psychopathological scale (p <0.001) was high, more the quality of life satisfaction score has been altered.
Conclusions: Improving the quality of life satisfaction of these patients through these different parameters could be a goal of care complementary to the objectives of traditional care.

Keywords: quality; schizophrénia; satisfaction

EPP1226

Correlation profiles between interoception and exteroception in psychotic patients versus healthy controls

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1430

Introduction: Individual abilities to perceive internal and external sensations are defined respectively as interoception and exteroception: the dysregulation of these functions can explain many psychotic symptoms. (Ardizzi et al. 2016)
Objectives: We evaluated the differences in the interoceptive and exteroceptive perception between 39 patients with psychosis and 250 healthy controls using self-administered questionnaires. The association between interoception and exteroception in the two groups was also tested.
Methods: The tests we used are AASP (Adolescent / Adult Sensory Profile) and MAIA (Multidimensional Assessment of Interoceptive Awareness). Differences were measured with t-tests, associations with spearman's correlation.
Results: Significant differences emerged between the two samples in the AASP total score and in its Low registration (LR) and Sensory Avoiding (SA) sub-scales and in the MAIA total score and in all its sub-scales except "Not Worrying" (Fig.1). Different patterns of associations between AASP and MAIA were observed: psychotic patients showed negative correlations between MAIA and AASP in the LR and Sensation Seeking (SS) sub-scales and in the auditory (AU) and tactile (TO) sensory channels. Healthy controls, positive correlations emerged between MAIA and AASP in the Sensation Seeking (SK) sub-scale and in the "perception of movement" (MO) sub-score (Fig.2)(Fig.3).

		Mean Difference	Sig. (2-tailed)
AASP	SP_TOT	-13,401	0,001
	SP_LR	-4,960	0,000
	SP_SK	-0,788	0,591
	SP_SS	-1,942	0,260
	SP_SA	-5,302	0,000
MAIA	Total	-0,536	0,000
	Noticing	-0,666	0,001
	Not distracting	-0,356	0,029
	Not worrying	-0,174	0,272
	Attention Regulation	-0,465	0,005
	Emotional Awareness	-0,563	0,003
	Self Regulation	-0,599	0,001
	Body Listening	-0,919	0,000
	Trusting	-0,549	0,005

Figure 1_ Mean differences Healthy controls vs Psychotic patients

		MAIA					
		Total	Noticing	Attention regulation	Emotional awareness	Self regulation	Body listening
		Healthy controls					
AASP	SP_SK	0,351	0,253	0,191	0,257	0,384	0,322
	SP_MO	0,254	0,274		0,285		0,239
		Psychotic patients					
	SP_LR	-0,479	-0,553	-0,508	-0,353		-0,404
	SP_SS	-0,347	-0,322	-0,461			
	SP_TO	-0,334	-0,478	-0,435			
	SP_AU	-0,411	-0,364	-0,461			-0,371

Figure 2_ Correlation between AASP and MAIA

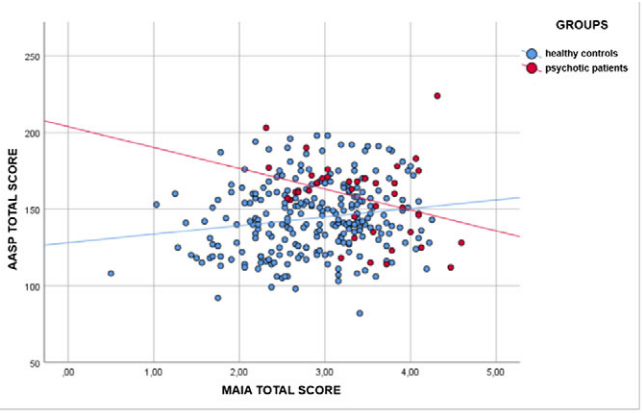


Figure 3_ Group scatter of AASP total score by MAIA total score by groups

Conclusions: Higher scores of psychotic patients in AASP and MAIA reveal both a disregulated sensory related behavior and a hightened awareness towards internal stimuli. The negative correlation between the two scales in psychotic subjects highlights the importance of the interaction between internal and external perception in determining the global subjective experience.

Keywords: psychosis; sensory profile; Interoceptive Awareness; psychopathology

EPP1228

Psychosocial characteristics influence the duration of hospitalization in patients with psychotic disorders.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1431

Introduction: Schizophrenia spectrum disorders are related with prolonged stay in hospital and high cost for treating them. As a consequence, the determination of the factors that affect the duration of hospitalization is essential.
Objectives: The purpose of the study is the determination of the psychosocial characteristics of inpatients in a public psychiatric hospital and their association with the duration of hospitalization.