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Full table of contents inside



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CONTENTS

Abstracted in: BIOSIS/Biological Abstracts, Current Contents/Clinical Medicine and Social & Behavioural Sciences, EMBASE/Excerpta Medica, MEDLINE/Index Medicus, PASCAL/INIST-CNRS, Psychological Abstracts, PsycINFO, PsyLIT, Research Alert, SciSearch

Abstracts of the 26th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2018

Ask the Experts.....	S1
Core Symposium	S4
Debate	S11
ECP Abstracts	S12
Workshop	S15
EFPT/ ECPC-EPA Symposium	S33
Joint Symposium	S34
Symposium	S37
Panel	S66
Plenary Lecture	S68
Presidential Symposium	S70
State of the Art Lecture	S71
Oral Communications	S72
E-Poster Walk	S141
E-Poster Viewing	S453

tobacco and cannabis are verbally more aggressive than those who do not consume them. We found that patients who take tobacco and cannabis as well as alcohol are angrier and more hostile than those who do not take them.

Conclusion.– The withdrawal aid for toxic substances would clearly help to reduce the rate of aggression in schizophrenic patients.

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

EV0801

Considering self-disturbance from the perspective of aberrant interoception in schizophrenia

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Self-disturbances in schizophrenia are beginning to be explained by abnormalities in the “sense of ownership” and “sense of agency.” Although there are many factors for the emergence of the sense of ownership, one of the most important factors is interoception, which is the sense of the internal state of the body, such as the heart rate. In the present study, we compared interoceptive sensitivity between healthy controls and patients with schizophrenia. Nineteen patients and 19 controls were recruited. Their interoceptive sensibility was assessed using the heartbeat detection task. They were asked to count the number of times they felt their own heartbeat during the measurement period. The error rates were based on the discrepancy between the number of reported and actual heartbeats during the measurement period. As the control, they also performed a time estimation task, which was counting the number of seconds during the period. The error rates were calculated in a similar manner as that of the heartbeat. The results showed greater error rates in patients with schizophrenia when compared to that of the healthy controls (error rates: $47.7 \pm 16.4\%$ versus $23.0 \pm 13.5\%$, $P < 0.0001$) and no significant difference in time estimation (error rates: $21.1 \pm 15.8\%$ vs $15.9 \pm 12.2\%$, $P = 0.27$), suggesting that patients with schizophrenia have aberrant interoception. These results could provide an understanding of the pathophysiological mechanism of self-disturbances.

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

EV0802

Efficiency of art therapy in the rehabilitation system schizophrenic patients

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The purpose of the research is to study the dynamics of the level of social functioning in schizophrenic patients under the influence of art therapy.

Materials and methods.– To reach this goal, we carried out a comprehensive survey of 86 male and female inpatients aged 18 - 65 years old with a diagnosis of schizophrenia in the period

of stabilization. Art-therapeutic correction was used along with psycho-pharmacotherapy complex therapy.

Results and discussion.– The investigation showed that the following dynamics of artistic expression was observed in the process of art therapy: in the initial stages created image data were characterized by amorphous, vague boundaries, changes of normal and initial forms, mixing of different styles and in the last stages of art therapy created image data acquired symbolic, archetypal character, greater structure and completeness.

It was found that the level of general behavioural dysfunction in the society in the main group improved to 87.4%; dysfunction in the performance of social roles in society - 75.1%, disruption of patients in hospitals - 73.7%; dysfunction of modifying factors - 82.5%, after completion of art therapy, according to the results of a study of the social functioning of patients with schizophrenia.

The obtained data testify that the complex approach in the therapy of schizophrenia, which included psycho-pharmacotherapy in combination with art therapy, leads to restoration of social activity and successful resocialization of patients.

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

EV0803

Clinical predictors of clozapine response

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Introduction.– Schizophrenia is a severe, and disabling mental disorder. An evaluation of clinical predictors to clozapine was described.

Objective.– Identify clinical predicting factors to clozapine.

Methods.– This is a cross-sectional study conducted in the psychiatric department in Tahar Sfar Hospital, Mahdia, including patients diagnosed with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder according to the DSM V criteria and treated with clozapine. The general and clinical data were collected using a pre-established questionnaire designed for the study.

Results.– Of the 33 patients, 78.8% were males and 69.7% were single. The mean age was 36 years old. The mean age at the onset of the disorder was 24 years old. The beginning of the mental disorder was acute in 21.2% of the cases. The mean duration of the disease course before starting clozapine treatment was 11 years. The mean duration of treatment was 19 months. The diagnosis according to DSM V criteria was schizophrenia in 87.9 and schizoaffective disorder in 12.1% of cases. The outcome was assessed by PANSS and BPRS scales with a symptomatic remission in 63.63% of cases. The analytical study revealed a significant correlation between favorable evolution and the latest onset of the disorder ($P = 0.04$), the number of previous hospitalizations ($P = 0.009$), disorder's duration ($P = 0.032$), male sex ($P = 0.0004$) and secondary resistance ($P < 10^{-3}$).

Conclusion.– The evaluation of clinical factors is important in our practice in order to improve the response to clozapine. Otherwise, adherence to treatment and quality of insight are determining factors of the treatment response.

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