

($P < .05$). SNPs associated with the first principal component of the resulting enriched gene set were combined in a Polygenic Co-Expression Index (PCI) [1]. We conducted Independent Component Analysis (ICA) on attentional control fMRI data ($n = 265$) and selected Independent Components (ICs) including the thalamus and being highly correlated with an attentional control network². Multiple regressions were conducted (predictor: PCI) using a thalamic cluster previously associated with familial risk for schizophrenia [2] as ROI (FWE $P < .05$).

Results In one of the 8 ICs of interest there was a positive effect of PCI on thalamic connectivity strength in a cluster overlapping with our ROI ($Z = 4.3$).

Conclusion Decreased co-expression of genes included in PCI predicts thalamic dysconnectivity during attentional control, suggesting a novel co-regulated molecular pathway potentially implicated in genetic risk for schizophrenia.

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

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EV1288

Erotomania: A psychodynamic overview

E. Pereira*, F. Coutinho, A.S. Machado, C. Reis
 Centro Hospitalar de São João, Clinic of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Porto, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Erotomania is a delusional disorder in which one believes to be loved by someone else. Even though its etiology is not known, psychodynamic factors have been proposed as a possible explanation.

Objectives To review the psychodynamic etiology of erotomania.
Methods A search of the Medline/Pubmed database was conducted using the terms “erotomania” and “psychodynamic”.

Results Several authors wrote about the psychodynamic etiology of erotomania. Kraepelin describes it as a “compensation for the disappointments of life”. De Clérambault highlights the idea of “sexual pride”: stimulated by the absence of affective and sexual approval, erotomania flourishes as a way of satisfying the individual’s pride. Hollender and Callahan explain the disorder as a result of an ego deficit of not feeling attractive enough. According to Segal, the erotomaniac delusion meets the patient’s need for love and it is related to the idea of it as the ultimate way of approval. Taylor highlights the patients’ isolation, loneliness and extreme dependence on others.

Conclusions About every author agrees with the idea that the erotomaniac delusion acts as a gratification to the individual’s narcissistic needs, when personal experience has failed to do so. Wanting to be loved is the core of human motivation and the delusion most commonly appears in people who feel rejected by society; facing that perceived rejection, it emerges as the fantasy that other human being is in love with them. This is a relevant overview of this disorder with implications in patients’ treatment, since psychotherapy could be important along with drug treatment.

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The association between first-episode psychosis and abnormal glycaemic control: Systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical studies

B. Perry^{1,*}, G. McIntosh², S. Weich¹, S. Singh¹, K. Rees¹

¹ University of Warwick, Department of Mental Health and Wellbeing, Warwick, United Kingdom

² North West School of Anaesthesia, Anaesthetics, Manchester, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author.

Background Schizophrenia, which is linked to a range of physical health conditions, might share intrinsic inflammatory disease pathways with type-two diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Psychotropic medication has presented a major confounder in examining this association. First-episode psychosis (FEP) patients present an interesting cohort to study this potential association, being generally younger with less comorbidity, and with limited exposure to antipsychotic medication.

Aims To assess whether FEP, which could be described as ‘developing schizophrenia’, is associated with prediabetes, or ‘developing diabetes’, to determine whether intrinsic disease links could cause the conditions to develop in unison.

Methods Using PRISMA criteria, we searched Embase, Medline, PsychInfo, Web of Science, and Google Scholar to 6th January 2016. We assessed case-control studies with biochemical assessment of prediabetic states in FEP patients alongside matched controls.

Results Twelve studies were included, involving 1137 participants. Several measurements examined prediabetes, including fasting plasma glucose, impaired glucose tolerance, and insulin resistance. Pooled analysis found FEP to be related to impaired glucose tolerance (mean difference 1.31 [0.37, 2.25]), insulin resistance (mean difference 0.30 [0.18, 0.42]), and the number of patients with impaired glucose tolerance (odds ratio 5.44 [2.63–11.27]).

Conclusion Our findings suggest a potential link between prediabetic markers, in particular impaired glucose tolerance and insulin resistance, and FEP. However, we cannot establish causality, and the studies contributing to this review were at some risk of bias. Nevertheless, the findings might help to explain the increased prevalence of T2DM in patients with schizophrenia and could have implications for the management of schizophrenia patients.

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Patients with schizophrenia assessing psychiatrists’ communication skills

A. Pestana Santos^{1,*}, V. Santos¹, I. Carvalho²

¹ Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Psychiatry, Coimbra, Portugal

² Faculty of Medicine of Oporto University, Psychology, Oporto, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

The doctor-patient relationship constitutes the matrix of the entire medical practice. One way in which doctors develop a positive rapport with their patients is through appropriate communication. Evidence suggests that doctors do not communicate with their patients as they should. Important gaps are observed in doctors’ communication with patients with schizophrenia.

Aim Examine psychiatrists’ communication skills as assessed by their patients with schizophrenia and through external observation, considering patients’ socio-demographic and clinical variables and analyse the importance that aspects of communication have for patients.

Methodology This cross-sectional study involved a sample of 30 patients and 11 doctors. An adapted and culturally validated version of the Communication Assessment Tool was used for data collection. Data were analysed in IBM SPSS Statistics®, version 24.

Results Male patients constituted 86.7% of the sample and mean age was 46.7 ± 13.3 . The overall mean percentage of items rated as excellent by patients was 57.4%. On the other hand, external observer percentage of excellent scores was much lower when compared with patients' scores. Single, divorced or widower/widow patients, patients with higher educational level and patients with shorter number of years in medical treatment gave significantly higher scores to psychiatrists' communication. Patients' sex, age, occupation residence and family type did not yield statistically significant effects on patients' ratings.

Conclusions Communication is at the heart of psychiatrists' daily practice. Many communication styles might be needed, depending on the nature of clinical encounters and patient expectations. Specific training is required to optimise psychiatrists' communication skills on everyday practice.

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Sexual-dimorphism of the planum temporale in schizophrenia: An MRI study

A. Pignoni^{1,*}, G. Delvecchio², C. Perlini³, M. Barillari⁴, M. Ruggieri³, C. Altamura¹, M. Bellani³, P. Brambilla¹

¹ Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Department of Neurosciences and Mental Health, Milano, Italy

² IRCCS "E. Medea" Scientific Institute, Department of Neurosciences, San Vito al Tagliamento, Italy

³ University of Verona, Department of Neurosciences, Biomedicine and Movement Sciences, Section of Clinical Psychology, Verona, Italy

⁴ Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Integrata Verona, Section of Radiology, Verona, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Anatomical alterations in the Superior Temporal Gyrus (STG) have been reported in schizophrenia. The STG is one of the most asymmetric and lateralized structure of the brain, and the process of lateralization seems to vary according to gender. Although it has been suggested that patients with schizophrenia do not show normal brain lateralization, only few studies investigated it in the STG considering the effects of sex.

Objectives The objective of this study is to evaluate sexual dimorphism in STG volumes in a sample of patients with schizophrenia compared to age- and sex-matched healthy controls.

Methods Seventy-two right-hander males (40 schizophrenia patients and 32 controls) and 45 right-hander females (18 schizophrenia patients and 27 controls) underwent clinical evaluation and a 1.5 T MRI scan. Gray and white matter volumes of regions of interests within the STG were detected, including the Heschl's Gyrus (HG) and the planum temporale (PT).

Results Female patients with schizophrenia presented a reduction in left PT gray matter volumes ($F=4.58$, $P=0.03$) and a lack of the normal PT asymmetry index ($t=0.27$; $P=0.79$) compared to female controls ($t=5.47$; $P<0.001$). No differences were found between males for volumes or laterality. Also, in patients with schizophrenia STG gray and white volumes negatively correlated with positive symptoms ($r=-0.33$, $P=0.02$ and $r=-0.29$, $P=0.03$ respectively), whereas left PT gray matter volumes were negatively associated to duration of illness ($r=-0.27$, $P=0.04$).

Conclusions Sexual dimorphism plays a key role on PT in schizophrenia, underlying the importance of gender as a modulator of brain morphology and lateralization of schizophrenia.

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EV1292

A case of delusional disorder

O. Porta Olivares^{1,*}, M. Juncal Ruiz², B. Fernández Abascal Puente², M. Gómez Revuelta³, M. Pérez Herrera², J.L. García Egea⁴, L. García Ayala⁵, N.I. Nuñez Morales⁵, R. Landera Rodríguez¹, G. Pardo de Santayana Jenaro², L. Sánchez Blanco²

¹ Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Usm López Albo, Santander, Spain

² Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, General Psychiatry, Santander, Spain

³ Hospital Universitario de Álava, Inpatient Unit, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain

⁴ Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío, General Psychiatry, Sevilla, Spain

⁵ Hospital Universitario de Álava, General Psychiatry, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Functioning of patients with delusional disorder may be impaired, particularly if the delusional thinking is chronic rather than episodic. They refuse to characterize their beliefs as false and view opposing views with surprise, if not hostility and disdain, dismissing or ignoring them, and continuing their struggle to find resolution or restitution for the wrongs they have endured or the illnesses from which they suffer. They typically reject and often resent the suggestion that they are mentally compromised. They are a difficult group to engage clinically, often refusing to meet with a clinician about their delusions and/or to take medication. The first-line treatment of delusional disorder is antipsychotic medication rather than other clinical interventions. Patients with the disorder often reject psychiatric treatment, it is particularly important that medication be prescribed in the context of a therapeutic relationship that includes support, education, encouragement of healthier pursuits, and discouragement of damaging, delusion-inspired actions.

Methods We describe a case of a 55-year-old woman with a delusional disorder that was diagnosed 4 years before. The supervision of the right take of the treatment was not possible and the intensity of behavioral disturbances increased. Then we started the treatment with long-acting injectable aripiprazole.

Results Within the 4 months following the start of treatment, her mental state improved by attenuation of psychotic symptoms.

Conclusions Long-acting aripiprazole could be an effective tool for treatment of psychotic symptoms in patients with no insight and difficulties to check the proper treatment take.

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A case of pharmacologic extrapyramidal syndrome

O. Porta Olivares^{1,*}, M. Juncal Ruiz¹, B. Fernández Abascal Puente¹, M. Gómez Revuelta², G. Pardo de Santayana Jenaro¹, L. Sánchez Blanco¹, R. Landera Rodríguez¹, A.B. Pérez Santos³, F. Arnaiz de las Revillas Almajano³

¹ Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, General Psychiatry, Santander, Spain

² Hospital Universitario de Álava, General Psychiatry, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain