Image 1:

Contingency Tables

Contingency Tables

Sex	Time from Dx to LAI – 2 Yr cutoff	Employed		
		Yes	No	Total
Female	Early	1	5	6
	Late	7	27	34
	Total	8	32	40
Male	Early	5	6	11
	Late	5	43	48
	Total	10	49	59
Total	Early	6	11	17
	Late	12	70	82
	Total	18	81	99

χ^2 Tests

Sex		Value	df	p
Female	χ^2	0.0490	1	0.825
	N	40		
Male	χ^2	7.8049	1	0.005
	N	59		
Total	χ^2	4.0402	1	0.044
	N	99		

Image 2:

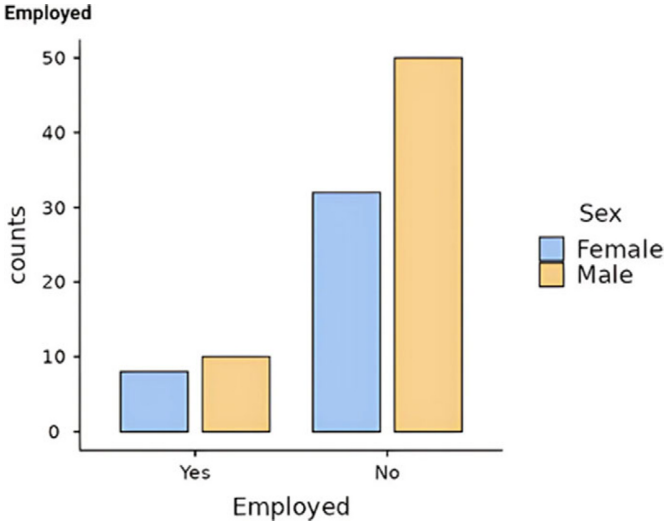
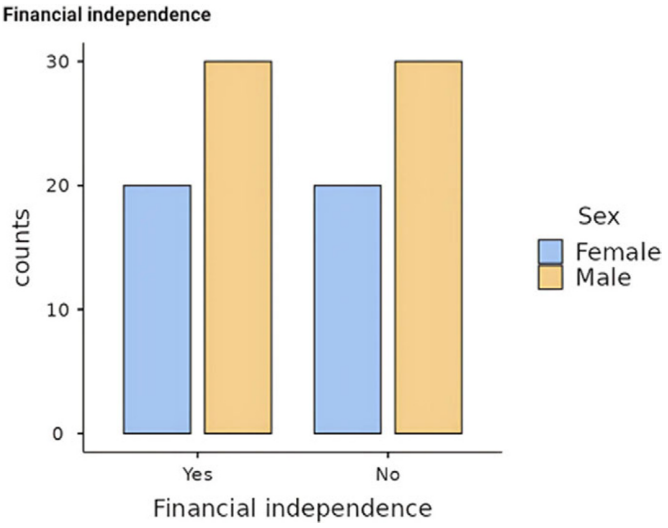


Image 3:



Conclusions: Results suggest that patients with earlier initiation of LAIs have higher rates of employment. The difference between sexes (Image 2 and 3) is also an interesting part of the study as it shows that female patients have a later onset than male patients and therefore receive the first does of LAIs at a much older age than men, which could be influencing the higher rate of unemployment and insufficiency among female patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1756

Medication Compliance in Schizophrenia: The Role of Sociodemographic Factors and Depression

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Introduction: Non-adherence to prescribed medications in schizophrenia is a primary factor leading to relapse and repeated hospitalizations, posing a significant challenge in psychiatric care. Understanding and enhancing medication adherence is crucial for improving outcomes in schizophrenia treatment.

Objectives: This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of medication non-adherence among schizophrenia patients and to explore the impact of depression and other sociodemographic factors on adherence levels. Recognizing these influences is essential for developing targeted interventions to improve patient outcomes.

Methods: A cross-sectional analysis was conducted involving 350 individuals with schizophrenia, encompassing both outpatients and inpatients. A comprehensive questionnaire was employed to collect data on sociodemographic characteristics, clinical history, and therapeutic interventions.

To assess medication adherence and depressive symptoms, the study utilized the Medication Adherence Rating Scale (MARS)

and the Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS), both of which are validated tools designed for psychiatric evaluations.
Results: Data analysis revealed that 21.3% of the participants exhibited poor medication adherence as measured by MARS. Further statistical testing using a logistic regression model identified employment status and level of depression as significant predictors of non-adherence.
Patients who were unemployed and those exhibiting higher scores on the CDSS indicating more severe depressive symptoms were more likely to be non-compliant with their medication regimen (p=0,001). This highlights the intricate relationship between mental health symptoms and treatment adherence.
Conclusions: The results of this study illuminate the importance of considering depression and employment status when addressing medication adherence in individuals with schizophrenia. These factors play a pivotal role in the adherence behavior and overall treatment outcomes of patients.
Emphasizing comprehensive care that includes management of depression alongside routine antipsychotic treatment could enhance adherence and improve the prognosis for individuals living with schizophrenia. Ongoing research is needed to further elucidate the pathways that influence medication adherence and to develop strategies that effectively address these challenges.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1757

The craziness in losing weight. A systematic review and case report of sibutramine's psychosis

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Introduction: Sibutramine is an anorexigenic drug that has been used to treat obesity. After its commercialization, FDA ordered the suspension of its prescription in USA because of the adverse effects. It has structural similarities to amphetamine and is a serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor. The primary metabolites are responsible for the activity and inhibit the reuptake of noradrenalin and serotonin from the synaptic cleft. This substance can interfere with one of the known mechanisms of psychosis increasing dopaminergic transmission and leading to potential psychomimetic effects.
Objectives: The main objective in this paper is to obtain a critical evaluation of the literature regarding psychosis and sibutramine. There has been done a bibliographic review in databases such us SCOPUS, Web of Science, UptoDate and PubMed. This review was realized under certain criteria and keywords. The motivations behind this research were generated after an unusual clinical case (in symptomatology's presentation). Sibutramine is a compound, which is not commercialized in the UE, so the diagnosis of the toxic psychosis was more complicated than the average psychedelics drugs.
Methods: To develop this review, numerous databases were chosen: PubMed, Scopus, UpToDate and Web of Science. However, only in PubMed we have obtain relevant results. For descriptors we have used two terms: "psychosis" and "sibutramine". In this database, 27 results were obtained. With the criteria previously designed, which were free text access and works published in the last 20 years, only ten of them met all the criteria. With these ten articles, a systematic and qualitative analysis has been done, focusing on the ones which described similar cases.
Results: The sibutramine psychosis is difficult to identify. Frequently is mixed up with other substances in dietary supplements, which can appear as harmless. So, as clinics, we need to be careful, always considering this information in the clinical records. This case was peculiar; a 24 years old woman was consuming sibutramine as a compound in one supplement she was taken for losing weight. Three weeks prior to the consult the symptons started with an erotomaniac delusions, accompanied by disruptive behaviour, mood swings (dysphoria) and irritability. She was hospitalized and treated with antipsychotic medication (aripiprazole) showing a full recovery in five days.
Conclusions: Sibutramine can cause severe mental health disorders. As a compound of dietary supplements, can be easily acquired through online stores. Our work as clinics is to be vigilant of this kind of substances because of the danger that can generate. More studies should be done, to acquire knowledge of the psychobiological mechanisms involved in these cases. The prognosis seems to be positive, but there are certain risks in patients with unknown vulnerability factors.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1758

Delusion of pregnancy in males and hyperprolactinemia: a case report and review of the literature

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Introduction: Delusion of pregnancy is not common among patients suffering from schizophrenia, especially males. The reports in literature regarding this delusion are rare and not conclusive, particularly about its mechanisms. The psychopathology behind this particular condition may involve hormonal and biological ways.
Objectives: Illustrate through a case report and a review of literature the causal relationship between delusion of pregnancy and hyperprolactinemia in a male with schizophrenia.
Methods: This case report involved a comprehensive evaluation of a patient presenting with delusion of pregnancy and hyperprolactinemia. We compared the clinical findings with the existent research after conducting a literature review on different databases such as Pubmed and the national library of medicine using the key words "delusion of pregnancy" "males" and "hyperprolactinemia"
Results: A 30-year-old Tunisian man with a history of schizophrenia who has been of treatment for 6 months, presented to our department with auditory hallucinations, incoherent speech, and a delusion of pregnancy. The patient reported feeling fetal movements and believed a uterus had been implanted in his abdomen after receiving stem cell injections. Since it is the first time that our patient presents this delusion of pregnancy unlike his other