

The Results of the study: For revealing factor, influencing upon active participation of defendants in process of protection of their own rights and on entry of the decision on competence to proceed, in all three groups were those most active in proceeding patients. In process of the called on study beside all patients 1st group of the breach of the thinking existed in psychic condition in the manner of unproductive nesses, circumstantial, absorption on established psychological damage situations, development paranoid ideas or delirium, breach of the volitional checking the behavior, presence of the impulsive forms of the reaction on established situation, uncontrolled persistence in achievement their own integer, breaches of the critical abilities. Their proceeding activity was pathological motivated, not coordinated with attorney and did not bring the result. The Majority the most active patients 2d group was legally literate, agreed the line of protection with attorney, and checked their activity. In ditto time all examined, him were inherent such larval line, as activity and persistence in realization of the significant installation and in achievement desired integer in combination with a certain reassessment of their own possibilities, insufficient volitional checking of its behavior in combination with critical estimation of the situations. In this instance attorney only helped full-fledged and qualitative to protect the right and legal interests its client. Proceeding activity of patients 3d group depended on larval features, such, as striving for action, persistence in achievement their own integer, aptitude to manipulate surrounding, and was more effective.

The Conclusion: The Active participation of the patients with personality disorders with frustration in process of protection of their own rights and legal interest was conditioned paranoiac development to personalities or sharpening in established proceeding such characteristic features, as striving for action, persistence in realization their own integer.

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Long acting injectable risperidone in the treatment of schizophrenia: 6 month preliminary results in E-star project in Czech Republic

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Objectives: To evaluate the clinical and economic outcomes of treatment with Risperidone Long-Acting Injection (RLAI) in Czech Republic patients.

Methods: The electronic -Schizophrenia Treatment Adherence Registry (e-STAR), is a secure web-based, international, observational study of patients with schizophrenia who have been initiated with RLAI. Data are collected both retrospectively and prospectively and include hospitalisations and reasons for treatment initiation and discontinuation; patients are evaluated using the Clinical Global Impression Severity Scale (CGI-S) and Global Assessment of Functioning Scale (GAF).

Results: After 6-months 107 patients (65,4% men) with diagnosis of schizophrenia (76,6%) or schizoaffective disorder (23,4%) were eligible for analysis. The most common reason for switching to RLAI were poor compliance (43,9%) and insufficient response to previous medication (34,6%). At 6-months, 95,3% of patients were still on RLAI treatment. 89,7% of patients were given 25mg of RLAI at baseline and at 6-months 73,5% were still on 25mg. Compared to the 6-month retrospective period, significant decreases were seen in the average length of stay in hospital (21,1 to 5,3 days, $p < 0,001$) and the number of hospitalizations per patient (0,41 to 0,21, $p < 0,001$).

Compared to baseline, significant decreases were seen in the occurrence of suicidal ideation (19,2% to 1,9%, $p < 0,001$) and violent behaviour (14,4% to 2,9%, $p = 0,003$). There were significant changes in the average CGI-S score (5,13 to 3,43, $p < 0,001$) and GAF score (47,2 to 64,5, $p < 0,001$) from baseline.

Conclusion: Based on 6-month interim results, treatment with RLAI resulted in significant improvements in disease severity and functioning in patients with schizophrenia.

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Weight increase and psychotropic medication: The international amsp project

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Background: The AMSP-Project is a prospective multicenter program for continuous assessment of adverse drug reactions of marketed psychotropic drugs in psychiatric inpatients under naturalistic conditions of routine clinical treatment. It corresponds to a dynamic cohort study and currently about 55 German, Swiss and Austrian hospitals are participating, monitoring approximately 30,000 inpatients per year.

Objective: to measure the incidence and relative risk ratios of weight gain in association with psychotropic treatment.

Methods: All cases of severe weight gain over 10% of initial body weight between the years 2001 through 2005 were reviewed and causality assessment discussed at (inter-)national meetings. Incidence was calculated by number of patients under treatment and relative risks were calculated between the individual treatment regimens.

Results: The risk of severe weight gain is highest under treatment with olanzapine, being responsible for > 40% of the total cases while only 15% of the cohort is treated with olanzapine. The relative risk of olanzapine cases versus the total number of cases was 12 (CI 6.86 – 22.03), taking only those cases into account where only one compound was judged to be responsible (in some cases, drug combinations are imputed).

Discussion: The AMSP project is a valuable tool in detecting and confirming ADR in a psychiatric hospital setting. The pros and cons of the project are equal to intensive spontaneous monitoring systems. The incidence and relative risk of weight gain is established for psychotropic treatment.

Conclusion: The well known benefits of treatment should be carefully balanced with the problems of weight gain.

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Metabolic adverse events of antipsychotics treatment in chronic schizophrenia

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Background: Although the mechanisms explaining metabolic impairments observed during antipsychotic treatment are not well known, there are important differences between drugs regarding the possibility of inducing lipidic and glucose impairments.

Objective: To assess the effects of atypical and typical antipsychotics -olanzapine, aripiprazole, risperidone and haloperidol over the weight, glucose and HDL-cholesterol levels, during 24 weeks of treatment.

Method: A 43 patients group, 30 male and 13 female, mean age 42.1, admitted during an acute phase of chronic schizophrenia (DSM-IV-TR), were distributed on flexible dose of olanzapine (N=12) 10-20 mg/day, aripiprazole (N=11) 15-30 mg/day, risperidone (N=10) 4-8 mg/day or haloperidol (N=10) 10-20 mg/day. Weight, fasting glucose and HDL-cholesterol were weekly monitored during the first month and monthly after that. Inclusion criteria: baseline glucose and HDL-cholesterol levels within normal range. Exclusion criteria: familial history of diabetes mellitus or obesity.

Results: Regarding the weight gain, the safest antipsychotic is aripiprazole (+0.4+/-0.2 kg at endpoint), followed by haloperidol (+1.9+/-0.2 kg), while olanzapine (+5.6+/-1.1 kg) and risperidone (+3.4+/-0.5 kg) are less tolerated. The glucose level >125 mg/dl was observed at endpoint in 3 patients with risperidone, 6 with olanzapine, 2 with haloperidol. The HDL-cholesterol over 40 mg/dl (men) and over 50 mg/dl (female) appeared in 4 cases of olanzapine and 3 cases of risperidone treated patients.

Conclusions: There are quantitative differences in the level of weight gain, HDL-cholesterol and glucose level induced by antipsychotics. The safest antipsychotic agent is aripiprazole because it doesn't induce significant weight gain or other metabolic complications.

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Psychotic patients addicted to cannabis and other substances treated with risperidone long acting injectable: Follow-up and reintegration

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Background and aims: To investigate patients double diagnosed with psychosis and substance addiction (especially cannabis) treated with risperidone long-acting injectable (RLAI) for their psychosis: characteristics of treatment and psychosocial reintegration.

Methods: Adults with psychosis were changed to RLAI from their previous medication. Starting doses varied but most patients received 50 mg every two weeks. Patients were regularly followed-up by their psychiatrist from 6 months to more than 2 years after starting treatment with RLAI. A reintegration program adapted to the needs of each patient was started as early as possible with support from all available healthcare services of the department. This program focussed on family, social and professional reintegration.

Results: Of 60 psychotic patients, 27 patients (mean age 27.7±6.1 years) had a double diagnosis of psychosis and substance addiction (especially cannabis), and were enrolled in this follow-up study. After six months, 26 out of 27 patients had no relapse of substance addiction. Patients participating in the reintegration program were able to live with their family or at home (10 patients), undertake professional education courses (7 patients), or even return to their jobs (3 patients).

Conclusion: Treatment with RLAI has a positive effect on patients double diagnosed with psychosis and substance addiction (especially cannabis). The association with a reintegration program adapted to the needs of each patient must be started early and maintained for as long as possible in order to have a good clinical outcome, positive impact on the addiction, improve compliance with treatment, and diminish the risk of relapse.

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Rhabdomyolysis associated with correction of hyponatremia and clozapine use in a patient with schizophrenia paranoid type

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Background and aims: Rhabdomyolysis is a common and potentially lethal clinical syndrome that results from acute muscle fiber necrosis with leakage of muscle constituents into blood. The authors report on a case of rhabdomyolysis in a 46-year-old patient with the diagnosis of schizophrenia paranoid type.

Case report: The patient was admitted with the symptoms of generalized seizure and vomiting; and as severe hyponatremia was proved, its correction with the parallel use of clozapine treatment was done. On the fifth day of his treatment muscle pain and asthenia occurred and creatinine kinase concentration increased to 52090 U/L without any symptoms of neuroleptic malignant syndrome. The course of illness was benignant, clozapine was stopped and during high-volume alkaline diuresis creatinine kinase concentration gradually returned to a normal range. After 6 months follow-up no recurrence of rhabdomyolysis was detected during olanzapine treatment; clinical and laboratory findings were normal.

Discussion: Rhabdomyolysis was associated with the rapid correction of hyponatremia after water intoxication caused by psychogenic polydipsia and was complicated by clozapine use.

Conclusion: The authors suggest that monitoring creatinine kinase is not necessary routinely by antipsychotic administration, but point at the importance of cautious correction of hyponatremia and of creatinine kinase monitoring beside atypical antipsychotic therapy when patients complain about muscular symptoms and suggest that switch to another atypical antipsychotic after an atypical antipsychotic induced rhabdomyolysis can be a cautious clinical strategy.

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Inpatient psychiatric treatment: EFFECT of organization on clinical outcome

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Background and aims: Organization of psychiatric services, availability of programs of care and different approaches to treatment influence actual clinical outcome. Psychiatric hospitals usually consist of different wards nad units, to and from which patients are directed inside an episode of inpatient treatment. The aim of the study was to get insight into actual movements of patients between different wards in a large University Psychiatric Hospital and relate these data to clinical outcome.

Methods: Hospital database was used as a source of data on patient movements and episodes of hospitalization. 2053 patient records were reviewed for clinical outcome data. Patients with three or more movements were diagnostically rechecked prospectively for the purpose of this study using ICD-10 research criteria. Appropriateness of treatment choice was assessed using patient treatment records.

Results: 1275 hospitalization episodes were reviewed. 35% of patients were moved between the wards three or more times. Within this group diagnostic discordance was noticed, that influenced changes in the treatment choice after each ward change.