

**Methods:** The current case concerns a 52-year old mother of 4 children with the manifestation of acute polymorphic psychotic disorder with a background of a stressful factor. The patient was involuntarily hospitalized in the Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki from 04/01/ 2019 -21/ 01/2019 due to disorganization and acute confusing condition within the last 9 days. Delusional ideas of religious content were first observed, which alternated with ideas of greatness and then persecution, association and self-denial. She also presented auditory hallucinations while there was a fluctuation of emotion from excessive euphoria to depression. The patient had no previous hospitalization in a psychiatric clinic, however, 7 months ago she experienced another acute psychotic episode, while at the age of 17 and under the influence of intense stress, she described mood disorders.

**Results:** The current symptoms subsided after one week from the day of admission. During her hospitalization, a brain CT was performed without presence of pathological findings. Initially, her medication included i.m. haloperidol 15mg / ml daily, followed by a change to per os paliperidone 9mg daily.

**Conclusions:** Her mental status was improved, with no disturbances of consciousness noted and she was discharged on paliperidone as home medication.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** acute polymorphic psychosis; immediate recovery; stress factor; paliperidone

## EPV0644

### Effect of long-acting injectable paliperidone 3 monthly and aripiprazol 1 monthly on hospitalization rate in a first-episode psychosis

P. Gil Lopez\*, J.M. Rodriguez Sanchez, L. Garcia Fernandez and V. Sanchez Estevez

Early Intervention Service For First Psychotic Episodes "lehenak", Mental Health Network of Bizkaia (RSMB). Basque Health System. Osakidetza, Bilbao, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Long-acting injectable antipsychotics (LAIs) can reduce relapse and hospitalization risk but they are not widely used in first psychotic episode (FEP) patients.

**Objectives:** To examine the efficacy of two of the most used second generation LAI antipsychotics (paliperidone 3 monthly and aripiprazol 1 monthly) to reduce hospitalization rates.

**Methods:** We evaluated in a naturalistic study a sample of patients (n=277) with a FEP. We carried out a mirror-design study to compare the number of hospitalizations and days in hospital before and after the introduction of LAI paliperidone (3 monthly) or LAI aripiprazol. In our Early Intervention Services (Lehenak) antipsychotic treatment is not protocolized and is established for each patient according to the psychiatrist criteria.

**Results:** We review the outcome of 277 FEP treated in our Early Intervention Service "Lehenak" with LAI paliperidone 3 monthly (n=156) or LAI Aripiprazol (n=121)

**Conclusions:** Both LAI paliperidone 3 monthly and LAI aripiprazol had a positive impact on hospitalization rate, decreasing them significantly after their introduction. These data also support a more extensive use of LAI paliperidone 3 monthly in FEP.

	Pre LAI Mirror Period	Post LAI Mirror Period	Within group comparisons (paired t-test) t p
Aripiprazol LAI number of Hospitalizations (mean, standard deviation)	2.31 (1.72)	0.73 (1.23)	17.4 (<0.001)
Paliperidone LAI 3 monthly number of Hospitalizations number	0.68 (0.93)	0.15 (0.47)	4.62 (<0.001)
Aripiprazol LAI Days in Hospital	30.26 (33.52)	17.02 (38.19)	2.93 (0.004)
Paliperidone LAI 3 monthly Days in hospital	12.63 (24.23)	3.40 (14.18))	7.5 (<0.001)

**Disclosure:** Presenting author has received honouraria for lectures or advisory boards from Janssen, Otsuka, Lundbeck and Angelini in the last five years

**Keywords:** first-episode psychosis; Relapse prevention; long-acting aripiprazol; long-acting paliperidone

## EPV0645

### Schizoaffective disorder about 57 cases

I. Kammoun

Psychiatry G, RAZI UHC, Tunis, Tunisia

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**Introduction:** Schizoaffective disorder remains relatively unknown today compared to other psychiatric disorders. This disorder is however recognized by the international medical classifications DSM 5 and mainly affects many people.

**Objectives:** Describe the socio-demographic and contextual clinical characteristics of patients with schizoaffective disorder

**Methods:** We conducted a descriptive retrospective study including patients with schizoaffective disorder (DSM 5) in the psychiatric department G at Razi hospital and who were hospitalized for a period of 1 year from 1 January to 21 December 2020. We collected 57 patients.

**Results:** The average age of our sample is 40.16 years. The majority of patients (75.4%) were single and the school level did not exceed secondary studies in 64.9% of cases. Most of these patients were unemployed previously working as a day laborer in 47.4%. In addition, the type of schizoaffective disorder was dominated by the bipolar type (94.7%). These patients had a personality disorder in 26.3% mainly schizoid. The psychiatric interview of these patients revealed irritable mood in 47.4%, inappropriate affects in 59.6%, speech of a maniac in 52.6%, delusions of persecution and grandeur in 70.2% with intuitive mechanism (47.4%) and hallucinatory (auditory 45.6%). Disorganized behavior in 50% and catatonic behavior in 5.3% Mental automatism and morbid rationalism in 29.8% Insomnia: 94.7% and concentration disorder: 56.1% Type of treatment was the combination of atypical antipsychotics, mood stabilizers and benzodiazepines 33.3% with regular follow-up in 49.1%

**Conclusions:** Schizoaffective disorder is one of the most misdiagnosed psychiatric disorders in clinical practice and the need to know its characteristics is a necessity.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** psychiatric interview; schizoaffective disorder; personality disorder