

EPV0061

Socio-demographic, clinical and therapeutic features of patients treated for schizoaffective disorder using cannabis

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Introduction: Psychotic disorders were formerly associated with cannabis use. It could accelerate the course of the illness and thus, constitutes a severity factor in terms of prognosis.

Objectives: To define the socio-demographic, clinical and therapeutic profiles of patients suffering from schizoaffective disorder (ASD) and who are consuming cannabis.

Methods: A retrospective study of 16 patients diagnosed with ASD, who were hospitalized at the psychiatric department of Tahar Sfar Mahdia's hospital, and whose toxicology test results during the hospitalization came back positive for tetrahydrocannabinol.

Results: 16 patients were gathered, all male, the average age was 26 years. The average age of first hospitalization was 25 years, 41.9% were unemployed. 76.3% of our sample were single. Three quarters of patients were hospitalized without consent. The average hospital stay was 30.33 days. Our patients had required during their stay an average dosage of antipsychotic, equivalent to chlorpromazine, of 752.42 +/- 342.79 mg. The average scores of psychometric scales were: BPRS = 55.72 +/- 14.11, SAPS = 41.5 +/- 14.80 and 42.11 +/- 18.88.

Conclusions: Currently, it is recognized that prolonged use of cannabis is an exogenous risk factor. The association between cannabis and schizoaffective disorder may amend the treatment modalities. It requires, thereby, an integrated and simultaneous treatment of schizophrenia and addictive behavior.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Anxiety Disorders and Somatoform Disorders

EPV0062

Greek teenager patients' desire for information during the perioperative period

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Introduction: Admission to hospital is a stress-inducing experience for children. Informing children helps to reduce anxiety according to their developmental stage.

Objectives: To explore the associations between Greek teenager patients' characteristics and their desired information during the perioperative period.

Methods: Eighty children (52 boys, 28 girls; median age: 12 years old) admitted for surgery into a large Greek paediatric hospital self-completed a 40-item questionnaire on Children's Desire for (perioperative) Information (CDI). The respondents' desire for perioperative information was calculated by summing responses ('I really have to know' plus 'I might want to know') to all 40 items. Ethical issues were addressed. We used multiple linear regression to explain the relationship between participants' characteristics (demographic, attitudes, coping strategies) and their desire for information when facing surgery. A p value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically highly significant. SPSS 21.0 was used for statistical analysis.

Results: The 40/80 (50%) Greek teenager patients admitted for surgery had a CDI score more than 33 out of 40 score. Their desired perioperative information was positively associated with their fear of surgery [$\beta=0.59$; 95%CI:0.10-1.08; $t=2.39$; $p=0.020$] as well as their being raised in a single-parent household [$\beta=3.9$; 95%CI:0.13-7.65; $t=2.06$; $p=0.043$]. Their desire for perioperative information was negatively associated with their missing friend support network [$\beta=-1.10$; 95%CI: (-2.12)-(-0.08); $t=-2.16$; $p=0.034$]. The revealed statistically significant associations explained almost 30% (R-square=0.29) of Greek teenager patient desire to be informed perioperatively.

Conclusions: The high CDI score of Greek teenagers facing surgery in paediatric hospitals implies that they have a proven right for perioperative information. Identification of what influences the perioperative information desired by teenager patients would play a vital role in planning effective perioperative intervention programmes.

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EPV0063

Comorbid anxiety has schizophrenia diagnosis and management modality

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a chronic psychiatric disorder with disorganization progressive and important affecting several spheres: thought, affectivity, cognition and social life of the subject. It is a serious mental disorder with a prevalence of nearly 1%.

Men would present more premorbid difficulties, but the overall prevalence of symptoms of schizophrenia is similar in both sexes. When it comes to comorbidity, men and women are vulnerable to somewhat different health issues.

Anxiety symptoms are one of the main symptoms in patients with schizophrenia, but the effect of anxiety symptoms on patients is easily overlooked.

About 40% have persistent anxiety symptoms in patients with schizophrenia, and whether they are accompanied depressive symptoms, the symptoms may have a greater impact on the patients. We need to help patients avoid suicide when the symptoms depression appear.

Hallucinations auditory, anxiety symptoms and depressive symptoms may exist simultaneously in patients with schizophrenia.

Most studies focus on studying the relationship between auditory hallucinatory symptoms and depressive symptoms in patients with

schizophrenia, the relationship between auditory hallucinatory symptoms and anxiety symptoms, or the relationship between anxiety symptoms and symptoms depressive

Objectives: The objective of this study is to resolve important questions concerning the interaction of anxiety and schizophrenia in patients followed in psychiatry at Arrazi Hospital .

Methods: Descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study, conducted over a period from May 2022 to October 2022 in patients consulted in Arrazi de Salé, using a questionnaire grouping together the sociodemographic characteristics, the risks and the advantages of antipsychotics, medical comorbidities and the mobilization of psychosocial support, and thus the BPRS Anxiety Rating Scale.

Results: Of the 42 patients who completed the study, 18 were female and 24 were male 60% were single. The average age was 36.63 years, 60% have secondary education, 25% primary, and 15% university level, 30% have a family history of schizophrenia.

32 were taking an atypical antipsychotic, 10 were taking classic neuroleptics.

Most schizophrenics encountered in psychiatry are stabilized on antipsychotic treatment, and those who have an anxious comorbidity are still too often underestimated , put on the account of the positive symptoms and the negative symptoms of schizophrenia, it is insufficiently diagnosed and treated.

The effect of anxiety symptoms on patients is easily overlooked.

It should be kept in mind that anxiety in schizophrenia requires special attention when discussing and prescribing antipsychotic medications.

Conclusions: Optimal interventions for patients with comorbid schizophrenia and anxiety differ by quality of life.

At all consultations, preventive strategies should consider mindful interviews and the risks and benefits of treatment for schizophrenia and comorbidities.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0064

Schizophrenia and OCD, association and treatment. Literature review

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Introduction: Worldwide epidemiological studies estimate that around 1% of the world population suffers from schizophrenia and 2 to 3% from compulsive-obsessive disorder (OCD). Moreover, a significant percentage of schizophrenia patients present an OCD comorbidity.

These statistics testify to a close relationship between the two pathologies, which sometimes causes difficulties in differentiating between the two diagnoses, complicated by the fact that many schizophrenia patients can suffer from obsessive and/or compulsive symptomatology similar to OCD.

Objectives: This literature review aims to explore the frequency of association between schizophrenia and OCD and the administrated treatment through articles exploration.

Methods: We conducted a literature review about the association frequency between schizophrenia and OCD and the administrated

treatment, which implies scientific literature exploration and selecting several articles treating this topic.

For our review, keywords used to search in Scopus and PubMed were: “schizophrenia and OCD” and “schizophrenia and OCD treatment” found more than 1500 results between 1988 and 2022. With the application of exclusion criteria, we included approximately 40 recent articles treating the frequency of association between schizophrenia and OCD and administrated treatment.

We organized These articles by counties, association frequency, and the administrated treatment.

Results: Our review of these articles and studies finds mostly a percentage between 10% to 30 % worldwide (countries from Asia, America, Africa, and Europe) of schizophrenia patients suffering also from OCD. The difficulty of diagnosis between schizophrenia and OCD, and the frequency of existence of obsessive and/or compulsive symptoms in schizophrenia remains one of the most relevant challenges for diagnosis and treatment in these countries. We also found that administrated treatment was commonly pharmacological with psychotherapy association sometimes.

Conclusions: Our review explored the frequency of schizophrenia and OCD association and the administrated treatment. We found significant comorbidity between the two pathologies. With these findings, we may suggest systematic research for OCD with adapted scales in every schizophrenia case.

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EPV0065

Anxiety and the impact of the current economic crisis in patients with associated somatic pathology

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Introduction: Anxiety is a common pathology in people who pass through a crisis situations. Thus, it goes without saying that the current global economic crisis will have secondary effects on mental health.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to identify if there is a correlation between the level of anxiety and the impact of the economic crisis felt patients.

Methods: In this study, 517 patients with known associated somatic pathology were selected. According to gender, 2 groups were formed, that of women (n=308) and that of men (n=209). To identify the level of anxiety, we applied the generalized anxiety disorder assessment scale (TAG7) and to quantify the impact of the global economic crisis felt by the patients, an ordinal scale was used.

Results: 190 patients (36.7%) reported that they did not feel anxious at all, while only 24 (4.6%) said that they felt anxiety quite often. Related to the gender, we observed that 36.36% of women and 37.3% of men did not appreciate that they would suffer from anxiety. Those who consider themselves to have high levels of