

Conclusions The association found between verbal fluency and negative symptoms may be indicative of an overlap between those constructs. Finally, verbal fluency might have a strong influence on the clinical impression of negative symptoms, especially on alogia.

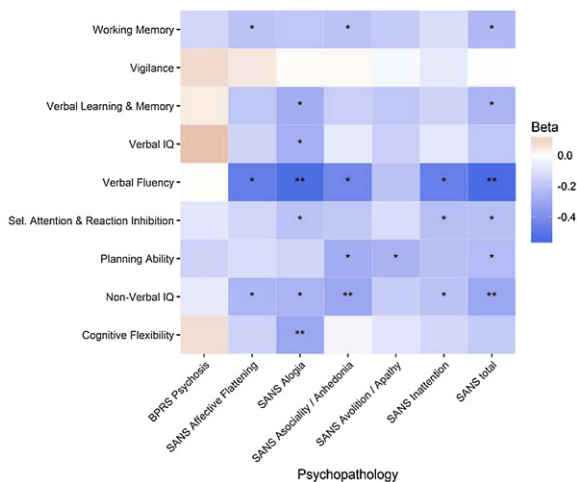


Fig. 1 Cognitive variables associated with psychopathological symptoms. *P.05; **P.01.

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EW0484

Schizophrenia and pregnancy: The tactics of management

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Purpose The study of literature data of the treatment of pregnant women with schizophrenia and making recommendations on the management of this category of patients.

Methods Theoretical analysis of a number of scientific works of foreign researchers, which studied questions of application of psychotropic drugs in patients with schizophrenia during pregnancy.

Discussion The important source of problems for patients with schizophrenia is a protection against pregnancy. The number of children born in mentally ill mothers has increased at least three times. Hereditary factors in children born from two parents with schizophrenia plays, an important role: approximately 46–68% of these children may develop schizophrenia. In studies on psychotic means, there were no increase in number of anatomical anomalies or deviations in the development associated with this treatment. Low doses do not have a deleterious effect on fetal body weight, duration of pregnancy, fetal or neonatal mortality, as well as the frequency of malformations and deformities. Neither oral nor deposited anti-psychotic drugs are not associated with malformations and malformations of the fetus.

Conclusion (1) The drugs should be administered at the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time and decrease in the dose during the last days before the birth. (2) Pregnant women with acute psychotic disorders are dangerous, both for herself and for the child. (3) After the birth due to high risk of recurrence or exacerbation of schizophrenia taking anti-psychotic drugs should be in full dose.

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EW0485

Alteration of cerebral blood flow measured with SPECT in patients with first episode psychosis

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Introduction Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) is a valid method for measuring regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF). Recent studies regarding rCBF in patients with first episode psychosis (FEP) reported heterogeneous results, but were limited with small sample size. Neuroimaging can help us in setting the diagnosis of illness, as well as in following the progress and finding more effective treatment for psychotic disorders.

Objectives To compare, baseline alterations of the rCBF using SPECT with psychopathological status in FEP during acute phase.

Aims To investigate the changes of rCBF in patients with FEP during acute phase.

Methods We conducted a study on 40 drug-naïve patients with FEP at acute phase of illness during their hospitalization at Zagreb University hospital centre. The diagnosis was confirmed using diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fifth edition. rCBF was measured with SPECT and psychopathological status rated with the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.

Results Our findings showed moderate to severe parieto-temporal perfusion deficits, mild to moderate parieto-fronto-temporal perfusion deficits or borderline perfusion deficits in all but one patient.

Conclusion Our results showed alteration in rCBF at the beginning of the illness that indicate a biological marker of psychotic disorder.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW0486

Treatment adherence in psychosis: A 2 years follow-up of first-psychotic episode patients

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Introduction Much research on psychosis has focused on early detection and the development of effective interventions. However, the effectiveness of any intervention depends on the willingness of the patient to engage with an intervention in a sustained manner. Disengagement from treatment by patients with serious mental illness is a major concern of mental health services.

Objectives This study aims to examine the prevalence of disengagement in a longitudinal cohort of first episode psychosis (FEP) patients.

Methods Retrospective naturalistic 2 years follow-up study of FEP patients aged 18 to 35 admitted into the department of psychiatry of the Beatriz Angelo's hospital from 2012 to 2014. Data on socio-demographics, clinical characteristics, appointments and medication adherence and readmissions were collected.

Results Between 2012 and 2014 were admitted 56 patients with a FEP into the department of psychiatry of the Beatriz Angelo's hospital. The great majority of the patients (67.9%) disengaged from the treatment, both appointments and medication. Of those, 13.2% did not attend any appointment, 26.3% attended between one and three appointments and 60.5% attended at least 3 appointments before disengaged. About 23% were readmitted between the 2 years follow up period, 15.4% were readmitted more than once.

Conclusions The evidence reviewed indicates that approximately 30% of individuals with FEP disengage from services. Continuity of care is of particular importance with FEP, given evidence suggesting that long-term care can improve symptoms and functioning and reduces relapse risk.

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EW0487

Economic aspects in the treatment of schizophrenia in Italy: Cost consequences of an early long-acting injectable anti-psychotics (lais) approach

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Purpose The aim of this analysis was to evaluate the economic consequences of a new treatment approach in the treatment of schizophrenia in the Italian setting. In terms of direct costs, in Italy was estimated that the main driver were represented by hospitalization and residential cost (71% of total direct cost per patient), followed by semi-residential services (13%), anti-psychotic and other drugs (8%) and ambulatory services (8%).

Methods A probabilistic cost consequence model was developed to estimate the potential cost reductions derived from an early treatment with atypical long-acting injectable anti-psychotics (aLAIs) drugs. A systematic literature review was carried out to identify direct and indirect costs associated to the management of schizophrenic patients in Italy. The model projects a scenario analysis in order to estimate potential cost reductions applying a new model management (MoMa) based on patient recovery and early aLAIs treatment.

Results Overall, the total economic burden associated with schizophrenia was estimated at €2.7 billion per year. A total of 50.5% of the economic burden was related to indirect costs and 49.5% to direct costs. Drug costs correspond to 10% of the total

expenditure in terms of direct costs, while hospitalization and residential costs accounts for 81%. Scenario analysis demonstrate a potential cost reduction between 200 million and 300 million based on the effects of MoMa over the reduction of hospitalization and residential costs.

Conclusions This analysis was the first attempt to translate clinical management aspects in economic consequences and will be a useful instruments for decision maker.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW0488

Insight and social cognition in first episode of psychosis

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Introduction Impairment of insight in psychotic disorder is associated with adverse impact in treatment compliance, outcome and social functioning although its underlying mechanisms are still unknown. Social cognition and more specifically Theory of mind have been proposed to be correlated to insight. However, the relationship between both factors is still not well defined.

Aims To study the association between social cognition and insight into mental illness in individuals with early psychosis included in the first episode of psychosis program of Hospital del Mar.

Methods From the 94 patients included in the first psychotic episode program between January 2011 and January 2016, thirty-eight patients were evaluated six months after the episode. The three initial items of SUMD (Scale Unawareness of Mental Disorder) were used to measure insight and MSCEIT (Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test) was used to assess social cognition. Linear correlation analysis by Pearson correlation was conducted.

Results Insight results of SUMD six months after the first episode of psychosis were significantly associated with several subsections of MSCEIT, such as experiential area total punctuation ($r = -0.574$; $P = 0.025$), emotional facilitation section ($r = -0.633$; $P = 0.011$) and the facial emotion perception task ($r = -0.572$; $P = 0.026$).

Conclusions Results suggest an association between insight and emotional perception and facilitation performance in first episode patients, which may suggest a role of social cognition in psychosis insight impairment. Further research to better define the participation of social cognition in insight into psychosis alteration is mandatory to understand the etiology of insight, define treatment targets and consequently improve the disorder prognosis.

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EW0489

Results of using micronutrients as adjunctive treatment for psychotic disorders

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Objective To evaluate the use of micronutrients (minerals and vitamins) as adjunctive therapies for psychosis when added to conventional medications.