Results: Finally 110 caregivers were included ,the majority of caregivers were females (63.6%) and consisted of patients' parents (50.9%). Verbal violence was the most reported type of violence victimization (35.5%). In addition, 54.5% of caregivers disclosed having perpetrated verbal violence at least once against their ill relative.

Bivariate analysis showed that lower caregivers' educational level (p=.017), unemployment (p<.001), other person in charge (p=.027), burden levels (p<.001), depression (p<.001), anxiety (p<.001) and stress (p<.001) symptoms are positively associated with violence victimization occurrence. while being male caregiver (p=.007), having other person in charge (p<.001) and higher levels of depression (p<.001), anxiety (p<.001), and stress (p<.001) were associated with more violence perpetration.

Conclusions: Our findings suggested that violence victimization and perpetration in schizophrenia are not uncommon.Appropriate procedures for minimizing it should be considered.

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EPP0669

Personality Functioning and Self-Disorders in different stages of Psychotic Disorders and Borderline Personality Disorder

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Introduction: Personality functioning, self-disorders and their relationship to psychotic symptoms on a continuum from mild attenuated experiences to manifest psychotic symptoms in psychotic disorders are highly relevant for psychopathology, course of illness and treatment planning in psychotic disorders, but empirical data is sparse.

Objectives: This study aims at exploring personality functioning and self-disorders in individuals at ultra-high risk for psychosis (UHR) and with first-episode psychosis (FEP), compared to a clinical control group of subjects with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and healthy controls (HC).

Methods: Personality functioning was measured in 107 participants (24 UHR, 29 FEP, and 27 BPD and 27 HC) using the Structured Interview for Personality Organization (STIPO) and the Level of Personality Functioning Scale (LPFS), and self-disorders were assessed using the Examination of Anomalous Self-Experience (EASE). A hierarchical cluster analysis was performed based on the seven STIPO dimensions.

Results: Significant impairment in personality functioning was found in UHR (M = 4.29, SD = .908), FEP (M = 4.83, SD = 1.002), and BPD individuals (M=4.70, SD=.542) compared with HC (M = 1.63, SD = .565). FEP patients showed significantly worse overall personality functioning compared to UHR patients (p = .037). Patients with manifest psychosis (FEP) also exhibited significantly higher levels of self-disorders compared to BPD patients (p = .019). Self-disturbances in patients with milder forms of psychotic symptoms (UHR) were intermediate between the other diagnostic groups (FEP and BPD). Regardless of the main diagnoses, the three clusters of patients were found to differ in levels of personality functioning and self-disorder.

Conclusions: Impairment of personality functioning varies in different stages of psychotic disorders. The level of self-disorders may allow differentiation between manifest psychosis and borderline personality disorder. An in-depth assessment of personality functioning and self-disorders could be helpful in differentiating diagnoses, treatment planning, and establishing foci for psychotherapeutic treatment modalities.

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EPP0670

SOD and CAT as potential preliminary biomarkers for the differential diagnosis of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder in the first episode of psychosis

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Introduction: Schizophrenia (SCH) and bipolar disorder (BD) are severe mental disorders which lead to psychotic, affective and cognitive symptoms and often cause a progressive functional deterioration of the individual. The current diagnosis of SCH and BD essentially depends on clinical observation that often leads to misdiagnosis and the introduction of non-specific treatments. Therefore, an early detection and intervention are determinant for a better prognosis. Improving outcomes of a First Episode of Psychosis (FEP) depends mainly on the identification of reliable and discriminatory biomarkers between both disorders.

Objectives: Given that oxidative stress has been tightly involved in multiple metal disorders, the major goal of this work was to characterize oxidative alterations in order to identify potential biomarkers which allow the differential diagnosis in an early stage.

Methods: The study was carried out on samples from 49 subjects (14 women and 35 men), divided into four groups: a control group of 10 individuals not previously diagnosed with any serious mental disorder, 17 patients who had presented a FEP, 12 patients diagnosed with SCH and 10 patients diagnosed with BP. Biochemical analysis were conducted in erythrocyte fraction to characterize the