EPP0597

Different trajectories of the first-episode psychosis remission in young adults

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.802

Introduction: Analysis of the first-episode psychosis remission, including post-psychotic affective and primary negative symptoms as well as personality changes, is necessary to personalize therapy and rehabilitation.
Objectives: We aimed to identify different trajectories of psychosis remission in young adults.
Methods: First-episode psychosis patients (n=56, mean age 19.8±2.5 years, all males) underwent psychopathological assessment at the stage of remission.
Results: Three trajectories of remission were identified. The thymopathic trajectory (33.93%, 19 patients) was characterized by the gradual increase of subclinical affective symptoms and resulted with a high-quality remission. In 63.61% cases in this group persistent depressed mood was present after a psychotic episode. Some patients (36.84%) became prone to depressive reactions. The pathocharacterological trajectory (39.28%, 22 patients) was characterised by personality changes with increase of existing traits or the development of traits previously not present. Types with an increase of schizoid (14.29%), histrionic (19.64%), and anxiety-hypochondriacal (5.36%) traits were identified. Patients in this group had high- as well as low-quality remission. The destructive trajectory (26.79%, 15 patients) was characterised by residual positive or single negative symptoms. Patients in this subgroup had low-quality remission with poor functioning and signs of treatment resistance.
Conclusions: Analysis of trajectories of the first-episode psychosis remission allowed us to choose the most effective strategy for personalized supportive treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: First Episode Psychosis; remission; remission formation; post psychotic personality disorders

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Evaluation of the Correlation between Gaze Avoidance and Schizophrenia Psychopathology with Deep Learning-based Emotional Recognition

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.803

Introduction: Direct gaze is the most important mediator of social interaction and communication. Existing studies have evaluated eye movements of patients with schizophrenia by presenting stimuli using photographs or pre-recorded videos, but few directly investigated gaze avoidance in real-world situations.
Objectives: To investigate the correlation between gaze avoidance and psychopathology in patients with schizophrenia through eye movement measurements in real-life interpersonal situations.
Methods: We enrolled 52 clinically stable patients with schizophrenia. Psychopathology was evaluated using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, and Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale. After presenting a visual stimulus, eye movements were measured with Tobii Pro Wearable Glasses 2, and deep learning-based emotional recognition using the residual masking network was used for neutral stimulus verification. Statistical analyses were performed using Pearson's correlation and regression analyses.
Results: Data of 45 participants with verified stimulus neutrality by deep learning image recognition were used for analysis. The first dwelling time was negatively correlated with the PANSS positive syndrome subscale (p=0.028), general psychopathology subscale (p=0.008), total score (p=0.008), 5-factor positive symptoms (p=0.035), and 5-factor depression/anxiety symptoms (p=0.008). The baseline-area of interest (AOI) pupil diameter change was positively correlated with PANSS 5-factor positive symptom scores (p=0.039). After adjusting for additional variables, the same items had a significant effect on the first dwelling time and baseline-AOI pupil diameter change.
Conclusions: Psychopathology, particularly positive symptoms, was associated with gaze avoidance and pupil diameter in patients with schizophrenia. Evaluating the characteristics of eye movements in patients with schizophrenia will enable better understanding of their symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Psychopathology; eye tracking; schizophrénia; gaze avoidance

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EEG correlates of impaired anticipation processes in the early stages of schizophrenia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.804

Introduction: An impairment of anticipation processes is considered as a common deficiency in schizophrenia (Kveraga et al., 2007), however its neural mechanisms remain poorly understood.
Objectives: The aim of the study was to analyze CNV-like slow negative waves during the pre-target stimuli waiting period in patients with the first episode of the disease.
Methods: 32-channels EEGs during "Go / No go delay" saccadic paradigm have been recorded in 16 young male patients with illness duration less than 2 years and 18 age and sex matched healthy subjects. The delay period between fixation and target ("Go" or "No go") visual stimulus was 2800-3000 ms. The early and late components of CNV - like slow negative waves (PMN1 and 2) have been studied in 1 sec pre-stimulus interval of delay period.

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.803 Published online by Cambridge University Press