

aspects) contribute to finely tuning turn-taking. Nevertheless, most studies focused on verbal aspects of speech in schizophrenia, with scant attention to their relation to conversation, where language is experienced at most.

Objectives: The present study was aimed at investigating a possible association between language impairment and conversational characteristics in a sample of clinically stable patients diagnosed with schizophrenia (N = 35, ages 18-65).

Methods: A spontaneous speech sample was recorded. For the assessment of language skills, the Scale for the Assessment of Thought, Language and Communication (TLC) and the Clinical Language Disorder Rating Scale (CLANG) were used, while conversational variables were extracted with an innovative method of semi-automatic analysis. The possible associations were investigated through the Pearson Correlation.

Results: Figure 1 represents graphically the correlational matrix between conversational variables and linguistic scale scores. In the heatmap, blue means negative and red positive correlations, the stronger the colour, the larger the correlation magnitude. Moreover, the significant associations are indicated with stars.

*p<0.05 **p<0.01

	TLC TOTAL	TLC Disconnected speech	TLC Underproductivity	CLANG TOTAL	CLANG Syntax	CLANG Semantic	CLANG Production	CLANG Item Abnormal prosody	CLANG Item Aprosodic speech
Participant occupation floor (s)			**				**		
Interviewer occupation floor (s)			**				*		
Overlap (s)									*
Mutual silence (s)			*				**	**	**
Participant number of turns	*			*	*	*			
Interviewer number of turns			**						
Participant average turn duration (s)									
Participant average silence duration (s)									
Interviewer average turn duration (s)									
Interviewer average silence duration (s)			*						

Conclusions: The results suggest that in schizophrenia spectrum disorders the disturbances of language, at a syntactic, prosodic and pragmatic level, have significant impact on communicative interaction.

Thus, conversation analysis might be a promising method to quantify objectively communicative impairment with the benefit of representing an ecological assessment, examining the performance of patients in the real situation of language use, which is social interaction.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrenia; language; Conversation; turn-taking

EPV1318

A Link Between Gut Microbiota and Schizophrenia

J. Sá Couto*, M. Pão Trigo, B. Da Luz, J. Rodrigues and T. Ventura Gil

Centro Hospitalar Universitário do Algarve, Departamento De Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental, Unidade De Faro, Faro, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Microorganisms distributed in our tissues and fluids make up the human microbiota. During our lifetime, gastrointestinal microbiota acts as an important modulator of brain development and, in turn, adult behavior and health. Immune response may be triggered by gut microbiota, releasing mediators that penetrate the blood-brain barrier (BBB).

Objectives: Understanding if gut microbiota can influence schizophrenia pathogenesis. Clarifying how gut microbiota can influence schizophrenia treatment, and vice-versa.

Methods: PubMed database search, with “gut microbiota and schizophrenia” keyword expression. Eight articles published in the last ten years were selected among the most recent best match results. Reference lists of articles were reviewed to identify additional articles.

Results: There could be an association between the development of gut microbiota starting during pregnancy and schizophrenia pathogenesis, through an immune-mediated process. Schwarz *et al.* (2018) investigated the differences in faecal microbiota between individuals with first-episode psychosis and controls. They found psychotic patients to have an increased amount of Lactobacillus bacteria. Yuan *et al.* (2018) studied microbiota changes in patients with schizophrenia, before and after treatment. Individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia had less faecal Bifidobacterium, Escherichia coli and Lactobacillus. After treatment with risperidone, there was a significant increase in the amount of fecal Bifidobacterium and E. Coli.

Conclusions: Microorganisms living inside our gastrointestinal tract are vital for proper central nervous system (CNS) development. Patients with schizophrenia have anomalies in the composition of the microbiota. It remains unclear if microbiota changes after treatment further influence the course of the disease.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Gut microbiota; schizophrenia; Pathogenesis

EPV1319

Vigo Insight Monitoring Scale in Schizophrenia (VIMS): validation in a sample of patients with schizophrenia

R. Vazquez Noguerol Mendez

HOSPITAL NICOLAS PEÑA, Servicio De Psiquiatria, VIGO, Spain

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Introduction: Lack of awareness of the disease is one of the most frequent symptoms (<80%) of schizophrenia, and it is accepted to have different aspects: cognitive, related to compliance, specific symptoms, and temporary. The detection of those dimensions of insight affected, allows to select and prioritize the objectives and therapeutic strategies to improve it.