who were admitted to our clinic. For all included patients, diagnoses were recorded according to the DSM-IV TR and ICD-10 classification criteria. Data collected included patient demographics and clinical information. All analyses were conducted using SPSS package.

Results: Of the 139 patients included in this study, 130 patients (93,5%) presented prodromal symptoms. 73 of these patients (52,5%) presented with negative symptoms that were more common in our study in single male patients that had low academic performance and a family history of mental illness, findings consistent with the literature. A decline in social functioning decline was observed in 64 patients (46%) prior to their first admission. 87 patients (62,6%) had a prodromal phase which lasted more than one year.

Conclusions: These findings support the value of early psychopathology in predicting the diagnosis of SK, but clinical guidelines are needed for a more systematic evaluation of the SK prodrome.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: schizophrénia; prodromal phase; first psychotic episode; Early detection

EPV1366

The use of technologies and social media in patients with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder

O. Elleuch*, L. Zouari, S. Omri, R. Feki, I. Gassara, N. Smaoui, J. Ben Thabet, N. Charfi, M. Maalej and M. Maalej

Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Psychiatry, Sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2009

Introduction: Technologies such as the phone , the computer , and social media network nowadays are becoming more and more available to everyone including patients with mental illnesses.

Objectives: Our study aimed to examine the prevalence of technology use in individuals with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder.

Methods: Study participants were recruited from the outpatient unit of the department C of psychiatry in Hedi Chaker hospital of Sfax , Tunisia. A total of 38 male patients were recruited , from whom the diagnosis of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder according to the DSM-5 criteria had been confirmed. Sociodemographic and clinical information as well as details about their technology use were was collected from all the patients.

Results: Of the 38 study participants, 65.8% owned a cell phone , and 52.6% used the cell phone to send or receive messages. A rate of 21.1% owned a computer , 34.2% had internet access and 28.9% had an email account. A rate of 23.7% used social media. Facebook was the most popular social media site. 72% of cell phone owners would like to communicate with their doctor via text messages , and 68% would like to be reminded of their appointments via text messages. Among social media users , 55.6% expressed their interest in a social-media-based doctor-patient communication and appointment reminders.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that these technologies afford an opportunity to improve the management of these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Schizoaffective disorder; schizophrénia; technologies; social media

EPV1367

Promoting better mental health care for patients with psychosis by focusing on differences in causal beliefs between patients and clinicians

R. Rosenthal Oren[1]*, D. Roe[1], I. Hasson-Ohayon[2] and Y. Zisman-Ilani[3]

[1]University of Haifa, Department Of Community Mental Health, Haifa, Israel; [2]Bar Ilan University, Department Of Psychology, Ramat Gan, Israel and [3]Temple University, Department Of Social And Behavioral Sciences, Philadelphia, United States of America
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2010

Introduction: Nonadherence to antipsychotic medications and disengagement from psychiatric services are frequent among people with psychosis. Research indicates how the beliefs of people with psychosis about the etiology of their symptoms, or their causal beliefs, affect treatment choice and outcomes. Yet, there is less research on causal beliefs of clinicians or on the impact of patient–clinician disagreements on treatment and adherence.

Objectives: This review aimed to explore the scope of the literature focusing on clinicians' causal beliefs and to map the degree of patient–clinician concordance in causal beliefs.

Methods: A systematic literature search of PubMed, Embase, Scopus, PsycInfo, and ASSIA and a grey literature search of PsyArXiv and MedNar yielded 11,821 eligible references.

Results: Forty-two articles indicated that whereas clinicians endorse mainly biogenetic beliefs (9/15 articles, 60%), patients endorse mainly psychosocial causal beliefs (16/31, 52%) and other non-biogenetic causal beliefs (8/31, 26%). Most studies did not compare causal beliefs of people with psychosis and their treating clinicians.

Conclusions: While clinicians and people with psychosis often hold complex causal models, a gap in causal beliefs between these groups appears to exist, which may affect the therapeutic relationship and pose barriers to treatment adherence. Future studies should address this gap by developing interventions that facilitate open communication about causal beliefs to promote treatment alliance and an agreed-on treatment plan.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: causal beliefs; Psychosis

EPV1368

Late onset schizophrenia and delusional disorder: activity of platelet energy, glutamate, and glutathione metabolizing enzymes

V. Pochueva[1]*, O. Savushkina[2], I. Boksha[2], E. Tereshkina[2], T. Prokhorova[2], V. Sheshenin[1], E. Vorobyeva[2] and G. Burbaeva[2]

[1]FSBSI "Mental Health Research Centre", Geriatric Psychiatry, Moscow, Russian Federation and [2]FSBSI "Mental Health Research Centre", Laboratory Of Neurochemistry, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2011

Introduction: Alterations of glutamate, energy and glutathione metabolism contribute to the pathogenesis of psychotic disorders

Objectives: Revealing clinical-biological correlations in patients with late onset schizophrenia and delusional disorder by