. Glue¹, M. Versavel², S. Preskorn³. ¹Pfizer Inc, New York, NY, USA ²Pfizer PGRD, Groton, CT, USA ³Department of Psychiatry, University of Kansas School of Medicine, Wichita, KS, USA

Food increases the bioavailability of ziprasidone. This study explored the effect of calorie intake and fat content of food on ziprasidone bioavailability in a randomized, 6-way crossover study in 15 patients taking oral ziprasidone 80 mg bid as their standard antipsychotic therapy. There were 6 randomized meal conditions (fasted, low-calorie/low-fat, low-calorie/high-fat, medium-calorie/high-fat, high-calorie/low-fat, and high-calorie/high-fat); each crossover period was separated by at least 3 days for washout of the previous meal condition. Serial blood samples were obtained over the 12 hours post-dose. Pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by noncompartmental methods. Maximum exposures were observed with medium-calorie and high-calorie meals and were about twice that observed under fasting conditions. The medium-calorie meal (ie, 500 calories) was associated with exposures within approximately 5% (within the equivalence limits of 90% CI) of the high-calorie meals (1000 calories). Low-calorie meals (250 calories) were associated with exposures that were substantially lower (approximately 60% to 90% lower) than those of medium-calorie and high-calorie meals, and approached exposures seen under fasting conditions. The ziprasidone exposures under medium-calorie and high-calorie meals had less variability than those of under low calorie and fasting conditions. In conclusion, ziprasidone exposure did not vary with the fat content (high or low) of a meal and a medium-calorie meal produced near maximal exposures.

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It is a correlation between the pharmacological heterogeneity and clinical effect of atypicals?

M.D. Gheorghe¹, G. Grigorescu². ¹Department of Psychiatry, Euroclinic Hospital, Bucharest, Romania ²Department of Psychiatry, Central Military Hospital, Bucharest, Romania

The second generation of antipsychotics (SGA) are an pharmacological heterogeneous group which is characterized by superior efficacy on the negative, positive, affective and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia. If this group is psychopharmacological different it is to anticipate a different clinical efficacy on the four clinical dimensions of schizophrenia. This allow an individual use of them. The clinical experience shows that it is a correlation between the SGA mechanism of action, clinical efficacy and side effect profile. Amisulpride has an ultraselected antidopaminergic mechanism is correlated function of dose with a higher efficacy on positive and negative symptoms. Multi-acting receptor targeting antipsychotics (e.g. Olanzapine, Quetiapine) have a similar clinical efficacy on the positive, negative and affective symptoms but they have an individual risk of side effects appearance (e.g. weight gain, diabetes, QTc interval prolongation). Ziprasidone is a particular SGA with antagonist effect on r.5-HT_{2A},

r.5-HT_{2C}, r.5-HT_{1D} and the agonist effect on r.5-HT_{1A}. This is correlated with a high efficacy on the negative and depressive symptoms. Aripiprazole is a modulator and stabilizer of dopamine activity with a dual mechanism of action (antagonist/agonist). It has a long term efficacy on positive and negative symptoms but this effect isn't correlated with dose.

Conclusion: If we consider that SGA psychopharmacological mechanism of action is heterogeneous that means we can estimate that clinical efficacy and side effects profile could be individualized. SGA represent safe and efficacious options for the treatment in schizophrenia but important step for a clinician remains to select the right drug.

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Neuroleptics and cancer

G.J. Gómez-Bernal¹, A. Reboreda¹, M. Bernal², F. Romero¹, E. Esteban¹. ¹Hospital Psiquiátrico de Teruel, Spain ²Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain

Background and aims: There are some indications in the literature that the use of dopamine antagonists can modify the risk of developing different types of neoplasms.

Methods: We have reviewed last studies which have reported the possible relationship between cancer and neuroleptic treatment.

Results and Conclusions: Antipsychotics which increase the level of prolactin, could possibly increase the risk of developing breast and endometrial cancer in patients with schizophrenia. Other studies, shows a marked apoptotic effect of phenothiazines in brain-derived cancer cells.

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Prolactin serum blood levels in patients on antipsychotic treatment: A prevalence study

E. Gonzalez Pablos, L. Minguez Martin, F.J. Garcia Sanchez, C.F. Salgado Pascual, I. Herreros Gilaber, M. Esteban Iglesias, F. Primo Herrero, M.C. Bombim Puyo. *Complejo Hospitalario San Luis, Palencia, Spain*

Introduction: High prolactin blood levels is an adverse effect of neuroleptic treatment. Typical antipsychotics seem to produce it more frequently than atypical ones.

Aim: To know hyperprolactinemia prevalence in our patients related with the type of antipsychotic drug used.

Sample: 171 individuals, 31 male patients and 140 female ones, with a mean age of 61,67 years old and a mean hospital stay of 18,20 years.

Methods: The sample was divided in three groups:

- Typical antipsychotics group: 37 patients.
- Atypical antipsychotics group: 92 patients.
- Typical and atypical antipsychotics group: 42 patients.

Prolactin serum levels were determined (normal values: 1.5-25 ng/ml for fertile age women, 0.7-20 ng/ml for post-menopause women and 0-20 ng/ml for men).

Prevalence of hyperprolactinemia for every group, for single antipsychotic drugs, for age groups, for gender and for diagnosis were obtained.

Results: Prevalence of hyperprolactinemia was 66.1% for the global sample. Results for the different groups were the following:

- Typical antipsychotics group: 73.0%
- Atypical antipsychotics group: 60.9%
- Typical and atypical antipsychotics group: 71.4%

Statistical analysis according to concrete antipsychotic drug showed the following hyperprolactinemia percentages:

- Risperidone: 90.0%
- Haloperidol: 69.2%
- Olanzapine: 44.4%
- Quetiapine: 33%
- Aripiprazol: 14.3%
- Clozapine: 11.1%

Conclusions: Our study finds lower hyperprolactinemia blood levels in patients on atypical antipsychotic treatment than on typical antipsychotic one. Haloperidol and risperidone got the worst results in this matter while clozapine and aripiprazol showed the best ones.

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Attitude of nurses and nursing students towards sexual minorities

V. Grigaliuniene, J. Gedgaudaite, B. Burba, O. Jankuviene, A. Jaras. *Department of Psychiatry, Kaunas University of Medicine, Kaunas, Lithuania*

Study object: To evaluate the opinion of nurses and nursing students about patients belonging to sexual minorities.

Methods: The study was performed using of anonymous questionnaire at the Hospital and Nursing department of Kaunas University of Medicine. 32 general practice nurses from departments of Ophthalmology, Nephrology, Thoracic Surgery and 22 nursing students took part in the survey.

Results: It was found, that the attitude of nurses towards sexual minority was more negative (55 percent). The attitude of students was more neutral (53 percent), however there was no significant statistical difference ($p=0,32$). Evaluating the influence of age to the attitude, we determined that all nurses with negative attitude towards sexual minorities were more than 40 years old. When analyzing the influence of work experience to the attitude, it was found, that most of nurses (37 percent) showing negative attitude had work experience more than 15 years. Most nurses (37 percent) and nursing students (50 percent) were thinking that homosexuality is the result of nurture. When determining the influence of education level to the attitude towards sexual minorities, it was found, that nurses with negative attitude, had college and university education and most of students with negative attitude (92 percent) had secondary education.

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Olazepine (Zalasta) treatment of residual phenomenology in patients with long-term schizophrenic disorder

G. Hadzi-Angelkovski¹, S. Arsova², V. Vujovic², N. Simonovski¹, L. Aleksovska³, M. Stanoevska⁴. ¹Psychiatric Hospital, Skopje, Macedonia ²Psychiatric Clinic, Skopje, Macedonia ³Medical Ambulance JPAU, Skopje, Macedonia ⁴DOO KRKA FARMA, Skopje, Macedonia

Aim of the work: To follow the efficiency of Olazepine in chronic patients with long-term schizophrenic disorder in three levels: cognitive functioning, positive persistent hallucinatory-delusiv phenomenon and deficiency signs.