

Conclusions: The diagnosis of LOS can easily be overlooked as these patients do not present the typical profile of persons with schizophrenia. However, they experience non specific and psychotic symptoms over years. A closer examination of these patients' coping strategies during the premorbid phase could provide new psychoeducational insights that may support the recovery of other patients with schizophrenia. The presence of psychotic symptoms several years before the first contact with psychiatry highlights that the onset of the illness is not merely a technical issue, but also a conceptual one.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP704

Early mother-child relationships in schizophrenic patients hospitalised at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a highly complex mental disorder. It is associated with hallucinations and delusions. Caring for a patient with schizophrenia presents major challenges, especially for mothers. The mother-child relationship is one of the first relationships to be formed, serving as the basis for other human relationships [1,2]. The mother is the most important person shaping the child's behaviour.

Although schizophrenia has biological and genetic causes, the environment in which the person grew up is very important.

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Objectives: To explore the childhood experiences of patients with schizophrenia with their mothers in order to identify the early mother-child relationship in these patients.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study using a questionnaire including sociodemographic and clinical criteria as well as questions to assess patients' childhood experiences with their mothers and patients' feelings towards their mothers.

Inclusion criteria were patients' willingness to participate in the study. Participants were male schizophrenic patients over 18 years of age hospitalised at the Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital in Salé.

Exclusion criteria: intellectual disability.

Key words: Schizophrenia, mother-child relationship, emotions, patients.

Results: In this study, a total of 88 male patients with schizophrenia were collected. The majority had an average socio-economic status. Almost 77% were single and 89% lived with their families. All participants were unemployed. 91% had a substance use disorder, including tobacco and cannabis. 77% had reported psychological abuse by their mother and 55% had reported physical abuse. All the participants had received comparisons with other children and the majority reported having already felt that they were going to be abandoned by their mother. 75% reported having played the role of parent for their parents in childhood. 88% of the participants had feelings of anger and blame for their mother, 20% had feelings of security, 51% had ambivalent feelings of love and hate at the same time.

Conclusions: The present study showed that the early relationship between mother and child in patients with schizophrenia was associated with complex and ambivalent emotions and was also characterised by alternating feelings of hatred and love. Feelings of abandonment of the child and lack of attention to the child's basic needs caused patients many emotional problems towards their mothers.

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EPP705

A systematic review of the social determinants of physical and mental health in women with schizophrenia: focus on housing conditions

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Introduction: The ecological hypothesis for schizophrenia supports the relationship between the urban environment and the clinical expression of severe psychosis. Housing conditions have been poorly studied.

Objectives: Our aim was to investigate the impact of housing conditions on schizophrenia, particularly in women.

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted in PubMed, Scopus and ClinicalTrials.gov from inception to July 2024 according to the PRISMA guidelines. Search terms: (housing conditions) OR (poor housing) AND health AND schizophrenia.

Results: The search yielded 301 articles, from which 16 were included. Only three studies reported results specifically to women.

1) Building (n=4). Poor housing conditions associated with better self-esteem (n=1), but increased incidence of schizophrenia in African-Caribbeans (n=1). Despite difficulties in accessing adequate housing (n=1), schizophrenia patients showed high resilience (n=1).

2) Housing environment (n=4). Living in deprived neighbourhoods associated with higher negative symptoms (n=1) and poor community adjustment (n=2). Importance of the house's proximity to places for recreation (n=1).

3) Living in group/independent housing (n=3). Women living in institutions need more physical care than men (n=2). Living in shared accommodation reduces social loneliness and quality of life (QoL) (n=1).

4) Private homes/ boarding houses (n=3). Boarding houses are the least preferred type of community accommodation compared to private homes (n=3).

5) Social support/QoL (n=2). Lower QoL is associated with non-institutional housing (n=1). Housing type may influence cognitive function (n=1).