

than 4 months. Half of them (8%) had disharmonious development. Most had significant hearing loss.

Conclusions: given that each group included children with significant hearing loss and deafness, it became obvious that their psychomotor development level is independent of their hearing status. The identified risks of sensory impairments combined with a pronounced delay in psychomotor development in the first year of life necessitate a search for markers of these disorders, and above all, factors and conditions that affect their manifestation and the dynamics of psychomotor development in children in the first year of life; presumably, this may be the child's social environment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP515

A program to reduce self-stigma in patients with endogenous psychiatric disorders

V. Mitikhin^{1*}, P. Orekhova¹ and L. Alieva¹

¹Mental Health Research Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Stigmatization and self-stigmatization remains an actual problem for patients with endogenous mental illnesses, as it is an obstacle to seeking psychiatric help. Taking this into account, it is necessary to develop effective psychosocial interventions aimed at reducing self-stigmatization and improving patients' integration into society.

Objectives: To identify the features of self-stigmatization in patients with schizophrenic spectrum disorders and, taking into account these features, to develop a program to reduce it.

Methods: 30 patients with schizophrenic spectrum disorders (F20, F23, F25 according to ICD-10) were included in the study. The average duration of the disease was 13.5 ± 3.2 years. Among them, 14 were males, 16 were females, and the median age of the patients was 42.21 ± 10.36 years. To assess the severity of self-stigmatization and to determine its components, the "Questionnaire for assessing the phenomenon of self-stigmatization in psychiatric patients" (Yastrebov V.S., Mikhailova I.I., Yenikolopov S.N. et al., 2005) was used.

Results: A rather high general level of self-stigmatization (1.20 ± 0.57 points) was revealed in the studied patients, exceeding the average indices according to the mentioned questionnaire. The most pronounced were the indicators on the following scales: "Overestimation of inner activity" (1.61 ± 0.67 points); "Overestimation of self-actualization" (1.48 ± 0.78 points); "Willingness to distance from mentally ill patients in the social sphere" (1.44 ± 0.72 points); "Violation of self-identity" (1.17 ± 0.59 points). Taking into account the identified disorders, a program including psychoeducation, as well as art-therapeutic training based on the approach of Z. Russinova et al. "Anti-stigma photovoice Intervention" (2014) was developed and adapted for the Russian population. The psychoeducation included three sessions where the manifestations of mental disorders, their treatment, forms of psychiatric care, issues of stigmatization and its overcoming were discussed. The training included six sessions discussing the following topics: "My daily life", "Health and illness", "Me and others", "Accepting help and giving help", "My achievements and my possibilities", and "The next chapter of my life". Participants provided pictures according to the session topic and discussed personal experiences, their

emotions and feelings. The sessions were held in a closed group, the number of participants from 8 to 12 people, and the duration of the session was 90 minutes.

Conclusions: The developed program contributed to the identification of resources that help in overcoming the disease and reducing self-stigma. The program can be used for patients in the initial stages of the disease and with a long-term course of the disease.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders

EPP517

The association of familial factors with drug treatment compliance in psychotic disorders in adolescents and young adults: a follow-up study of former adolescent inpatients

S. Eskelinen^{1,2}

¹Research Unit of Clinical Medicine, Psychiatry, University of Oulu and ²Oulu university hospital, Oulu, Finland

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Introduction: Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders have a high social and economic cost. Antipsychotic drugs are the main approach to schizophrenia treatment. Drug adherence can be assessed with the Medication Possession Ratio (MPR), which means the days covered by the drugs purchased / 1 year.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of primary family factors and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on antipsychotic MPR among patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder (SSD). Furthermore, we analyzed long-acting injectable antipsychotics (LAIs) and mood stabilizers separately.

Methods: We had access to a database of former adolescent psychiatric inpatients (n=508) treated during the years 2001-2006 in Oulu university hospital, Finland. Participants were followed for SSD diagnosis via National care register for healthcare (CRHC) and physician-prescribed antipsychotic drug purchases via Social Insurance Institute (SII) register up to June 2023.

Results: The participants using clozapine (OR 5.26, 95%CI 1.79-15.39) or mood stabilizers (OR 5.34, 95%CI 1.37-20.83) were significantly more likely to have MPR > 80% compared to participants using other antipsychotics. Sibling position, the size of primary family or ACEs did not associate with MPR.

Conclusions: Clozapine and mood stabilizers increased the likelihood of higher antipsychotic MPRs among former adolescent psychiatric inpatients having SSD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP518

No sex-related differences in CGI-S score reductions in adult patients with acutely exacerbated schizophrenia treated with Risperidone ISM

C. Sherifi¹, J. Martínez González^{2*}, L. Anta Carabias², M. Almendros Gimenez², C. Salazar García² and C. U. Correll^{3,4,5,6,7}

¹Medical Affairs, ROVI Biotech Ltd., Croydon, United Kingdom; ²Medical Department, Laboratorios Farmaceuticos ROVI S.A., Madrid, Spain; ³Department of Psychiatry and Molecular Medicine, Donald and Barbara Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell, Hempstead, NY; ⁴Department of Psychiatry Research, The Zucker Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, NY, United States; ⁵Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; ⁶Center for Psychiatric Neuroscience, The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research, New Hyde Park, NY, United States and ⁷German Center for Mental Health, Partner Site Berlin, DZPG, Berlin, Germany

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: There is an increasing emphasis on incorporating sex differences into mental health research [Galbally *et al.* CNS Drugs 2024; 38(7):559-570; Ercis *et al.* J Affect Disord. 2024; 352:171-192]. Reports on evaluating sex-related differences in risperidone efficacy are limited [Galbally *et al.* CNS Drugs 2024; 38(7):559-570]. Recently, Risperidone ISM (Risp-ISM), a monthly long-acting injectable (LAI) formulation has been authorised in Europe, USA and some other countries.

Objectives: To assess potential sex-related differences in the short-term efficacy of Risp-ISM LAI in adults with schizophrenia [Correll *et al.* NPJ Schizophr. 2020; 6(1):37].

Methods: Post-hoc analysis of a double-blind (DB), randomised, placebo-controlled, 12-week study conducted in participants with acutely exacerbated schizophrenia (NCT03160521). Data from the Clinical Global Impressions-Severity (CGI-S) rating scale were analysed by sex to reveal potential differences in efficacy versus placebo. The data were analysed within three separate study groups: 75 mg Risp-ISM, 100 mg Risp-ISM and placebo using a mixed effect with repeated measures model (MMRM). Herein, CGI-S scores changes from baseline (the key secondary efficacy endpoint) are shown.

Results: In the double-blind phase, 437 eligible participants were randomly assigned 1:1:1 to receive Risp-ISM 75 mg, 100 mg or placebo every 28 days. 144 (33%) were female and 293 (67%) male. Analysis showed no sex-related differences on CGI-S scores. Decreases from baseline (Figures 1 and 2) were significantly greater versus placebo at Day 8 (after first injection) and beyond in both male and female subgroups at the 100 mg Risp-ISM dose; likewise, at Day 15 and beyond for the 75 mg Risp-ISM dose.

Image 1:

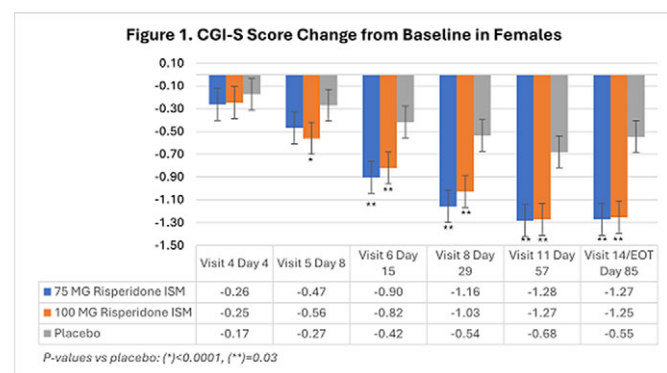
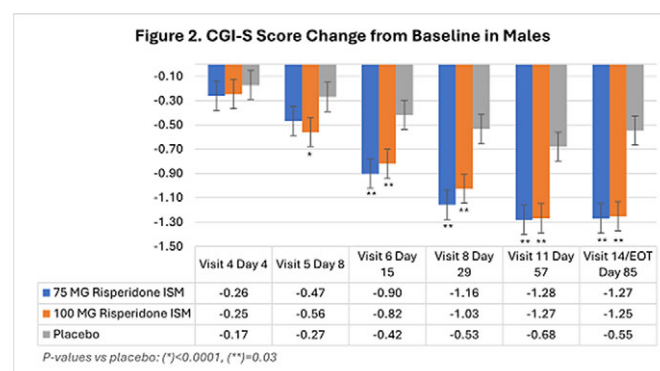


Image 2:



Conclusions: There were no statistically significant differences in efficacy, measured as CGI-S score change from baseline, for male or female participants versus placebo with Risp-ISM 75 mg or 100 mg. Risp-ISM, using monthly intramuscular doses of 75 mg or 100 mg provided significant reduction in severity of the disease as early as 8 days after the first dose in acutely exacerbated patients with schizophrenia regardless of their sex.

Disclosure of Interest: C. Sherifi Employee of: ROVI Biotech Ltd., J. Martínez González Employee of: Laboratorios Farmaceuticos ROVI S.A., L. Anta Carabias Employee of: Laboratorios Farmaceuticos ROVI S.A., M. Almendros Gimenez Employee of: Laboratorios Farmaceuticos ROVI S.A., C. Salazar García Employee of: Laboratorios Farmaceuticos ROVI S.A., C. Correll Shareholder of: Cardio Diagnostics, Kuleon Biosciences, LB Pharma, Mindpax, and Quantic., Grant / Research support from: Janssen and Takeda., Consultant of: AbbVie, Acadia, Alkermes, Allergan, Angelini, Aristo, Biogen, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Cardio Diagnostics, Cerevel, CNX Therapeutics, Compass Pathways, Darnitsa, Denovo, Gedeon Richter, Hikma, Holmusk, IntraCellular Therapies, Jamjoom Pharma, Janssen/J&J, Karuna, LB Pharma, Lundbeck, MedAvante-ProPhase, MedInCell, Merck, Mindpax, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma, Mylan, Neurocrine, Neurelis, Newron, Noven, Novo Nordisk, Otsuka, Pharmabrain, PPD Biotech, Recordati, Relmada, Reviva, Rovi, Sage, Seqirus, SK Life Science, Sumitomo Pharma America, Sunovion, Sun Pharma, Supernus, Takeda, Teva, Tolmar, Vertex, and Viatrix.

EPP519

Corpus Callosum Volume in Treatment-Resistant compared to Treatment Responsive Schizophrenia patients with and without cannabis use disorder: a Novel Artificial Intelligence Method Applied to Single-Subject Magnetic Resonance Imaging

M. Matrone^{1,2*}, A. Romano¹, G. Kotzolidis¹, F. Perrini^{3,4}, M. Ciccarelli⁵, L. Vellucci⁵, A. Barone⁵, F. Iasevoli⁵, S. De Persis², A. de Bartolomeis^{5,6,7} and A. Bozzao¹