

Introduction: People with severe psychiatric disorders (SPD) who experience housing vulnerability have to negotiate discontinuous mental health care pathways including poor access to common rights services and an increased risk of incarceration. To reduce morbidity and improve social integration of these people, Médecins du Monde (NGO), in association with the Ministry of Justice and APHM, is piloting the experimentation of an alternative to prison through assertive community treatment (ACT) and independent housing for people with SPS without housing who are referred to the court for immediate appearance.

Objectives: The main objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of the innovative program (AIIISI) compared to usual services by assessing the duration of re-incarceration at 18 months of follow up.

Methods: The AIIISI project has been certified as a Social Impact Bond, in which private investors support the program, with the guarantee that the French government will reimburse the investments if social impact outcomes are met. To measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the program, a randomized controlled study was designed: 100 patients will be included in the AIIISI group (intervention) and 120 in the TAU group (usual services). Four social impact outcomes are identified: inclusion rate, signed leases rate, total length of re-incarceration and total resource use. It is a mixed quali-quantitative research, which integrates a matching to administrative health and judicial databases.

Results: Inclusions are ongoing.

Conclusions: The AIIISI program and the research methods used are described herein. In addition, detailed information on the limitations and strengths of the SIB system are also discussed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Social Impact Contract; Incarceration; housing insecurity; Severe Mental Disorders

EPV1303

Facial emotion recognition deficits in first-degree relatives of patients with bipolar disorder: a systematic review protocol

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Introduction: Bipolar Disorder (BD) is one of the most challenging and severe psychiatric disorders. Considerable research in BD patients points to deficits in Facial Emotion Recognition (FER) as a potential BD endophenotype. Accordingly, such deficits have also been found in unaffected BD first-degree relatives, but no study has been conducted to synthesize this evidence.

Objectives: To conduct a systematic review of studies exploring FER deficits in first-degree relatives of patients with BD.

Methods: PRISMA 2020 recommendations will be followed. PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and SciELO electronic bibliographic databases will be searched, as well as grey literature. Reference lists of the included studies will be hand-searched for

additional eligible studies. Search strategy will include key-terms in accordance with the pre-established PICOS definition. No restrictions will apply regarding study design, setting, publication date nor language. Outcomes of interest will be FER deficits. Retrieved studies will be screened for eligibility by two independent reviewers using a two-phase approach. The methodological quality of primary studies will be assessed and data extracted independently using a standardized extraction form.

Results: will be described using narrative and tabular approaches. Studies heterogeneity will be verified and if adequate a meta-analysis will be conducted. Findings will be disseminated through a peer-reviewed publication.

Conclusions: It is expected that this systematic review will support the hypothesis that FER deficits may constitute a potential candidate for a BD endophenotype, which will not only improve the understanding of BD neurobiology, but also enable its identification in earlier stages, allowing timely treatments and better patients' outcomes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Facial Emotion Recognition deficits; First-degree relatives; systematic review; bipolar disorder

Schizophrenia and other Psychotic Disorders

EPV1305

Association between lymphocytes, hippocampus volume and depressive symptoms in drug-naïve First Episode Psychosis

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Introduction: The role of the white blood cells, which form the peripheral immune system and are crucial in inflammatory processes, has been laid aside in the context of brain structural changes in schizophrenia.

Objectives: Determine how blood cells are associated with some brain structures volumes in first episode psychosis (FEP) and their relationship with clinical variables at baseline and 1 year follow-up.

Methods: Fifty drug-naïve FEP treated between April 2013 and July 2017 at the ETEP Program at Hospital del Mar were included. Inclusion criteria were: 1) age 18-35 years; 2) fulfillment of DSM-IV-TR criteria for brief psychotic disorder, schizophreniform disorder, schizophrenia or unspecified psychosis; 3) no previous history of severe neurological medical conditions or severe traumatic brain injury; 4) presumed IQ level > 80, and 5) no substance abuse or dependence disorders except for cannabis and/or nicotine use. All patients underwent an assessment at baseline and at one-year follow-up, including sociodemographic and clinical variables (substance use, DUP, PANSS, GAF and CDSS). Fasting blood samples were obtained before administering any medication at baseline. Structural T1 MRI was performed