depression, anxiety disorder, and sleep disorders, are associated with a decline in students' productivity by 17.4%, 12.2%, and 11.0%, respectively.
Conclusion: The prevalence of mental health issues among university students during and after the war highlights an urgent need for interventions to support their well-being and academic performance. These efforts are critical for fostering a resilient and capable generation essential for Ukraine's postwar recovery and future development.
Keywords: Mental health, mental conditions, war, academic productivity, students.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP061

Inflammatory Factors in Early Stages of Psychosis

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Abstract: Growing evidence suggests that inflammation plays a critical role in the early stages of psychosis, potentially contributing to disease onset and progression. Several studies have identified elevated levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α), in individuals at clinical high risk (CHR) for psychosis and in those with first-episode psychosis (FEP). However, inconsistencies across studies highlight the need for further research to clarify the relationship between immune dysregulation and psychosis onset.
This talk reviews the current literature on inflammatory markers in early psychosis and their potential implications for pathophysiology, early detection, and treatment strategies. Notably, inflammation may serve as a promising biomarker for identifying individuals at risk and monitoring disease progression. Additionally, anti-inflammatory interventions are being explored as potential adjunctive treatments for psychosis.
Beyond the review of existing evidence, we will present **original data** from the **PREGAP study** conducted at the **Early Intervention \Service (EIS) of Basurto University Hospital**. This dataset includes inflammatory marker assessments in CHR and FEP individuals, providing novel insights into immune alterations in early psychosis. Understanding the role of inflammation in psychosis could open new avenues for personalized medicine, early intervention, and improved treatment outcomes. Future research should focus on large-scale longitudinal studies to confirm the clinical utility of inflammatory markers and identify potential therapeutic targets.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP062

Compulsivity and Treatment Resistant Schizophrenia

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Abstract: Obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS) are a prevalent and under-recognized complication of clozapine treatment in schizophrenia, with significant implications for clinical practice and patient outcomes. This synthesis of four longitudinal studies explores the interplay between psychosis, clozapine dose, and OCS, emphasizing their phenomenology, prevalence, and impact.
OCS, particularly checking compulsions, affect up to 47% of clozapine-treated patients, with risk factors including psychosis severity, duration of clozapine therapy, and antiserotonergic properties of the drug. A two-phase model of OCS development is proposed: during active psychosis, compulsions emerge as goal-directed responses to hypervigilance, while post-remission, they persist as maladaptive habits mediated by clozapine's serotonergic effects. While clozapine improves psychotic symptoms, its dose and plasma levels are positively correlated with OCS persistence after psychosis remission, suggesting a dose-dependent effect.
Notably, OCS significantly reduce subjective well-being independently of depressive and psychotic symptoms but do not impair general functioning, highlighting the ego-syntonic nature of compulsions. Screening for and addressing OCS in clinical practice is critical for optimizing therapeutic outcomes.
This integrated perspective advances our understanding of the nuanced relationship between schizophrenia, clozapine treatment, and OCS, with implications for personalized treatment strategies.

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SP063

Mind Altered, or calmed down: the enigma of substance use and psychosis

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Abstract: Cannabis use is highly prevalent among individuals at risk for psychosis, yet its role remains paradoxical—offering both temporary relief and potential harm. In this session, we present preliminary results from a study examining cannabis perception, use patterns, and motivations in cannabis users with and without psychosis. Findings reveal that cannabis users with psychosis consume over three times more THC but do not perceive significantly greater risks. They also exhibit a higher risk of cannabis addiction, which may influence their risk assessment and experience of cannabis effects. Both groups reported similar reasons for use and quitting, though individuals with psychosis were more likely to cite cost as a reason for quitting. These insights suggest that financial concerns could be a target for intervention.

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