

r.5-HT_{2C}, r.5-HT_{1D} and the agonist effect on r.5-HT_{1A}. This is correlated with a high efficacy on the negative and depressive symptoms. Aripiprazole is a modulator and stabilizer of dopamine activity with a dual mechanism of action (antagonist/agonist). It has a long term efficacy on positive and negative symptoms but this effect isn't correlated with dose.

Conclusion: If we consider that SGA psychopharmacological mechanism of action is heterogeneous that means we can estimate that clinical efficacy and side effects profile could be individualized. SGA represent safe and efficacious options for the treatment in schizophrenia but important step for a clinician remains to select the right drug.

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Neuroleptics and cancer

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Background and aims: There are some indications in the literature that the use of dopamine antagonists can modify the risk of developing different types of neoplasms.

Methods: We have reviewed last studies which have reported the possible relationship between cancer and neuroleptic treatment.

Results and Conclusions: Antipsychotics which increase the level of prolactin, could possible increase the risk of developing breast and endometrial cancer in patients with schizophrenia. Other studies, shows a marked apoptotic effect of phenothiazines in brain-derived cancer cells.

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Prolactin serum blood levels in patients on antipsychotic treatment: A prevalence study

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Introduction: High prolactin blood levels is an adverse effect of neuroleptic treatment. Typical antipsychotics seem to produce it more frequently than atypical ones.

Aim: To know hyperprolactinemia prevalence in our patients related with the type of antipsychotic drug used.

Sample: 171 individuals, 31 male patients and 140 female ones, with a mean age of 61,67 years old and a mean hospital stay of 18,20 years.

Methods: The sample was divided in three groups:

- Typical antipsychotics group: 37 patients.
- Atypical antipsychotics group: 92 patients.
- Typical and atypical antipsychotics group: 42 patients.

Prolactin serum levels were determined (normal values: 1.5-25 ng/ml for fertile age women, 0.7-20 ng/ml for post-menopause women and 0-20 ng/ml for men).

Prevalence of hyperprolactinemia for every group, for single antipsychotic drugs, for age groups, for gender and for diagnosis were obtained.

Results: Prevalence of hyperprolactinemia was 66.1% for the global sample. Results for the different groups were the following:

- Typical antipsychotics group: 73.0%
- Atypical antipsychotics group: 60.9%
- Typical and atypical antipsychotics group: 71.4%

Statistical analysis according to concrete antipsychotic drug showed the following hyperprolactinemia percentages:

- Risperidone: 90.0%
- Haloperidol: 69.2%
- Olanzapine: 44.4%
- Quetiapine: 33%
- Aripiprazol: 14.3%
- Clozapine: 11.1%

Conclusions: Our study finds lower hyperprolactinemia blood levels in patients on atypical antipsychotic treatment than on typical antipsychotic one. Haloperidol and risperidone got the worst results in this matter while clozapine and aripiprazol showed the best ones.

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Attitude of nurses and nursing students towards sexual minorities

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Study object: To evaluate the opinion of nurses and nursing students about patients belonging to sexual minorities.

Methods: The study was performed using of anonymous questionnaire at the Hospital and Nursing department of Kaunas University of Medicine. 32 general practice nurses from departments of Ophthalmology, Nephrology, Thoracic Surgery and 22 nursing students took part in the survey.

Results: It was found, that the attitude of nurses towards sexual minority was more negative (55 percent). The attitude of students was more neutral (53 percent), however there was no significant statistical difference ($p=0,32$). Evaluating the influence of age to the attitude, we determined that all nurses with negative attitude towards sexual minorities were more than 40 years old. When analyzing the influence of work experience to the attitude, it was found, that most of nurses (37 percent) showing negative attitude had work experience more than 15 years. Most nurses (37 percent) and nursing students (50 percent) were thinking that homosexuality is the result of nurture. When determining the influence of education level to the attitude towards sexual minorities, it was found, that nurses with negative attitude, had college and university education and most of students with negative attitude (92 percent) had secondary education.

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Olazepine (Zalasta) treatment of residual phenomenology in patients with long-term schizophrenic disorder

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Aim of the work: To follow the efficiency of Olazepine in chronic patients with long-term schizophrenic disorder in three levels: cognitive functioning, positive persistent hallucinatory-delusive phenomenon and deficiency signs.