

29 patients. Those with the common deletion were typified by a history of relapsing schizophrenia-like psychoses and partial non-response to conventional antipsychotics. In most patients, anxieties and mood instability were also manifest. The two patients with a distal deletion predominantly showed anxiety symptoms, while the behaviour of the patient with a central deletion was characterized by symptoms from the autism spectrum. Most patients with a common deletion could successfully be treated with clozapine or quetiapine, often combined with valproic acid. One patient with a distal deletion showed full remission upon treatment with citalopram (the second refused such a pharmacological intervention). The behaviour of the patient with central deletion improved upon contextual measures only.

Conclusions The genetic subtype of 22q11DS enables targeting of treatment strategy.

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EW0820

Clustering and switching on verbal and nonverbal fluency in patients with schizophrenia

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In our study, we focus on the extent of occurrence of switching and clustering during fluency task among patients with schizophrenia compared to healthy controls. The previous studies found that both switching and clustering were affected in patients with schizophrenia. However, it has not clear yet if the decrease is caused by the impairment of executive functions or is related to poorer vocabulary. In our study, participants were tested Verbal Fluency Task (phonological and semantic) and also the nonverbal fluency task (measured by Five Point Test) so that the effect of vocabulary would be removed. Our study included 50 participants: 25 individuals with schizophrenia and 25 healthy controls. We found significant differences in the way of organization between group of psychiatric patients and healthy controls. The absence of clustering is typical for psychiatric population, patients tell the words without closer connection, they neglect association links, switch between clusters. Due to this way of response, they achieved lower score, they told fewer words than healthy controls. However, this manner was found also in nonverbal task where the patients did not follow one-way in drawing patterns and they often change the number of connecting dots or used lines. Our study implies that this condition is probably caused by disruption of the executive functions.

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EW0821

Memory and medial temporal lobe structures in patients with schizophrenia and their siblings

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Episodic retrieval is characterized by the subjective experience of remembering. Semantic memory, on the other hand, is a more structured record of facts, meanings, concepts and knowledge about the external world that we have acquired. The medial temporal lobe (MTL), especially the hippocampus and parahippocampal cortex, plays a central role in both types of memory process. Published studies suggested that individuals with schizophrenia have deficits in episodic and semantic memory, as well as structural abnormalities of the medial temporal lobe. However, it is not clear whether reported correlations reflect the impact of the disease state or that of underlying genetic influences contributing to the risk. To understand better etiology and effects of psychosis on the global brain structure and cognitive processing, relatives of individuals with schizophrenia can be studied. The aim of our study was to examine the association between abnormalities of the MTL, psychopathology, and memory impairment in schizophrenia. Study sample ($n=60$) consisted of first episode schizophrenia patients, their non-psychotic siblings and matching control subjects. We used high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging and probabilistic algorithms for image analysis. Episodic and semantic memory was measured with neuropsychological tests. Our results showed differences in memory performance between the groups. Neuropsychological data were correlated with MRI findings. The results may provide insight into etiology of schizophrenia and its effects on cognition and help to identify neuroanatomical and cognitive endophenotypes of psychotic disorders.

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EW0822

Hope, self-stigma, personality traits and quality of life in patients with psychotic disorders

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Introduction Recently, as a result of an increased emphasis on patients' needs, the awareness on the quality of life has been engaged into account in the exploration of schizophrenia.

Objectives The aim of the study was to explore the relations between hope, self-stigma, personality traits and quality of life in patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder.

Methods Fifty-two stabilized outpatients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders participated in cross-sectional study. The psychiatrist assessed each patient with Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview and Clinical Global Impression-Severity. The patients completed Quality of Life Satisfaction and Enjoy-