

( $P < .05$ ). SNPs associated with the first principal component of the resulting enriched gene set were combined in a Polygenic Co-Expression Index (PCI) [1]. We conducted Independent Component Analysis (ICA) on attentional control fMRI data ( $n = 265$ ) and selected Independent Components (ICs) including the thalamus and being highly correlated with an attentional control network<sup>2</sup>. Multiple regressions were conducted (predictor: PCI) using a thalamic cluster previously associated with familial risk for schizophrenia [2] as ROI (FWE  $P < .05$ ).

**Results** In one of the 8 ICs of interest there was a positive effect of PCI on thalamic connectivity strength in a cluster overlapping with our ROI ( $Z = 4.3$ ).

**Conclusion** Decreased co-expression of genes included in PCI predicts thalamic dysconnectivity during attentional control, suggesting a novel co-regulated molecular pathway potentially implicated in genetic risk for schizophrenia.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

#### References

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#### EV1288

### Erotomania: A psychodynamic overview

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**Introduction** Erotomania is a delusional disorder in which one believes to be loved by someone else. Even though its etiology is not known, psychodynamic factors have been proposed as a possible explanation.

**Objectives** To review the psychodynamic etiology of erotomania.  
**Methods** A search of the Medline/Pubmed database was conducted using the terms “erotomania” and “psychodynamic”.

**Results** Several authors wrote about the psychodynamic etiology of erotomania. Kraepelin describes it as a “compensation for the disappointments of life”. De Clérambault highlights the idea of “sexual pride”: stimulated by the absence of affective and sexual approval, erotomania flourishes as a way of satisfying the individual’s pride. Hollender and Callahan explain the disorder as a result of an ego deficit of not feeling attractive enough. According to Segal, the erotomaniac delusion meets the patient’s need for love and it is related to the idea of it as the ultimate way of approval. Taylor highlights the patients’ isolation, loneliness and extreme dependence on others.

**Conclusions** About every author agrees with the idea that the erotomaniac delusion acts as a gratification to the individual’s narcissistic needs, when personal experience has failed to do so. Wanting to be loved is the core of human motivation and the delusion most commonly appears in people who feel rejected by society; facing that perceived rejection, it emerges as the fantasy that other human being is in love with them. This is a relevant overview of this disorder with implications in patients’ treatment, since psychotherapy could be important along with drug treatment.

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### The association between first-episode psychosis and abnormal glycaemic control: Systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical studies

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**Background** Schizophrenia, which is linked to a range of physical health conditions, might share intrinsic inflammatory disease pathways with type-two diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Psychotropic medication has presented a major confounder in examining this association. First-episode psychosis (FEP) patients present an interesting cohort to study this potential association, being generally younger with less comorbidity, and with limited exposure to antipsychotic medication.

**Aims** To assess whether FEP, which could be described as ‘developing schizophrenia’, is associated with prediabetes, or ‘developing diabetes’, to determine whether intrinsic disease links could cause the conditions to develop in unison.

**Methods** Using PRISMA criteria, we searched Embase, Medline, PsychInfo, Web of Science, and Google Scholar to 6th January 2016. We assessed case-control studies with biochemical assessment of prediabetic states in FEP patients alongside matched controls.

**Results** Twelve studies were included, involving 1137 participants. Several measurements examined prediabetes, including fasting plasma glucose, impaired glucose tolerance, and insulin resistance. Pooled analysis found FEP to be related to impaired glucose tolerance (mean difference 1.31 [0.37, 2.25]), insulin resistance (mean difference 0.30 [0.18, 0.42]), and the number of patients with impaired glucose tolerance (odds ratio 5.44 [2.63–11.27]).

**Conclusion** Our findings suggest a potential link between prediabetic markers, in particular impaired glucose tolerance and insulin resistance, and FEP. However, we cannot establish causality, and the studies contributing to this review were at some risk of bias. Nevertheless, the findings might help to explain the increased prevalence of T2DM in patients with schizophrenia and could have implications for the management of schizophrenia patients.

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### Patients with schizophrenia assessing psychiatrists’ communication skills

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The doctor-patient relationship constitutes the matrix of the entire medical practice. One way in which doctors develop a positive rapport with their patients is through appropriate communication. Evidence suggests that doctors do not communicate with their patients as they should. Important gaps are observed in doctors’ communication with patients with schizophrenia.

**Aim** Examine psychiatrists’ communication skills as assessed by their patients with schizophrenia and through external observation, considering patients’ socio-demographic and clinical variables and analyse the importance that aspects of communication have for patients.