

Conclusions: Our results suggest that, in patients with first-episode early-onset schizophrenia, enlargement of the lateral ventricles is associated with chronic oxidative cell damage.

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The correlation between social interaction and intellect (iq) in schizophrenic patients

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Objective: evaluate the relation between social interaction and intellect in schizophrenic patients.

Analyzing different international studies the conclusion is that schizophrenic patients doesn't have necessary inferior the coefficient intelligence compare to healthy people, but they can have major difficulties in social interaction.

Methods: The selection criteria's for schizophrenic patient were:

- Age between 18 and 60
- Male and female in equal rate
- Different levels of education, preferring patient with elementary, medium and high school education
- To be under antipsychotic treatment knowing that treatment doesn't affect social interaction
- PANSS Scale to evaluate symptoms.

The schizophrenic group is composed of schizophrenic inpatients from the First Clinic of Psychiatry, Tirgu Mures, followed between the 10-th of October 2006 and the 28-th of May 2007. The tests used for the control group were administered in the same period.

After completing the Baron Cohen test (the reading the mind in the eyes test) and the intelligence Raven test, the statistical evaluation of results was made using Excel and two programs of statistical analysis: SPSS and Graph Pad.

Conclusions: As a general conclusion we can say that there are no differences regarding the intelligence coefficient between the healthy and the schizophrenic patients, but the people suffering from schizophrenia have big difficulties in deciphering other's emotions, in understanding the mental states and the feelings. As a result of this, the schizophrenic patients had a much lower score in tests which involves the using of ToM mechanism, than healthy people.

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Validation of a scale measuring patient satisfaction with psychotropic treatment (pasap) on a sample of schizophrenic patients - espas study

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Background and Aims: Patient satisfaction with treatment is a pertinent outcome for evaluating the effectiveness of psychotropic medication. The current study evaluated the psychometric properties of

a new multi-item scale of Patient Satisfaction with Psychotropic treatment (PASAP).

Methods: ESPASS is a, prospective, national observational study conducted in France on adult patients with schizophrenia (n=6007) requiring initiation or switch of antipsychotic medication. Demographics, psychiatric history, clinical status (CGI, IAQ) and pharmacological treatment patterns were recorded by psychiatrists at inclusion, 1, 3 and 6-months. Patients previously treated with an antipsychotic (n=4631) also completed a questionnaire on compliance, sexual problems, satisfaction with care and the 9-item PASAP scale (6 items evaluating their opinion of treatment and 3 items evaluating the prescriber). Each PASAP item is rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Patients who completed the 9-items were called PASAP completers.

Results: 63% of patients completed the PASAP scale at inclusion (2924/4631) and 53% at 6-months (2031/3829). PASAP completers were similar to non-completers for gender and marital status but were different for age, income level, duration of psychiatric care and severity of symptoms (p<0.001). Response rate to each item was ≥99%. At inclusion, principal component analysis suggested unidimensionality of the scale (Cronbach alpha=0.84). Inter-item correlation was satisfactory (>0.3) for most items. Responsiveness (sensitivity to change) at 6 months was good with the PASAP (effect size=0.731) and equivalent to the CGI (effect size=0.783).

Conclusion: The psychometric characteristics of the PASAP scale are good. French and English versions are available free on request.

P0123

Incomplete capgras syndrome as a rare variant of this syndrome

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Background: Capgras syndrome is the most common type of delusional misidentification syndromes. In this phenomenon, the patient believes that a familiar person has been replaced by imposter. It has some rare variants. Now one another variant in which, the patient believes in replacement of half of the person is reported. To our knowledge the same history has not been reported.

Case history: A middle aged female with impression of schizophrenia was reported. She believed that the lower half of her body has been replaced with another person. She known this person and referred to her as a prostitute imposter, who wants to damage her. She also has tactile hallucination of intercourse which was attributed to her replaced part of body.

Conclusion: Today Capgras syndrome is considered to more prevalent then was thought before, but yet it is not a common condition. Rare variants of this syndromes were identified. Author reported one of these rare variant in an epileptic patient previously. In this variant the patient has the delusion of inanimate doubles. this variant was first reported by Abed and Fewtrell(1990).In another rare variant which was first reported by Breen and Caine,the patient find her/his image in mirror strange. Present case report could considered one of these rare types. Incomplete Capgras syndrome could be suggested a suitable name for this condition.

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The VADO approach in psychiatric rehabilitation: A randomized controlled trial

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