prospectively (2 years). Results presented in this report were based on data from patients with at least 12 months of available data in the Netherlands.

Results: There are 190 patients currently enrolled in the Netherlands and 118 patients have at least 12 months of available data. Of the 118 patients, the majority were male (62.7%) with a mean age of 37.7±11.5 years and a mean time since schizophrenia diagnosis of 11.1±21.5 years. The main reasons for switching to RLAI were lack of compliance (42.4%), adverse events (25.4%) and lack of efficacy (24.6%) with previous therapy. At 12 months, 66.9% of patients were still on RLAI treatment. Of the patients who discontinued RLAI, the mean time to discontinuation was 157.8±76.5 days. Mean CGI-S score significantly improved from 4.05±1.14 at baseline to 3.15±1.38 at 12 months ($p<0.001$). Additionally, the mean GAF score significantly improved from 43.8±12.0 at baseline to 55.2±14.7 at 12 months ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: These interim results showed that treatment with RLAI in patients with schizophrenia was associated with significant improvements in disease severity and functioning.

P0278

Patient and physician satisfaction with risperidone long-acting injection: 18-month interim results from the electronic schizophrenia treatment adherence registry in Belgium

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Objectives: To evaluate patient and physician satisfaction with risperidone long-acting injection (RLAI) in patients with schizophrenia enrolled in the electronic Schizophrenia Treatment Adherence Registry (e-STAR) in Belgium.

Methods: e-STAR is an ongoing, international, prospective, observational study of patients with schizophrenia who start RLAI during their routine clinical management. Treatment satisfaction was assessed by the patient and physician on a 5-point scale from 'very good' to 'very bad'.

Results: 135 patients with mean age 40.9±14 years and duration of illness 9.5±9.2 years initiated treatment with RLAI, followed-up for at least 18 months were included in this analysis. At baseline, only 29.2% of patients expressed ''good'' or ''very good'' satisfaction while 21.1% of them expressed ''bad'' or ''very bad'' with their previous treatment. Similarly at baseline, 38.2% of physicians reported ''good'' or ''very good'' level of satisfaction and 14.6% rated their satisfaction as ''bad'' or ''very bad'' at that time. After initiation of RLAI, both patient and physician satisfaction with treatment improved dramatically. At 18 months, 76.5% of patients were satisfied ('good' or 'very good') with RLAI treatment and only 2.4% felt 'bad' and none reported 'very bad'. Physicians also expressed satisfaction with RLAI with 82.1% of them rated it as 'good' or 'very good'. Only one physician reported satisfaction below 'moderate'.

Conclusions: The low levels of patient and physician satisfaction with treatment prior to RLAI are likely to be a key decision driver to change therapy. After starting treatment with RLAI, both patient and physician satisfaction with the treatment substantially improved.

P0279

RGH-188, a d3/d2 dopamine receptor antagonist/partial agonist atypical antipsychotic candidate

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Objectives: RGH-188 is an orally active, potent dopamine D3/D2 receptor antagonist/partial agonist atypical antipsychotic for the treatment of schizophrenia and bipolar mania.

Results: RGH-188 displayed high affinity to human D3 receptors (Ki: 0.085 nM) and approximately six- and thirty-times less affinity to human D2, and 5-HT1A receptors. In various in vitro and in vivo assays RGH-188 behaved either as an antagonist or as a partial agonist on dopamine D3 and D2 receptors.

RGH-188 displayed potent antipsychotic activity (0.1-0.8 mg/kg) in rodent models such as apomorphine-induced climbing, amphetamine- and phencyclidine-induced hypermotility, conditioned avoidance response. It significantly improved the learning performance of rats (0.02-0.2 mg/kg) impaired by scopolamine in a water-labyrinth learning paradigm. RGH-188 showed no EPS liability as it produced no catalepsy up to 100-fold therapeutic range.

In a nonhuman primate positron emission tomography (PET) study using 11C-raclopride RGH-188 occupied striatal D2/D3 receptors in a dose dependent and saturable manner with an ED50 of 7 μg/kg iv. In healthy male subjects multiple administration of 1 mg RGH-188 resulted in over 70% D2/D3 receptor occupancy and the displacement showed correlation with RGH-188 and metabolites plasma levels.

After single administration to healthy volunteers, Tmax for RGH-188 was 3-4 hours and the terminal disposition half-life was 5-6 days. Over the dose range of 0.5-2.5 mg AUC of the parent drug was approximately dose-proportional. Systemic exposure to the pharmacologically active metabolites, desmethyl- and didesmethyl-RGH-188 was 20-30% and 50-200% of that to the parent, respectively.

P0280

Effect of clozapine and its metabolites on the intracellular calcium concentration in cells of isolated rat islets

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Objective: To study the different effects of clozapine and its metabolites on the intracellular Ca2+ concentration([Ca2+]i) in cells of isolated rat islets.

Methods: Under low or high glucose (3.3 mmol/L or 16.7 mmol/L), the cells of isolated rat islets was treated with 1 mmol/L clozapine, desmethyl-clozapine and clozapine N-oxide respectively, blank control group was also set, [Ca2+]i represented by fluorescence intensity was measured by laser scanning confocal microscope after cells were loaded with calcium sensitive fluorecent indicator Fluo-4/AM.

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