

more strongly related to psychosis risk in men than in women. Despite the higher prevalence of substance abuse comorbidity in men with psychotic disorders, it seems that the relationship between substance abuse and psychosis risk is stronger in women. Due to several methodological limitations, the small number of studies, and the lack of consistency across studies, these findings should be regarded with care. Overall, although further research is required, it appears that there are gender-related differences in the relationships between environmental exposures and psychosis. There is an urgent need to gain insight into the gender-related patterns underlying the association between psychosis and exposure. Future studies should thus go beyond considering gender only as a covariate and study gender as a possible effect-moderating factor.

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S0078

Onset and relapse prevention of bipolar disorders

E. Vieta

Medicine, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
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Abstract: Early detection and intervention are critical for improved outcomes in mental disorders, and this is particularly true for bipolar disorders. Understanding the risk factors involved in the onset of the disease and the subsequent relapses and recurrences may lead to better results as regards to functional outcomes, which are the most relevant for patients and their significant others. This presentation will review those factors and discuss which ones can be used as targets for early intervention. It has been argued that, most often, early intervention comes late, and it is therefore paramount to build on strategies aimed at effective detection of people at risk and situations that may lead to recurring episodes of illness. Treatments not only aimed at treating symptoms, but at improving illness trajectories are necessary, and pharmacological formulations and interventions improving treatment adherence are particularly relevant to avoid interruptions of effective therapies.

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S0079

Cognitive functions and their correlates in people with psychosis: are there gender differences?

L. Fusar-Poli

Department of Brain and Behavioral Sciences, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy
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Abstract: Impairments in social and non-social cognition are common in psychosis and may be sparsely present even before the onset of the disorder. Genetic and environmental influences have been linked to cognitive dysfunctions, which, in turn, may significantly impact the real-world functioning of people with psychosis. The role of gender in determining the interplay between cognitive skills, risk factors, and outcomes has been relatively unexplored. Nevertheless, identifying putative gender differences in cognitive functions and their correlates may favor the identification of individualized prevention and treatment strategies.

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S0080

High number of refugees in Italy - which strategy works in Italy?

S. Galderisi

University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli", Naples, Italy
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Abstract: A negative impact on mental health of Ukrainian people who will survive the war is very likely.

Those who leave are exposed to the trauma of leaving behind home, relatives, friends, job, habits, i.e., most of what they had built in their life, and to the unpleasant feeling of knowing nothing of what they will go through.

Mutual support and nurture problem-solving strategies, including favoring family reunion, restoring people dignity and control over the environment, help children recover a more positive social reality, are major protective factors in buffering the impact of war, displacement and related trauma.

By November 2022, Italy had hosted more than 170.000 Ukrainian refugees. The National Service intervention, coordinated by the Civil Protection Department, has developed a Plan for the reception and assistance of the population from Ukraine to uniform the response to the emergency on the national territory. The plan has focused on two aspects: humanitarian assistance and reception. The network for reception is composed of the CAS - Extraordinary Reception Centers and the SAI - Integration Reception System. The Plan also provides measures related to health care and education to ensure mandatory vaccination requirements and the access to the school system for unaccompanied foreign minors. As to plans aimed to address mental health issues, the right to care is guaranteed, but several issues can be identified that limit the impact of the national policies on the needs of this population.

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S0081

Prevention strategies in clinical high-risks states for psychotic disorders: weighing up costs and benefits

F. Schultze-Lutter

Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Heinrich-Heine University, Düsseldorf, Germany
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