

in schizophrenic patients suboptimally treated with clozapine monotherapy.

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Predicting 5-year outcome in first episode psychosis-construction of a prognostic rating scale

L. Flyckt¹, M. Mattsson¹, G. Edman¹, R. Carlsson², J. Cullberg³.
¹Karolinska Institutet, Danderyds Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
²Department of Psychology, Lund's University, Lund, Sweden
³Department of Health Care Sciences, Ersta College, Stockholm, Sweden

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to construct a rating scale for long-term outcome on the basis of clinical and sociodemographic characteristics in patients with symptoms of psychosis that seek help in psychiatry for the first time.

Methods: Patients (n = 153) experiencing their first episode of psychosis were consecutively recruited from 17 psychiatric clinics in Sweden from January 1996 to December 1997 (24 months). Baseline characteristics were assessed with an extensive battery of psychiatric rating scales, as well as the duration of untreated psychosis, family history of psychosis, premorbid characteristics and cognitive functioning. The relationship between baseline characteristics and the 5-year outcome was analyzed using a stepwise logistic regression model.

Results: In the logistic regression analysis five variables were found to have unique contributions in the prediction of outcome. In order of magnitude of the odds ratios these variables were Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) during the year before first admission, education, actual GAF at first admission, gender and social network. The sensitivity, i.e. correctly identified cases (poor outcome), was 0.84 and the specificity was 0.77, i.e. the correctly identified non-cases (good outcome).

Conclusions: To initiate adequate interventions it is crucial to identify patients with an unfavorable long-term outcome that are experiencing their first episode of psychosis. The predictive rating scale is a feasible tool for early detection of these patients

P0119

Efficacy and tolerability of aripiprazole in adolescents with schizophrenia

A. Forbes¹, M. Nyilas¹, J. Loze², C. Werner³, B. Johnson¹, R. Owen⁴, S. Todorov⁵, W.H. Carson¹.
¹Otsuka Pharmaceutical Development & Commercialization, Princeton, NJ, USA
²Otsuka Pharmaceutical France SAS, Rueil-Malmaison Cedex, France
³Otsuka Frankfurt Research Institute, Frankfurt, Germany
⁴Bristol Myers Squibb, Wallingford, CT, USA
⁵First Psychiatric Clinic, Multiprofiled Hospital for Active Treatment, Varna, Bulgaria

Background: Optimal management of schizophrenia in adolescents is limited by the lack of available therapies. The efficacy and tolerability of aripiprazole was investigated in this patient population.

Methods: This 6-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled trial was conducted at 101 international centers, with a safety monitoring board. 13-17 year-olds with a DSM-IV diagnosis of schizophrenia were randomized to placebo, or a fixed dose of aripiprazole 10 mg or 30 mg reached after a 5 or 11 day titration, respectively. The primary endpoint was mean change from baseline on the PANSS Total score at week 6. Secondary endpoints included the PANSS Positive and Negative subscales, and CGI Improvement

score. Tolerability assessments included frequency and severity of adverse events, as well as blood chemistries, metabolic parameters and weight gain.

Results: Over 85% of 302 patients completed this study. Both 10 mg and 30 mg doses were superior to placebo on the primary endpoint (PANSS total), with significant differences observed as early as Week 1 (30mg). Both doses showed significant improvement on the PANSS Positive and CGI-I scales; and the 10 mg dose group was superior on PANSS Negative score. Approximately 5% of aripiprazole patients discontinued due to AEs. Weight gain and changes in prolactin were minimal.

Conclusions: 10mg and 30mg doses of aripiprazole were superior to placebo in the treatment of adolescents with schizophrenia. Aripiprazole was well tolerated, in general, with few discontinuations due to AEs. EPS was the most common AE. Change in body weight was similar to placebo.

P0120

Oxidative cell damage is related to the enlargement of the lateral ventricles in children and adolescents with first episode schizophrenia

D. Fraguas¹, S. Reig², M. Desco², O. Rojas-Corrales³, J. Gibert-Rahola³, M. Parellada¹, D. Moreno¹, J. Castro-Fornieles⁴, M. Graell⁵, I. Baeza⁴, A. Gonzalez-Pinto⁶, S. Otero⁷, C. Arango¹.
¹Department of Psychiatry, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañon, Madrid, Spain
²Department of Experimental Medicine, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañon, Madrid, Spain
³Department of Neurosciences, College of Medicine, University of Cadiz, Cadiz, Spain
⁴Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology, Institut Clinic of Neurosciences, IDIBAPS, (Institut D Investigacions Biomediques August Pi Sunyer), Hospital Clinic Universitari of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
⁵Section of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesus, Madrid, Spain
⁶Stanley Institute International Mood Disorders Research Center, 03-RC-003, Hospital Santiago Apostol, Vitoria, Spain
⁷Child and Adolescent Mental Health Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Hospital Universitario Marques de Valdecilla, Santander, Spain

Background: Brain volume abnormalities and oxidative cell damage have been reported to be pathological characteristics of schizophrenia patients. This study aims to assess a potential relationship between these two characteristics in child and adolescent patients with first-episode psychosis.

Method: 26 child and adolescent patients with first-episode early-onset schizophrenia, and 78 age- and gender-matched healthy controls were assessed. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans were used for volumetric measurements of five cerebral regions: gray matter of the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes, sulcal cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and lateral ventricles. Oxidative cell damage was traced by means of a systemic increase in lipid hydroperoxides (LOOH).

Results: Lateral ventricle volumes were significantly higher in schizophrenia patients than in controls. In schizophrenia patients, a significant positive relationship was found between oxidative cell damage (LOOH levels) and the abnormal enlargement of the lateral ventricles, after controlling for total intracranial volume, age, gender, daily smoking status, intelligence quotient (IQ), psychopathology, and time since onset of psychotic symptoms. No association was found between brain volumes and oxidative cell damage in control subjects.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that, in patients with first-episode early-onset schizophrenia, enlargement of the lateral ventricles is associated with chronic oxidative cell damage.

P0121

The correlation between social interaction and intellect (iq) in schizophrenic patients

I. Gabos Grecu¹, M. Gabos Grecu¹, C. Gabos Grecu², T. Moica¹.
¹ *First Clinic of Psychiatry, Tirgu Mures, Romania* ² *University of Medicine and Pharmacology, Tirgu Mures, Romania*

Objective: evaluate the relation between social interaction and intellect in schizophrenic patients.

Analyzing different international studies the conclusion is that schizophrenic patients doesn't have necessary inferior the coefficient intelligence compare to healthy people, but they can have major difficulties in social interaction.

Methods: The selection criteria's for schizophrenic patient were:

- Age between 18 and 60
- Male and female in equal rate
- Different levels of education, preferring patient with elementary, medium and high school education
- To be under antipsychotic treatment knowing that treatment doesn't affect social interaction
- PANSS Scale to evaluate symptoms.

The schizophrenic group is composed of schizophrenic inpatients from the First Clinic of Psychiatry, Tirgu Mures, followed between the 10-th of October 2006 and the 28-th of May 2007. The tests used for the control group were administered in the same period.

After completing the Baron Cohen test (the reading the mind in the eyes test) and the intelligence Raven test, the statistical evaluation of results was made using Excel and two programs of statistical analysis: SPSS and Graph Pad.

Conclusions: As a general conclusion we can say that there are no differences regarding the intelligence coefficient between the healthy and the schizophrenic patients, but the people suffering from schizophrenia have big difficulties in deciphering other's emotions, in understanding the mental states and the feelings. As a result of this, the schizophrenic patients had a much lower score in tests which involves the using of ToM mechanism, than healthy people.

P0122

Validation of a scale measuring patient satisfaction with psychotropic treatment (pasap) on a sample of schizophrenic patients - espas study

I. Gasquet¹, D. Legay², J.M. Azorin³, J.Y. Loze⁴, L. Depret-Bixio⁵, R. Arnaud⁶, F. Rouillion⁷. ¹ *INSERM U669 Université Paris XI, Hôpital Cochin, Paris, France - Direction de la Politique Médicale, Assistance Publique - Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France* ² *Cesa.Me, Angers, France* ³ *Hôpital Sainte-Marguerite, AP-HM, Marseille Faculté de Médecine de Marseille, Marseille, France* ⁴ *Otsuka Pharmaceutical France, Rueil-Malmaison, France* ⁵ *HAYS Pharma, Paris, France* ⁶ *Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Rueil-Malmaison, France* ⁷ *INSERM U669 Université Paris XI, Hôpital Sainte Anne, Université René Descartes Paris V, Paris, France*

Background and Aims: Patient satisfaction with treatment is a pertinent outcome for evaluating the effectiveness of psychotropic medication. The current study evaluated the psychometric properties of

a new multi-item scale of Patient Satisfaction with Psychotropic treatment (PASAP).

Methods: ESPASS is a, prospective, national observational study conducted in France on adult patients with schizophrenia (n=6007) requiring initiation or switch of antipsychotic medication. Demographics, psychiatric history, clinical status (CGI, IAQ) and pharmacological treatment patterns were recorded by psychiatrists at inclusion, 1, 3 and 6-months. Patients previously treated with an antipsychotic (n=4631) also completed a questionnaire on compliance, sexual problems, satisfaction with care and the 9-item PASAP scale (6 items evaluating their opinion of treatment and 3 items evaluating the prescriber). Each PASAP item is rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Patients who completed the 9-items were called PASAP completers.

Results: 63% of patients completed the PASAP scale at inclusion (2924/4631) and 53% at 6-months (2031/3829). PASAP completers were similar to non-completers for gender and marital status but were different for age, income level, duration of psychiatric care and severity of symptoms (p<0.001). Response rate to each item was ≥99%. At inclusion, principal component analysis suggested unidimensionality of the scale (Cronbach alpha=0.84). Inter-item correlation was satisfactory (>0.3) for most items. Responsiveness (sensitivity to change) at 6 months was good with the PASAP (effect size=0.731) and equivalent to the CGI (effect size=0.783).

Conclusion: The psychometric characteristics of the PASAP scale are good. French and English versions are available free on request.

P0123

Incomplete capgras syndrome as a rare variant of this syndrome

A.G. Nejad. *Psychiatric Department, Beheshti Hospital, Kerman, Iran*

Background: Capgras syndrome is the most common type of delusional misidentification syndromes. In this phenomenon, the patient believes that a familiar person has been replaced by imposter. It has some rare variants. Now one another variant in which, the patient believes in replacement of half of the person is reported. To our knowledge the same history has not been reported.

Case history: A middle aged female with impression of schizophrenia was reported. She believed that the lower half of her body has been replaced with another person. She known this person and referred to her as a prostitute imposter, who wants to damage her. She also has tactile hallucination of intercourse which was attributed to her replaced part of body.

Conclusion: Today Capgras syndrome is considered to more prevalent then was thought before, but yet it is not a common condition. Rare variants of this syndromes were identified. Author reported one of these rare variant in an epileptic patient previously. In this variant the patient has the delusion of inanimate doubles. this variant was first reported by Abed and Fewtrell(1990). In another rare variant which was first reported by Breen and Caine, the patient find her/his image in mirror strange. Present case report could considered one of these rare types. Incomplete Capgras syndrome could be suggested a suitable name for this condition.

P0124

The VADO approach in psychiatric rehabilitation: A randomized controlled trial

A. Gigantesco¹, P. Morosini¹, M. Vittorielli², R. Pioli². ¹ *Unit of Mental Health, Italian National Institute of Health, Roma, Italy* ² *Psychiatry Rehabilitation Unit, Fatebenefratelli Hospitalization and Care Scientific Institute, Brescia, Italy*