

Objectives: The aim of our research was to adapt the adolescent version of The Parental Reflective Functioning Questionnaire to the Hungarian language.

Methods: In our study 240 mothers completed the adolescent version of The Parental Reflective Functioning Questionnaire (PRFQ-A), and the Reflective Function Questionnaire (RFQ).

Results: Confirmatory factor analysis did not confirm the original three-factor structure. The principal component analysis resulted in a two-factor structure. Factors corresponded to the original questionnaire's certainty in mental states ($\text{Alpha} = .81$) and interest and curiosity subscales ($\text{Alpha} = .70$). When analyzing the relationship between parental reflective function and reflective function, the subscales of the parental reflective function questionnaire were examined with two types of median coding in addition to polar coding. During the first median coding, the frequency of scores in the middle of the scales reflected optimal mentalization, while the frequency of extreme values on the scales corresponded to less favorable reflective functioning. With the second median coding, hypermentalization and hypomentalization subscales were also created. The second median transcoding proved to be the most suitable for capturing the relationship between RFQ and PRFQ-A.

Conclusions: The questionnaire proved to be a reliable measure on the Hungarian sample and we recommend using the additional subscales.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mentalization; developmental psychology; reflective function; parental reflective function

EPP0249

Clinical characteristics of lurasidone-treated patients in Spain using Natural Language Processing – A real-world data study with Electronic Health Records.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.544

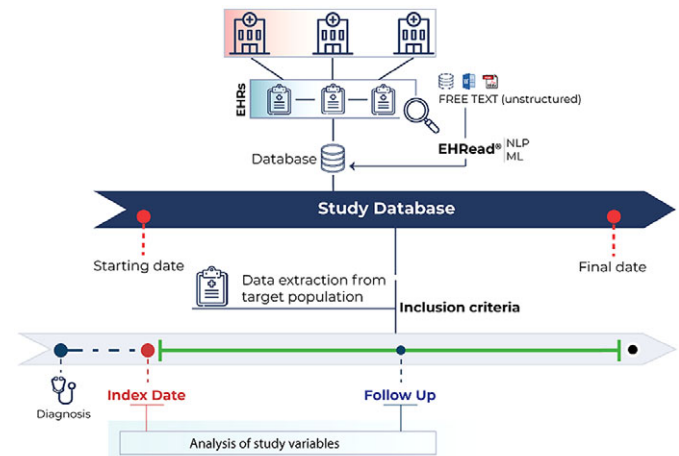
Introduction: Schizophrenia is a chronic neuropsychiatric disorder which affects over 20 million people worldwide. Atypical antipsychotics are the first-line choice for the treatment of schizophrenia due to improved tolerability and diminished risk of extrapyramidal symptoms. Lurasidone is an atypical antipsychotic approved in Spain for the treatment of schizophrenia in September 2019. An RWD-based picture of lurasidone use is necessary to better understand its impact in routine clinical practice.

Objectives: To set up a methodology based on Natural Language Processing (NLP) and machine learning for the analysis of the free-text information contained in the EHRs of patients treated with lurasidone in Spain.

Methods: A multicenter, retrospective study based on RWD collected in EHRs of lurasidone users will be conducted in hospitals from the Spanish National Healthcare System. Information extracted from the free text in EHRs using NLP will be treated and analyzed as big data.

Results: A study database for lurasidone-treated patients in Spain has been instituted using the EHRead® technology (Figure 1), which

applies machine learning and deep learning to extract, analyze, and interpret the free-text information written in their de-identified EHRs. Sociodemographic and clinical variables in EHRs from September 2019 until the most recent data available are being collected to describe the target patient population and address treatment-related outcomes.



Conclusions: NLP of free text in EHRs of lurasidone-treated patients renders a real-world picture of lurasidone usage in Spain. Studies using artificial intelligence techniques represent a novel source of information regarding psychiatric disorders and their clinical management.

Disclosure: I. Gabarda is employee at Angelini Pharma España, S.L.U. and C. de la Pinta is employee at Medsavana.

Keywords: schizophrenia; Electronic Health Records; lurasidone; Natural Language Processing

Epidemiology and Social Psychiatry 01

EPP0250

Prevalence of schizophrenia spectrum disorders among adults in the Lazio region, Italy: use of an algorithm based on health information systems

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.545

Introduction: Mental healthcare provision is undergoing substantial reconfiguration in many regions of the world. Such changes require a broad evidence-based approach incorporating epidemiological data and information of local needs.

Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSDs) in the Lazio region and its geographical distribution using the regional health information systems (HIS).

Methods: Cases of SSDs (15-64-year-old) were identified using an algorithm based on data from the hospital discharge registry [ICD