

4% disagreed. The bulk of the respondents (93.5%) strongly agreed or agreed that they felt safer having their injection every 3 months during the Covid-19 pandemic. 6.5% neither agreed nor disagreed but no one disagreed with this statement.

Questions on whether patients experienced any advantages or disadvantages as a result of the switch allowed for multiple answers. Convenience (93.5%), was the most popular positive reply, followed by improved quality of life (59%), decreased stigma (39%), better adherence (28%) and improved tolerability (21.7%). While 6.5% did not experience any advantages, 93.5% did not encounter any disadvantages, with 4.3% reporting worsening or new side effects and 2.2% a relapse of symptoms.

Conclusions: The overall experience of switching to PP3M was positive. Similar to two previous studies (Pungor *et al.* BMC Psychiatry. 2021; 21, 300; Rise *et al.* Nord. J. Psychiatry 2021;75(4): 257-265) the majority of patients favoured the change quoting convenience, quality of life and reduced stigma as potential benefits. The importance of enhanced safety with less frequent medication administration under pandemic conditions was also highlighted. Shared and supported decision making should further inform clinical practice (Pappa *et al.* Community Ment Health J. 2021;57 (8):1566–1578).

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EPP0760

Self-assessment of auditory verbal hallucinations in schizophrenia; validation of a digital device

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Introduction: Auditory verbal hallucinations (AVH) are experienced by approximately 70% of patients with schizophrenia. At the present time, there are no self-evaluation scales for auditory verbal hallucinations. They would allow the patient to self-assess their hallucinations when they occur, taking into account the great variability over time. Moreover, self-assessment allows the patients to better recognize their symptoms and to be more engaged in their treatment. In this context, we have developed a digital device (MIMO) allowing the patient to self-evaluate his/her AVH and to declare his/her hallucinatory crisis at any time. This device contains a self-assessment of auditory verbal hallucinations (SAVH) with 13 questions, 9 of which concern the frequency, the severity, the content and the impact of hallucinations. These 9 questions are rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 0 (absent) to 5 (severe). The patients and practitioners can have an online feedback on the scores as well as on their temporal changes.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to validate the SAVH scale as well the digital tool, to demonstrate the acceptability by the patients and to prove the feasibility in using such a digital device (mobile phone or tablet).

Methods: Forty one patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder (DSM-5) with AVH loaded this application on their own mobile or on a loaned one. AVH was also assessed with the

Auditory Hallucination Rating Scale associated with the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale and the self-assessment of insight. Moreover, a questionnaire included a visual analogic scale on the global satisfaction of the device scoring from 0 ("Not at all satisfied") to 10 ("Very satisfied") and 22 questions concerning the conditions of use, the acceptability and the content of the app, its impact on mental health, and questions related to the declaration of hallucinatory crisis. Moreover, statistical analyses were carried out testing internal, external and construct validities of the SAVH.

Results: 56.1% and 36.6% of patients found the app to be easy and very easy to use, respectively. 61% and 29.3% of the patients considered that the questions were respectively rather adapted and very adapted to the evaluation of auditory hallucinations. 46.3% of patients found the questions quite easy to understand. The majority of patients felt that the MIMO app could be useful to them. Overall satisfaction was 8.073+/-3.8 indicating very good overall patient satisfaction of the app. Statistical tests revealed significant convergence and divergence validities as well as good internal consistency of the SAVH.

Conclusions: This study demonstrated good psychometric properties of the SAVH and very good acceptability of this kind of assessment by digital device in patients with schizophrenia. Such a device can be quite useful to assess the efficacy of the treatment of AVH and to increase the patient's empowerment.

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EPP0761

General intelligence in adult patients with early- and adult-onset schizophrenia

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Introduction: Early-onset schizophrenia (EOS) is a relatively uncommon disorder with psychotic symptoms emerging before 18 years of age. Although still under debate, EOS may be a more severe disorder relative to adult-onset schizophrenia (AOS), with worse prognosis. Cognitive deficits are a core feature of schizophrenia, accounting for a large part of the detrimental effect of the