

Methods: A non-systematic review of the published literature using the PubMed/MEDLINE database with the MESH terms “huntington,” “psychosis” and “ECT” was made. The articles were selected according to relevance.

Results: There were found 14 relevant publications that address the use of ECT in HD. 11 of them were case reports and 3 were case series. Most of the studies show good results from the use of ECT in HD. There was improvement in several areas of the patient’s mental state, namely depressive symptoms, irritability, psychotic symptoms and psychomotor agitation.

Few case studies reported worsening of the clinical picture, namely aggravation of the catatonic symptoms or cognitive impairment.

Conclusions: The limited but promising evidence from case reports and case series suggests that ECT may be an effective therapeutic intervention for addressing psychiatric symptoms, including psychosis, in patients with Huntington’s disease. The majority of studies demonstrate positive outcomes. However, the findings are not universally positive, with a few reports noting potential worsening some symptoms. Given the complexity of managing psychiatric symptoms in HD, ECT presents itself as a valuable treatment option, particularly when pharmacological approaches prove ineffective or poorly tolerated. Nonetheless, the absence of larger, controlled studies on ECT for HD psychosis underscores the need for further research to validate its safety and efficacy.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders

EPP696

Investigating the causal pathways among psychopathological variables, cognitive impairment, and real-life functioning in people with schizophrenia

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Introduction: The present study aimed to investigate the causal relationships among cognitive impairment, psychopathology, and real-life functioning in a large sample of people with schizophrenia, using a data-driven causal discovery procedure based on partial ancestral graphs (PAGs).

Objectives: This method may provide additional insights for identifying potential targets of therapeutic interventions to promote recovery in people with chronic schizophrenia.

Methods: State-of-the-art instruments were used to assess the study variables. Two PAGs were generated at baseline and after 4 years of

follow-up to explain the nature of the causal relationships linking psychopathology, cognition, and functioning.

Results: The study sample was composed of 612 clinically stable patients with schizophrenia at baseline and 602 at follow-up. The PAGs suggested that working memory deficit is the first ancestor of the causal links, influencing all the other neurocognitive domains, social cognition, and functional capacity, which in turn affects everyday life functioning. From this domain of functioning a causal link is directed to disorganization and positive symptoms, and another to work skills and interpersonal relationships domains; the latter had a direct link to asociality and the other domains of negative symptoms. The structure of the PAGs did not differ significantly between baseline and follow-up, indicating the stability of the causal relationships.

Conclusions: The role of working memory deficits in the pathways to functional outcomes in schizophrenia highlights the importance of implementing integrated pharmacological and cognitive remediation interventions targeting neurocognition. The impact of everyday life and interpersonal functioning on the clinical presentation of schizophrenia suggests that integrated and personalized treatments, promoting relevant skills to improve these functional outcomes, may have a beneficial impact on clinical outcomes.

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EPP697

The association of antipsychotic treatment and side effects with societal recovery and happiness: A naturalistic cohort study of people in long term care for a psychotic disorder

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Introduction: Antipsychotics are used to manage psychotic symptoms and reduce the risk of relapse. However, the side effects associated with antipsychotic treatment are seen to hinder societal recovery and happiness by antipsychotic users.

Objectives: In this study, we investigate the association of side effects, antipsychotic dose and antipsychotic polypharmacy with societal recovery and happiness.

Methods: Data from a naturalistic longitudinal cohort was used (PHAMOUS, 2013-2021; n> 3000). Mixed effect linear regression models were used to investigate the association between subjective side effect burden, antipsychotic dose and antipsychotic polypharmacy with societal functioning and happiness. Moreover, the association of single antipsychotic side effects with societal recovery and happiness were investigated with mixed effect linear regression models.

Results: The subjective antipsychotic side effect burden and total antipsychotic dose were both negatively associated with societal recovery and happiness. Polypharmacy was additionally negatively related to societal recovery. Cognition, mood and anticholinergic side effects were most strongly associated with societal functioning.