

EPV1309

First Episode Psychosis and intensity of care after discharge : difference at two years between lost and maintained follow-up patients

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Introduction: Disengagement from care in early psychosis is frequent. In outpatient general psychiatric services rates range from 17 % to 60 %. In early intervention programs, rates range from 14 % to 33 % at two years. In Europe, a study reported an initial drop out rate at 48 %.

Objectives: Measure intensity of care during two years after first hospitalization in a schizophrenia spectrum disorder population. Search for a difference between lost and maintained follow-up patients.

Methods: A monocentric retrospective study was conducted. All patients aged 16 to 30 with at least one hospitalization for schizophrenia spectrum disorder from January 2013 to December 2018 in CHAC were included. First hospitalization medical charts and all (social, nurse, psychologist, psychiatrist) outpatient appointments were assessed. A monthly mean of all appointments (MMA) was calculated for each patient. Lost or maintained groups at two years were compared with a Mann-Whitney test.

Results: Among 48 patients, 52,1 % (N=25) disengaged from initial follow up within 2 years. The MMA for (N=46) patients was 1,45 (SD 1,35), 0,5 (SD 0,33) for psychiatrists. For lost patients, the MMA was 1,35 (SD 1,40) compared to 1,55 (SD 1,32) for maintained. No significant difference was found : $U=229,50$ $p=0,45$.

Conclusions: At two years, care appears more intensive for maintained patients than for lost ones, but no significant difference was found.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrénia; First Episode; Psychosis; Disengagement

EPV1310

Oppel – Kundt illusion manifestation among people with schizophrenia spectrum disordersA. Pečkutė^{1*}, D. Leskauskas¹, A. Bulatov² and E. Diržius¹

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Introduction: Various studies have reported differences in early visual processing, gain control and integration for patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSD). However, Oppel – Kundt (OK) illusion is not studied well enough among subjects affected by SSD. We decided to study the illusion to get more insights in visual perception for individuals with SSD.

Objectives: To investigate the OK illusion manifestation among people with SSD.

Methods: In the prospective study were included 15 patients, who were diagnosed with SSD and 15 matched comparison group (CG) without any mental, neurological diseases or visual impairment. OK figures used in the experiments consisted of three white spots presented horizontally against the black background.

We used 3 different types of distractor stimuli – either straight one or two-sided line or circle. Using computerized equipment in OK figures the subjects were asked to adjust the unfilled part of the stimulus to be equal in length to the filled (referential) one. ANOVA, T-test and post hoc Bonferroni correction were used for statistical analysis.

Results: People with SSD tended to make bigger mistakes when evaluating OK figures with the statistical difference which was the most eminent for the subgroup of individuals affected by paranoid schizophrenia. The manifestation of the illusion in the SSD group was contrariwise (respectively to zero point) to the CG group.

Conclusions: OK illusion tended to manifest stronger for patients with SSD, this tendency was mostly expressed for the patients diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. The manifestation of OK illusion among persons with SSD was diametrically opposite to that seen for the healthy individuals.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrénia; Oppel – Kundt; visual perception

EPV1311

Early Psychosis Intervention Programme in a Healthcare Area of Málaga: a descriptive study

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Introduction: The first years after a first-episode psychosis are crucial, and a comprehensive approach is essential.

Objectives: Our objective is to observe the characteristics of patients attending Early Psychosis Intervention Programme in (PITP) of the Mental Health Clinical Management Unit (UGC) of the Hospital Regional Universitario de Málaga between the years 2016-2020.

Methods: Data for this retrospective study were derived from 135 patients included in the PITP database between the years 2016-2020 from the Mental Health UGC of the Hospital Regional Universitario de Málaga. Descriptive analysis was performed using SPSS 25.0. For the comparison of variables, Student's t was used for quantitative variables and Chi square for dichotomous ones.

Results: 68% of the patients were men, compared to 32% women. The mean age of the patients at the beginning of the Programme was 30.76 years. 85% were 40 years or younger. 67.4% lived with their family of origin. 58.5% of the patients have had at least one hospitalization in Psychiatry. 45.9% of the patients were smokers, 33.3% consumed alcohol and 59.3% consumed other drugs. From the patients who started the Programme, 38.5% continue with the follow-up, 22.2% were discharged and 39.3% abandoned it. More results will be presented on the poster.

Conclusions: In conclusion, the patients included in the PITP of our UGC present characteristics compatible with the current bibliography. The high percentage of withdrawal from the Programme stands out, this being a very important point to address and improve.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: programme; First-episode psychosis; early psychosis intervention programme; Psychosis