

## PW01-177 - JUMPING TO CONCLUSIONS IN PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS: A COMPARISON WITH SIBLINGS AND HEALTHY CONTROLS

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**Objectives:** To explore a cognitive bias-Jumping to Conclusions-in patients with schizophrenia and to compare with non-psychotic siblings and healthy controls by means of the Picture Decision Task (PDT).

**Methods:** 42 patients with schizophrenia, 20 non-psychotic siblings and 77 healthy controls were compared in the PCT. This task consists of showing drawings of common objects that are displayed on a computer screen in decreasing degrees of fragmentation: new features are added in eight successive stages, until the entire object is eventually manifest. There are two kinds of trials ("cued" and "uncued"; that is, with and without interpretative clues). According to the responses, five parameters were calculated: Jumping To Conclusions at first stage-that is, with the very first drawing-(JTC-1), Plausibility Rating at first stage (PR-1), Draws To Decision (DTD), Time Response at first stage (TR-1) and Time Response for Draw to Decision (TR-DTD)

**Results:** In comparison with siblings and controls, more of the schizophrenia patients made a definitive decision at the first stage (represented by a significantly higher JTC-1), and they showed a higher Plausibility Rating (represented by a higher PR-1) than siblings and controls. For the uncued trials, patients needed fewer stages (a lower DTD) when making a decision than siblings ( $5.53 \pm 0.20$  vs.  $7.04 \pm 0.28$ ;  $p=0.001$ ) and controls ( $5.53 \pm 0.20$  vs.  $6.83 \pm 0.14$ ;  $p=0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** These results suggest that patients make quick decisions with a high level of conviction and may manifest a data-gathering bias. Our results may indicate some degree of faulty appraisal and an inability to tolerate ambiguity when faced with decision-making.