explained. Scores on subscales "Similarities" and "Calculating" had positive association with insight score. Model explains 24.7% of variance. When model was adjusted on alpha 5% level of concluding only three significant positive predictors appears: higher level of education, higher score on "Similarities" subscale, and being married. Model explains 38.5% of variance.

Conclusion Level of education and marital status, among all other factors, have important impact on level of insight in patients with schizophrenia.

Keywords Insight; Predictors; Education; Marital status

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

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EW0809

Can neuropsychological testing facilitate differential diagnosis between at-risk mental state for psychosis and adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder?

E. Studerus

University of Basel Psychiatric Hospital, Center for Gender Research and Early Detection, Basel, Switzerland

Introduction Patients with an at-risk mental state (ARMS) for psychosis and patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) have many overlapping symptoms and hence can be difficult to differentiate clinically.

Objectives The aim of this study was to investigate whether the differential diagnosis between ARMS and ADHD could be improved by neuropsychological testing.

Methods A total of 157 ARMS and 122 adult ADHD patients were recruited via the Basel Früherkennung von Psychosen (FePsy) study and the ADHD Special Consultations Unit of the University of Basel Psychiatric Hospital, respectively. Verbal learning and memory was tested with the California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT), sustained attention with the Continuous performance test (CPT) and problem solving abilities with the Tower of Hanoi task. Group differences in neuropsychological performance were analyzed using generalized linear models, which included age and gender as covariates.

Results Adult ADHD patients recalled significantly fewer words in the CVLT (both after short and long delay) and had significantly more false alarms and omissions and longer reaction times in the CPT than ARMS patients.

Conclusions Adult ADHD patients show larger deficits than ARMS patients in the domains of verbal memory and sustained attention, but not in problem solving abilities. This in line with current meta-analyses, which found that impairments in the domains of attention and verbal memory are of medium effect size in adult ADHD patients and of small effect size in ARMS patients. Our results suggest that measures of these domains can be exploited to improve the differential diagnosis between adult ADHD and ARMS patients.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EW0810

Clozapine augmented with risperidone in treatment-resistant schizophrenia

G. Sulejmanpasic [1,*], S. Bise [2]
[1] *Clinical, Psychiatric Clinic, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina*
[2] *Cantonal Psychiatric Hospital of Sarajevo, Clinical, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina*
* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction The evolution of various pharmacological therapies for schizophrenia has given rise to several pharmacological models for the neuroreceptor targets of antipsychotics and the influence of various neuroreceptors on specific symptoms and side effects.

Objectives Experience in clinical practice affirms clozapine's position as the treatment of choice for patients with treatment-refractory schizophrenia. Unlike clozapine, risperidone has a more targeted profile of neurotransmitter binding, with particular predilection for dopamine and serotonin receptors. Risperidone is, to date, the most extensively documented clozapine augmentation agent.

Aim The aim was to evaluate clinical efficacy, safety and tolerability of augmenting clozapine with risperidone in patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia.

Methods In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled 8-week trial, 10 patients unresponsive or partially responsive to 300 mg/day of clozapine monotherapy ($n = 5$) received a steady dose of 450 mg/day clozapine combined with or up to 4 mg/day of risperidone ($n = 5$). Patient psychopathology was assessed at 2-week intervals with the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), the Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms (SANS) and Clinical Global Impression (CGI) improvement scale.

Results From baseline to week 4 and week 8, mean BPRS total and positive symptom subscale scores were reduced significantly in both groups, but the reductions were significantly greater with clozapine/risperidone treatment. Reductions in SANS scores were also significantly greater with clozapine/risperidone treatment than with clozapine monotherapy group. Clozapine/risperidone treatment did not induce additional weight gain or agranulocytosis compared with clozapine monotherapy treatment.

Conclusions Clozapine augmentation with risperidone appears to be well tolerated, safe and may provide additional clinical benefit for patients who are nonresponsive or only partially responsive to clozapine alone.

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

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EW0811

The association of schizophrenia symptoms clusters with obsessive compulsive symptoms

E. Theochari [1,*], E. Tsaltas [2], D. Kontis [3]
[1] *Psychiatric Hospital of Attica "Dromokaiteio", Tarsi, Athens Chaidari, Greece*
[2] *Athens University Medical School, Experimental Psychology Laboratory, 1st Department of Psychiatry, Athens, Greece*
[3] *Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Cognitive Rehabilitation Unit, Athens, Greece*
* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Thirty percent of individuals with schizophrenia demonstrate obsessive compulsive symptoms (OCSs). There is conflicting data on the effects of antipsychotic medication on OCSs in schizophrenia. The delineation of the relationship of OCSs with positive, negative and general psychopathology symptoms has theoretical and treatment implications.

Objectives To investigate the relationship among OCSs with the symptoms clusters in schizophrenia.

Methods We recruited 110 chronic schizophrenia patients and assessed OCSs (Yale-Brown Scale) and schizophrenia symptoms (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale). In order to investigate the relationship of OCSs with clusters of schizophrenia symptoms, we conducted correlation analyses between YBOCS total scores or obsession or compulsion subscores with the PANSS symptoms scores (total, positive, negative and general psychopathology) and the cognitive scores derived from CANTAB. We re-conducted these