

Table 1. Treatment discontinuation, hospital admissions and suicide attempts [N(%)]

N= 688	MHU (N=344)	CMP (N=344)	P value	
Treatment discontinuation	290 (84.3)	42 (12.2)	<0.00001	
	OAP	LAI	OAP	LAI
Treatment discontinuation	180(52.3)	90(26.2) ^a	34(9.9)	8(2.3) ^b
Hospital admissions	260 (75.6)	80 (23.5)	<0.001	
	OAP	LAI	OAP	LAI
Hospital admissions	180 (52.3)	80 (23.5) ^a	65 (18.9)	15 (4.4) ^b
Suicide attempts	134 (38.9)	26 (7.7)	<0.0001	
	OAP	LAI	OAP	LAI
Suicide attempts	160(46.5)	74(21.5) ^a	18(5.2)	8(2.3) ^b

^a: p<0.01 ^b: p<0.001 N: number of patients %: percentage of patients
 MHU: mental health unit CMP: case managed programme
 AP: antipsychotic FGA, SGA: first, second generation antipsychotic
 OAP: oral antipsychotic LAI: long-acting injectable antipsychotic

Conclusions: Our findings show how specific strategies as programs with an integrated treatment and case-managed approach, increase adherence. Moreover, treating with LAI APs clearly contributes to the achievement of these results. The widespread implementation of comprehensive community programs with case management, and the use of LAI-APs, should be an effective choice for people with schizophrenia and clinical severity and impairment, and at high risk of treatment discontinuation.

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EPV1020

Mothers and fathers with schizophrenia: Treatment and quality of life

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a chronic disease that deteriorates the functionality of patients, especially when raising a family and caring for children. We are interested in analyzing the characteristics of mothers and fathers diagnosed with schizophrenia and their degree of global activity when switching from oral treatments to injectable treatments.

Objectives: 1 To evaluate the quality of life and functional level of mothers with schizophrenia treated with quarterly paliperidone palmitate. 2. To compare the quality of life and functional level when switching from oral treatment to long-acting injectables.

Methods: Participants were 3 mothers and 3 fathers, 33-40 years old, with a diagnosis of schizophrenia in monotherapy who

changed treatment with monthly paliperidone palmitate to quarterly paliperidone palmitate LD IM (525 mg/every 12 weeks). Retrospective data collection. QLS quality of life scale.

Results: Six patients were included, caregivers of 1 child (80%), 2 children (20%) who met the inclusion criteria and completed the questionnaires. After its application and correction by means of non-parametric tests (N<30). During oral treatment, scores are observed in the QLS questionnaire of: intrapsychic functions mean 34.2, interpersonal relationships mean 19, instrumental role mean 8, daily activities mean 8. After 12 months of treatment with intramuscular paliperidone palmitate (injectable every 12 weeks) scores were obtained: intrapsychic functions mean 36, interpersonal relationships mean 23, instrumental role mean 15, daily activities mean 11. A better functioning of the patients was observed in the instrumental categories and daily activities. As well as the patients referred better adherence to treatment.

Conclusions: In our experience, injectable long-acting Paliperidone Palmitate every 12 weeks is associated with the perception of a better quality of life in parents with schizophrenia and increases administration facilities as well as planning in their daily lives.

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EPV1021

PSYCHOTIC PATIENT AND AFFECTATION OF THE SEXUAL SPHERE. ABOUT A CLINICAL CASE

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Introduction: Clinical case description.

A 44-year-old male, with paranoid schizophrenia, polydrug addict and IVDU since he was 14 years old. Live alone. He is brought by the Local Police for heteroaggressiveness when he was arrested for trespassing and resisting authority. He has presented 14 hospital admissions and therapeutic communities for detoxification since 2000.

Objectives: 1. To analyze the causes of abandonment of treatment

Methods:

1. Complete medical history
2. Blood test with hormone profile
3. PRAEQ Questionnaire

Absence of child psychopathology until the age of 6, at which time his parents separate and he becomes introverted, with solitary activities and distractions. On examination, the patient is restless. Psychotic contact. Delusional speech centered on ill-structured ideas of harm, persecution and grandiose, being difficult to explore due to lack of collaboration on the part of the patient, who only accepts treatment with aripiprazole 5 mg due to sexual dysfunction with the rest of the treatments.

Results: During his admission, he has evolved from a very unstructured delusional theme and social isolation, with lax and tangential speech and refusal to take any treatment except aripiprazole, towards a cooperative, trusting attitude, with attenuation of his