

EV1224

Characteristics and duration of untreated illness in correlation with insight level of first time diagnosed schizophrenia patients in rural region of Latvia

L. Berze^{1,2,*}, K. Pavlovs³, K. Slikova³, V. Bodins², I. Samule², N. Kurakina⁴, I. Smonins⁵, E. Rancans³

¹ Rigas Stradins University, Department of Psychiatry and Addiction disorders, Riga, Latvia

² Daugavpils Psychoneurological Hospital, Department of acute psychosis, Daugavpils, Latvia

³ Riga Stradins University, Department of Psychiatry and Addiction disorders, Riga, Latvia

⁴ Daugavpils Psychoneurological Hospital, Department of first time psychosis, Daugavpils, Latvia

⁵ Daugavpils Psychoneurological Hospital, Department of differential diagnosis in psychiatry, Daugavpils, Latvia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Improved insight level among schizophrenia patients is predictive for better illness prognosis.

Objective Explore factors connected to insight.

Aim Evaluate the insight level and clinical characteristics of first time hospitalized schizophrenia spectrum patients.

Methods All consecutive first time hospitalized schizophrenia spectrum patients in a psychiatric hospital from 01.01.2016–26.09.2016. Patients were interviewed upon hospitalization and at the discharge with Scale for the assessment of positive symptoms (SAPS) and negative symptoms (SANS), Schedule of assessment of insight-extended (SAI-E), The Calgary depression scale for schizophrenia (C-sch), sociodemographic and clinical data were collected. All participants signed written informed consent and the study was approved by the Riga Stradins University Ethics committee.

Results From 45 first episode patients, 38 met the inclusion criteria. Mean age was 37.66 years (SD: 11.48 years), the average duration of untreated illness (DUI) was 40.5 months (SD: 57.35 months). Psychopathologic symptoms and insight levels evaluated in scores in the 1st and 2nd interviews were as follows: SAPS 69.11 (SD: 20.78) and 33.61 (SD: 18.04), SANS 63.21 (SD: 25.30) and 40.95 (SD: 24.47), SAI-E 15.50 and 27.24 (SD: 13.24), $P < 0.001$, C-sch 8.50 (SD: 5.31) and 4.27 (SD: 2.86), $P < 0.05$. There was no statistically significant correlation between DUI and insight level. A higher level of insight at hospitalization correlated with higher levels of depression: $r = 0.569$, $P < 0.001$.

Conclusions We noticed a tendency that lower insight levels might correlate with longer periods of untreated illness. We found that higher insight levels correlated with higher symptoms of depression.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1554>

EV1225

A gender approach in prodromes of psychosis

C.M. Calahorra^{1,*}, M. Guerrero Jiménez², B. Giralá Serrano²

¹ Hospital Universitario San Cecilio, Unidad de Salud Mental, Granada, Spain

² Santa Ana Hospital, Psychiatry, Granada, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Background Only 21% of patients included in the South of Granada's First Episodes Program in the year 2014 were women. Studies do not use to focus on sex differences at first-episode samples and it can be masking some relevant variables in this population.

Aims In this exploratory study, we aim to focus on gynaecological consultations during the period of untreated psychosis (DUP) at first episodes of psychosis in women.

Methods A retrospective clinical-cases review of medical histories was made searching for sociodemographic variables, consultations during DUP and psychotic prodromal outcomes.

Results The average age of the sample was 23 years. The average of DUP was one to three months. Sixty percent of referees to mental health services were from primary care and 20% from emergency services. The main symptom was persecutory or prejudice delusions. Thirty-six percent of them were related to sexuality or pregnancy. In most cases, the demands were not bizarre. When a wide history was made and they were properly explored, a delusional theme was appreciated and the reason for consultation was not justified. Eg. Postcoital pill order for not taking precautions, in a telepathic relationship. Forty percent of claims were made in primary care. Half of them were assessed by a gynecologist. Sixty percent were treated in the emergency room.

Conclusions We conclude that these data are relevant for specialists. Both for efficient resource management and for early detection of incipient psychosis. Gynecological abnormal demands are common in consultations to health services for specific malaise during the period of untreated psychosis.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1555>

EV1226

Paliperidone palmitate: Experience in a community mental health unit

L. Carrión Expósito (Psychiatrist)^{1,*},

G.M. Chauca Chauca (Psychiatrist)¹,

E.L. Guadalupe (Psychiatrist)²

¹, UGC-Salud Mental Hospital Infanta Margarita, Córdoba, Spain

² USMC Cáceres, Hospital Nuestra Señora de la Montaña, Cáceres-Spain, Córdoba, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction There are many jobs that offer advantages of treatment with long-acting injectable in psychosis.

Objective To know the changes in the different variables after the start of paliperidone palmitate (PP).

Material and method We performed a descriptive and retrospective study. Were evaluated patients who received maintenance therapy with PP during 48 months.

Results The sample was composed of 29 patients: 72.4% men and 27.6% women. Average age of 46.21 years. In Figures 1, 2 and 3 show data obtained in relation to compliance with treatment, relapse, maintenance dose, number of admissions and visits to emergency departments respectively.

Conclusions The administration of PP is associated with a higher level of compliance with treatment. The patients presented a lower number of relapses, hospitalizations and visits to the emergency room. The maintenance dose more used is 150 mg.

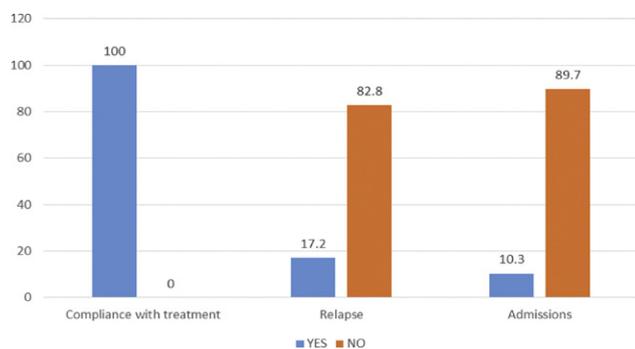


Fig. 1

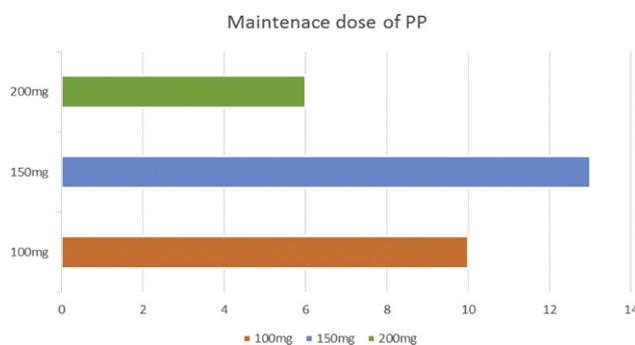


Fig. 2

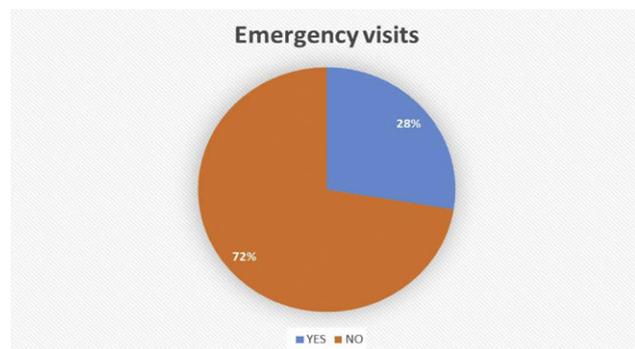


Fig. 3

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1556>

EV1227

Vitamin B12 deficiency induced psychosis – a case report

A.R. Carvalho*, S. Vacas, C. Klut

Serviço de Psiquiatria- Hospital Beatriz Ângelo, Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Hospital Beatriz Ângelo, Lisboa, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Vitamin B12 is one of the most essential vitamins affecting various systems of the body. Cases of neuropsychiatry disorders due to its deficiency are more common in elderly patients with prevalence of 10–20%. The most common psychiatry symptoms reported in the literature associated with vitamin B12 deficiency was depression, mania, psychotic symptoms, cognitive impairment and delirium. Here, we report a case of vitamin B12 deficiency in a 52-year-old male who presented with psychotic features: persecutory

delusions, tactile and auditory hallucinations. Patient had neither recorded psychiatry history nor any drug abuse. Medical history includes hypertension, diabetes mellitus and glaucoma. The patient was not a vegetarian. All relevant laboratory evaluations and head CT were normal except vitamin B12. The patient was treated with antipsychotics (risperidone 3 mg/day) and intramuscular vitamin B12. One week after, there was total remission of psychotic symptoms. In the follow-up during the next four months, psychiatry symptoms did not recur at any time. This case reports a rare case of vitamin B12 deficiency induced psychosis. Although there was concurrent administration of an antipsychotic along with vitamin B12, it underlines the importance of evaluation of vitamin B12 and other potential reversible causes of psychosis.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1557>

EV1228

QTc interval in patients diagnosed with schizophrenia receiving different defined daily dose (DDD) of antipsychotics

T. Christensen^{1,*}, R. Møller Jeppesen²

¹ Aarhus University Hospital Risskov Denmark, Department of Psychiatry, København Ø, Denmark

² Aarhus University Hospital Risskov Denmark, Department of psychiatry, Aarhus, Denmark

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Both 1st and 2nd generation of antipsychotics are associated with prolonged QTc interval. Prolonged QTc can lead to ventricular tachycardia and Torsade's de pointes, ultimately resulting to cardiac arrest and sudden death. Prolonged QTc interval due to increased DDD has not yet been investigated.

Objective To investigate whether increased DDD of antipsychotics, causes further prolonged QTc, by patients diagnosed with schizophrenia.

Aims To learn more about antipsychotics impact on the QTc interval in patients diagnosed with schizophrenia.

Methods An observational study of unselected patients diagnosed with schizophrenia. Enrolled from January 2013 through March 2015 with follow-up until June 2015 in the region of central Denmark. Data was collected from ECG records and patient journals.

Result ECGs were available in 58 patients. We observed no relation between increased DDD of antipsychotics and prolonged QTc. There were no differences in average QTc interval for the whole sample of patients receiving different DDD of antipsychotics.

Conclusion We do not recommend increased attention to patients treated with higher DDD of antipsychotics.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1558>

EV1229

Normalization of mortality rate and life expectancy in schizophrenia: Challenges and options

D. Cohen

Mental Health Care Organization Noord-Holland North, Community Mental Health, Heerhugowaard, Netherlands

Studies of mortality-rates and life expectancy in schizophrenia have consistently shown that the standardized mortality rate (SMR) are raised compared to the general population. In a meta-analysis (2007) of 38 studies with 22,296 deaths, all cause SMR was 2.98. SMR in a French cohort study (2009) in 3470 patients