mechanisms and processes that interest the link between urban space and psychological disease can contribute to show new directions for the improvement of urban life quality and to progress both in psychiatry and in urban planning.

*Disclosure of interest*    The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

## EV1303

# The awareness of social inference task (TASIT) updated: Signal detection theory (SDT) in emotion recognition and its link to psychotic symptoms

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*Introduction*    Social cognition (SC) is an impaired domain in schizophrenia. However, little is known on the Signal Detection properties of SC deficits.

We analyzed the relationship between emotion perception and psychotic symptoms in a sample of schizophrenic patients. For this scope, we extended the scoring system of the awareness of social inference task-emotion recognition (TASIT-ER) according to signal detection theory (SDT).

*Methods*    Sample:
– one hundred and nineteen inpatients from L'Aquila Inpatient unit diagnosed with schizophrenia.
Dependent variable:
– Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS)'s Positive, Negative, Disorganized, Excited and Depressed dimensions, and total score.
Independent variable:
– a modified version of TASIT-ER. The original scoring system, including only "HITs", was extended with "False Alarm" (FA), defined as a detection of an emotion when not present.
Statistical analysis:
– multivariable linear regression models for each sub-group of emotions to assess the effect of FAs on psychotic symptoms compared to HITs.

*Results*    FAs on positive emotions were associated with disorganized ($b = 31.95$), excited dimensions ($b = 41.84$) and PANSS Total ($b = 152.46$); FAs on negative emotions were associated with Excited dimension ($b = -57.97$) and PANSS Total ($b = -243.70$). HITs on Negative emotions were associated with Negative ($b = -13.37$), Disorganized ($b = -8.64$) Excited ($b = -8.74$) dimensions and with PANSS total ($b = -45.30$).

*Discussion*    FA rates were more strongly associated with total PANSS score than HIT rate, suggesting a prominent role of false recognition in defining psychotic symptoms, especially disorganized and excited ones, consistently with computational models of psychosis that rationalize false recognition as failures of active inference systems in updating their predictive model of sensory information.

*Disclosure of interest*    The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

## EV1304

# Can the 'mediation' approach help to understand the role of lack of insight in the relationship between symptoms and functioning in schizophrenia?

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*Introduction*    The relationship between Lack of insight (LoI) and other symptoms in schizophrenia is complex. LoI could be associated with severity of symptoms at one side and global functioning at the other. For this nature LoI is a candidate 'mediator' for the relationship between psychotic symptoms and global functioning.

*Objectives*    The aim of this study is to explore the possible role of LoI as a mediator between psychotic symptoms and global functioning in a sample of people with schizophrenia.

*Methods*    Seventy-three patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia were included. The five-factor model of the PANSS by Wall work was used to assess psychopathology and G12 item as an estimate of LoI. Global assessment of functioning (GAF) was used to measure global disability. Pearson's r correlations and linear regressions for Sobel test for mediation were performed. PANSS factors were modeled as predictors of global functioning and LoI as the mediator.

*Results*    Correlations revealed the prerequisite relationships between LoI, positive, negative and disorganized PANSS factors and global functioning. Mediation analyses show that LoI partially mediates the relationship between positive and disorganized factor scores and global functioning. No mediation for negative factor score was observed.

*Conclusions*    Lack of insight mediates the relationships between positive and disorganized factors and global functioning. The partial mediation we report suggests that LoI on the one hand is an independent contributor to global function, but further shows an indirect effect of PANSS positive and disorganized factors to GAF total score.

*Disclosure of interest*    The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

## EV1305

# Characteristics of pre-morbid functioning in male adolescents who later suffered from psychotic disorders: Case-controlled study

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*Background*    Previous research has shown that people with psychotic disorders have impaired functioning prior to the onset of the illness. The main goal of the proposed study was to deepen understanding of the characteristics of pre-morbid impairment in persons later diagnosed with psychotic disorders.

*Methods*    We examined unique pre-morbid data from IDF archives, including narrative summaries of pre-induction interviews of 17-year old adolescents (168 male adolescents who were later hospitalized for psychotic disorders, and 168 matched control subjects). The data were analyzed using mixed-method analysis, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods.

*Results*    Between group comparisons revealed more adaptation difficulties, family problems and dealing with medical conditions in the group of future psychotic disorder patients, while suicidal thoughts and loss of a close person showed trends towards significance. Two factors characterized classification of outcome: adaptation difficulties and family problems. A "high-functioning" factor was significantly higher within the control group, while a