

at baseline and brain volumes were quantified through FreeSurfer software. SPSS program was used for statistical analyzes.

Results: Lymphocytes have a positive correlation with right and left hippocampus at baseline. Moreover, lymphocytes have a negative correlation with depressive symptoms at baseline and 1 year follow – up.

Conclusions: Lymphocytes may have a protective effect in some brain structures in FEP patients at baseline, especially those implicated in depressive symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Lymphocytes; First Episode Psychosis; Hippocampus; schizophrenia

EPV1307

The relationship between treatment motivation, coping, and psychosocial functioning in a schizophrenia patient's sample

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is characterized by impairments in motivation and coping and decrements in psychosocial functioning in major life areas.

Objectives: This study attempted to examine the links between treatment motivation, coping, and psychosocial functioning for persons with schizophrenia. Design: Cross-sectional survey.

Methods: One hundred thirty-eight participants were recruited at random from outpatient psychosocial rehabilitation programs in Moscow-based psychiatric hospitals. The measures of motivation were administered by testers blind to scores on other study variables; measures of coping (COPE, CERQ) and psychosocial functioning (PSP, EQ5D5L, SF36, Q-Les-Q-18) were administered. Data were analyzed using latent construct modeling to test for mediator and moderator effects.

Results: There were strong bivariate relationships between coping, motivation, and psychosocial functioning. The results demonstrated that coping strongly mediated the relationship between motivation and psychosocial functioning. This mediation was evidenced by: 1) the direct path from motivation to a functional outcome no longer being statistically significant after introducing coping into the model; 2) the statistical significance of the indirect path from motivation through coping to functional outcome. There was no support for the moderation hypotheses.

Conclusions: Motivation influences psychosocial functioning through its relationship with coping, and coping is a critical mechanism for explaining the relationship between motivation and psychosocial functioning. These results will be compared with work on motivation, neurocognition, and psychosocial functioning in schizophrenia (Nakagami et al. 2008), as well as with gender issues. Professionals working with schizophrenia patients should consider

such variables as coping when designing and implementing gender-sensitive intervention programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychosocial functioning; coping; schizophrenia; Treatment motivation

EPV1308

Longitudinal association between exposome score for schizophrenia and clinical features: results from the Athens First-Episode Psychosis Research Study

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Introduction: Previously, environmental vulnerability for schizophrenia assessed through exposome score for schizophrenia (ES-SCZ) was associated with the risk for psychosis development.

Objectives: The current study aims to investigate the longitudinal association between ES-SCZ and symptom severity in individuals with first episode psychosis (FEP) to understand how environmental exposures affect illness course.

Methods: Baseline and 1-month follow-up assessments were available for 225 individuals with FEP from the Athens FEP Research Study. The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) was used to measure clinical features. In accordance with previous reports, the ES-SCZ was calculated by summing log-odds weighted environmental exposures (childhood adversities, winter birth, and cannabis use). To model the course of clinical features over time the effects of the ES-SCZ-by-time interaction, ES-SCZ, and time were analyzed with multilevel regression analyses. Age, sex, and education were added as covariates

Results: The analyses of change of PANSS total score over time indicated that clinical features decreased from baseline to the 1-month follow-up assessment. The association between ES-SCZ and PANSS total score were not statistically significant. The analyses of the PANSS total score over time indicated an ES-SCZ-by-time interaction ($B = 2.82$ [95% CI 0.28; 5.35], P -value = 0.029), meaning the decrease of the PANSS total score over time were dependent on ES-SCZ and individuals with high ES-SCZ showed less improvement

Conclusions: The findings show that the total environmental predisposition to schizophrenia (ES-SCZ) not only increases the risk for psychosis development but may also influences the illness course.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: environmental exposures; clinical features; exposome; Psychosis