

Participants were recruited from the longitudinal study, Athens FEP Project, which aimed to investigate the involvement of genetic and environmental determinants on psychosis risk.

Methods: During the Covid-19 pandemic, the provision of therapy to the current groups continued through online sessions. Participants were asked to answer qualitative questions on the perceived effectiveness of the therapy on their life as well as on the presenting problem(s) at three time points: middle, end of therapy and 6-month follow-up.

Results: All members highlighted the significance of the reciprocity in the group communication. They mentioned that “sharing” and “exchanging” experiences helped them listen to others and felt heard by them. They moved from feeling fear and embarrassment when discussing the diagnosis and the aftermath, to feeling safety and comfort talking about their difficulties. Qualitative analysis showed no difference in participants’ perception of multifamily therapy as helpful between live therapy and online therapy.

Conclusions: Results suggest that MFT can be a viable way to provide early intervention in FEP even in an online modality.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: multifamily therapy; online therapy; FEP; COVID-19 pandemic

EPV1326

Self-perceived functional impairment or disability in Delusional Disorder – Case Reports

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Introduction: Delusional disorder (DD) is a psychotic disorder with an estimated prevalence of less than one percent, traditionally characterized by systematized delusional ideas with no cognitive deterioration. However, some studies have been reporting impairment of neurocognitive system (social cognition, learning and memory, expressive language, complex attention, executive function) that might have an impact on functionality both in social and work domains.

Objectives: This work aims to review clinical evidence on self-perceived functional impairment or disability in DD and to present two clinical cases evaluated at a psychiatric unit.

Methods: We report two clinical cases based on patients’ history and clinical data, and reviewed clinical records using PubMed® database with search terms of “Delusional Disorder”, “Cognition Impairment in Persistent DD”.

Results: We present two clinical cases of patients who were admitted to psychiatric unit after developing psychotic symptoms namely persecutory delusions about neighbors. A persistent delusional disorder was established and antipsychotic treatment was initiated. The 74-years-old man presented deficits in executive and memory processes; ended up institutionalized after two months of being discharged. The 47-years-old woman, despite remaining as a law-

yer, noticed a decrease in work capacity and so she ended up being responsible for less demanding cases. Cases of delusional disorder showed a poor performance in most cognitive tests and some of the cognitive deficits seem to affect functionality namely memory, expressive language and attention.

Conclusions: Although classical literature has not systematized an association between DD and personality deterioration, there are some evidences of loss of functionality and cognitive commitment in this disorder. This suggests the importance of cognitive interventions to improve functional prognosis in this clinical population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Delusional disorder; Psychosis; cognitive deterioration

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The prevalence of self-harm behavior in schizophrenia spectrum disorders: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Introduction: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is intentional self-inflicted destruction of body tissue without suicidal intention, whereas deliberate self-harm (DSH) is self-inflicted destruction of body tissue regardless of intent. In clinical samples of patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSD) the estimates of prevalence and severity of self-harm behavior vary considerably.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence of NSSI and DSH, respectively, in individuals with SSD.

Methods: In adherence with PRISMA guidelines, a search of electronic databases (Pubmed, PsycInfo, and EMBASE) was conducted by two independent reviewers. Studies were included if the participants were diagnosed with SSD and DSH/NSSI were quantified by questionnaire or interview. Studies solely including patients with schizoaffective disorder, a severe intellectual disability, or autistic spectrum disorder were excluded. Meta-analysis of prevalence will be undertaken for NSSI and DSH, respectively. Further, the review will examine psychopathological correlates to DSH/NSSI, self-harming methods utilized in DSH/NSSI, and severity of DSH/NSSI.

Results: Following duplicate removal, 1891 abstracts were initially identified through the database searches. 148 abstracts were included in screening of full-text articles of which 33 met the eligibility criteria. Nine authors were contacted for the purpose of obtaining additional data. Preliminary results found that the observed lifetime prevalence of NSSI ranged from 14.1% to 57.1%, whereas the observed lifetime prevalence of DSH ranged from 12.9% to 68.0%.

Conclusions: Understanding how SSD and self-harming behavior are associated could identify subgroups of patients with SSD that are responsive to different pharmacological and psychosocial treatment approaches.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: self-injury; schizophrenia; Prevalence; meta-analysis