

In this paper we will present investigation of therapeutic factors by Yalom's questionnaire in different phases of group psychodynamic oriented psychotherapy with psychotic patients, respectively in patients who have participated in group psychotherapy for less than six months and in those that have participated in group psychotherapy for more than five years. We expect the results of this study to contribute to better understanding of group process with psychotics and to the development of guidelines for the definition of more specific therapeutic strategies.

P0201

Early intervention in psychosis: A comprehensive hospital outpatient programme for the first episodes during the critical period of illness

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Early intervention in first episodes of psychotic disorders is very important in therapeutic treatment because first three to five years is considered to be critical period in the course of illness (Birchwood, 2002), because it significantly determinates patient's future cognitive, social and emotional functioning and also reflects on their family functioning.

Psychiatric hospital «Sveti Ivan» in Zagreb has started the programme which is consisted of psychoeducation for patients and their family members, and psychodynamic group psychotherapy for patients and group psychotherapy for family members.

In order to improve patient's follow-up we also investigated cognitive functioning in different phases of treatment, object relations, separation and individuation and empathy.

Considering that stigma related to mental disease leads to decrease of self-esteem, loneliness and reduction of quality of life, we applied self-esteem questionnaire, loneliness scale, SF 36 and perceived social support questionnaire.

In this paper partial preliminary results of our programme with group psychotherapy after first six months-period by using Scale of emotional empathy, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and UCLA Loneliness Scale (short version) will be presented.

P0202

Evaluation of basic symptoms in schizophrenia in Iran, Ardabil

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Background: The objective of this research is determines the most frequent basic symptom & the most frequent type of schizophrenia in Ardabil hospitals patients.& providing a new classification of basic symptoms in these patients, so that psychiatrics of Ardabil city can use the results of this study to achieve an accurate & also rapid diagnosis of schizophrenia.

Methods: This study is a descriptive – analytic one. A sample of 100 patients of both sexes from 17 up to 40 years old was selected. To study the basic symptoms of schizophrenia in them, we used a 44 item questionnaire which was provided through a combination of PANSS & Kitamura questionnaires. To screen the patients with schizophrenia, we used MMPI test. The findings was analyzed by descriptive statistics & through the computer software SPSS. Also a PCA method of factor analysis was used to the hypotheses.

Results: single (62%=49 patients), unemployed (52%=52), with no education (31%=31), negative family history (91%=91), with frequent admission (47%=47). The most frequent basic symptom in

these patients was social withdrawal was at second place. the most frequent type was paranoid schizophrenia (44%=44).

Conclusion: The findings have a concordance with results of the last studies about the basic symptoms of schizophrenia & also with DSM-IV & Bleuler& Kraepelin symptoms all of these systems introduce the different fields of a single diagnostic structure rather than antagonist ones.

Anyway, two important factors that were recognized were cognitive disorder. This study suggests that if we recognized emotional symptoms

P0203

Follow and study basic symptoms & problems in schizophrenia patients in north west of Iran

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Background: The objective of this research is studying the basic symptoms in schizophrenic patients and determines the most frequent basic symptom and the most frequent type of schizophrenia in them. Also, providing a new classification of basic symptoms

Methods: This study is a descriptive – analytic one. A sample of 100 patients of both sexes(age: 17-40)was selected. To study the basic symptoms of schizophrenia in them, we used a 44 item questionnaire which was provided through a combination of PANSS (Emsley, 2003) and Kitamura questionnaires. we used MMPI test. The findings were analyzed by descriptive statistics and through the computer software SPSS. Also a PCA method of factor analysis was used to the hypotheses.

Results: single (62%=49 patients), unemployed (52%=52 patients), with no education (31%=31 patients), negative family history (91%=91 patients), with frequent admission (47%=47 patients). The most frequent basic symptom in these patients was attention deficit, and social withdrawal was at second place. Also, the highest frequent type of schizophrenia was paranoid schizophrenia (44%=44 patients).

Conclusion: This study's findings are similar to with the results of the last studies about the basic symptoms of schizophrenia and also with DSM-IV and Bleulerand Kraepelin symptoms . it seems that all of these systems introduce the different fields of a single diagnostic structure rather than antagonist ones.

However, two important recognized factors were cognitive disorder and relationship disorder. This study suggests that if we recognized emotional symptoms and restlessness, we should think of other psychotic disorders.

P0204

The incidence of risk factors for metabolic syndrome in patients with mental illness

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Patients with schizophrenia are twice as likely to have coronary heart disease and their overall life expectancy is reduced by approximately 10 years. Metabolic syndrome is a cluster of risk factors known to increase the risk of cardiovascular disease and diabetes. This study aims