

role in either facilitating functioning or creating barriers for people with disabilities. The ICF is a useful instrument to comprehend cronic mentally ill in all their dimensions. Each one encompasses a theoretical foundation on which a rehabilitative intervention can be formulated and evaluated. Intervention can be classified as rehabilitative in the case that it is mainly directed towards a functional improvement of the affected individual. For this reason ICF represents a fundamental and complete tool for the valuation of rehabilitation objectives and effectiveness.

### P039

Emotion recognition and schizophrenia

P. Jaramillo, I. Fuentes, J.C. Ruiz. *Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain*

The objective of this study is to review work carried out over the last decade in the area of emotion recognition in persons diagnosed with schizophrenia. Emotion recognition is one of the areas included in the term social cognition. The MATRICS project looks at seven critical cognitive fields where patients with schizophrenia have difficulties. Social cognition is one of these fields. The reasons why social cognition has become so relevant include: empirical evidence associating social cognition with social functioning; its role as a mediator variable between basic social cognition or neuro cognition and social functioning; the appearance of studies showing a neuron substratum of social cognition; and the attention which has started to be given to the development of intervention programmes in schizophrenia focussed on social cognition and, more specifically, on the appropriate recognition of emotions. Emotion recognition or the processing of emotions refers to all those aspects related to perceiving and using emotions. Empirical knowledge in this aspect of social cognition has been basically amassed by studies on the perception of facial emotion. The tasks used in these studies basically consist of showing photographs of human faces in order to identify six basic emotions (happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise and disgust or shame).

### P040

Premorbid adjustment and neurocognitive functioning in first episode psychosis

E. Garcia de Jalon, M.S. Campos, V. Peralta, M.J. Cuesta. *Psiquiatria Unit, Virgen del Camino Hospital, Pamplona, Spain*

**Background and aims:** There is preliminary evidence that cognitive functioning is influenced by premorbid adjustment. The goal of this study was to examine to what extent premorbid adjustment patterns are related to cognitive functioning in a cohort of first-episode psychosis.

**Methods:** Seventy-seven neuroleptic-naïve patients with a first-episode of psychosis underwent clinical and neuropsychological assessments at baseline, 1 month and at 6 months of follow-up. Cognitive measurements included were: Verbal Fluency Test, Trail Making-B Test, Wechsler Memory Test, Reaction Time task, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) perseverative errors. Patterns of premorbid functioning were categorised in two groups: 'stable-good' group and 'poor and declining' group, using the Cannon-Sporer Premorbid Adjustment Scale.

**Results:** No significant associations were found between premorbid adjustment change scores and cognitive variables in the stable-good adjustment group. Patients with premorbid deterioration change

score in premorbid adjustment between childhood and early adolescence was associated significantly with lower improvement at the follow-up in the Wechsler Memory Test ( $r=-0.511$ ;  $p=0.009$ ) and Reaction Time task ( $r=0.435$ ;  $p=0.030$ ). Moreover, change score in premorbid adjustment between early and late adolescence was significantly associated with lower improvement in perseverative errors ( $r=-0.455$ ;  $p=0.022$ ).

**Conclusions:** Deterioration of premorbid adjustment was significantly associated with lower improvement of cognitive improvement at the 6 months follow-up in a first episode psychosis. This lower cognitive improvement varied with the timing of the deterioration process in premorbid adjustment. Early adolescence premorbid deterioration was associated with less improvement in attentional and memory tasks. And premorbid deterioration in the late adolescence was related to lower improvement on executive tests.

### P041

Reflection of psychotic symptoms in paintings

A.G. Nejad, F. Pouya. *Department of Psychiatry, Beheshti Hospital, Kerman, Iran*

**Introduction:** schizophrenia can occur in any person even talented individuals. Several painters had schizophrenia. Van Gogh is a well known example. Method: A single schizophrenic patient with several paintings is presented. Results/Discussion: Patients with schizophrenia may try to portray their special feelings and experiences. As many of patients have trouble to communicate with others verbally, paintings can be a suitable way for them to make others able to understand them. Broyan Chanley and Phyllis Jones were two talented artists who try to do so. In this presentation we present a schizophrenic patient who tried to describe his psychotic symptoms in paintings. He had also rare Lilliputian hallucination which was reflected in his works.

### P042

Affective priming in paranoid schizophrenia treated with olanzapine or risperidone

M. Kuklinska<sup>1</sup>, K. Rataj<sup>2</sup>, E.J. Gorzelanczyk<sup>1,3,4</sup>. <sup>1</sup>*Institute of Psychology, Department of Neuropsychology and Behavioral Genetics, Kazimierz Wielki University, Bydgoszcz, Poland* <sup>2</sup>*Department of English Language Teaching, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland* <sup>3</sup>*Department of Palliative Care, Sue Ryder Hospital, Bydgoszcz, Poland* <sup>4</sup>*Psychiatric Hospital in Swiecie, Bydgoszcz, Poland*

**Introduction:** The phenomenon of the deficit of the inhibitory reaction to the latter of two stimuli presented to the patient with schizophrenia may result in a stronger affective priming effect in the case of schizophrenia patients. This effect may be defined as the change in reaction time needed to respond to an experimental stimulus, due to the characteristics of another stimulus preceding it.

**Participants:** 33 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia took part in the experiment. At the time of testing, all patients were being treated with atypical neuroleptics. The results of the experimental group were compared to the results of a control group, which consisted of healthy participants, and matched the experimental group according to sex and age.

**Method:** All participants completed a handedness test. For mood assessment, The Profile of Mood State was administered. The experimental task consisted of pairs of words which appeared on