

EV1241

Victimization and perpetration of crime in patients with schizophrenia and related disorders involuntarily admitted

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Introduction Incidence of crime victimization and perpetration is higher in severely mentally ill people than in general population. In the literature, fewer papers investigate the risk of being a victim than the risk of perpetrating violence in psychiatric patients.

Objectives To study incidence of self-reported crime victimisation or perpetration in 2 multicentric database of patients suffering from schizophrenia or related psychoses who are admitted involuntarily to hospital.

Methods Included involuntarily admitted patients with ICD-10 diagnosis of F20-F29, age 18–65, giving informed consent. Univariable and multivariable logistic regression to estimate odds ratios. Structured interview and BPRS by trained operators.

Results Three hundred and eighty-three and 543 cases for each database. Victims: 37.8% and 28.0%. Accused: 25.6% and 11.6%. Victims had higher BPRS subscale of Mania, were unemployed and had fewer social contacts. Accused had higher mania in one of the 2 sample. Sociodemographic predictors included unemployment and homelessness, younger age and male gender.

Discussion Sociodemographic factors are important predictors of being accused of a crime. Higher symptoms of mania are associated with higher odds of being victim of violence in 2 multicentric samples, after correction for other variables. Rates of both victimisation and perpetration rates are higher than in samples of people from general population or from outpatients settings. Accused and victims have a strong association with consideration on the context of life.

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EV1242

CB1-5-HT2A heteromers in schizophrenia patients: Human studies in pro-neurons of the olfactory epithelium

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Introduction Despite multiple clinical and preclinical studies investigating schizophrenia, the neurobiological basis of this disease is still unknown. The dysregulation of the serotonergic system, in particular the 5-HT2A receptor and the endocannabinoid system have been postulated as possible causes of schizophrenia.

Objectives The aim of this study is to evaluate the expression of CB1-5-HT2A receptor heteromers in primary cultures of pro-neurons from the olfactory epithelium in schizophrenia patients and control subjects.

Methods We recruited a group of 10 healthy volunteers and 10 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, who were treated with atypical antipsychotics, were clinically stable and had an illness duration range from 1 up to 15 years. The patients were diagnosed with schizophrenia from the medical record and confirmed by the structured clinical interview for DSM disorders. The expression of CB1-5-HT2A receptor heteromers in primary cultures of pro-neurons from the olfactory epithelium was quantified using proximity ligation assays and confocal microscopy.

Results Olfactory epithelium pro-neurons were viable and expressed the neuronal marker, III- β tubulin. We also established the presence and the functionality of CB1-5-HT2A receptor heteromers in these cells using the proximity ligation and cAMP activity assays, respectively. Heteromer expression was significantly increased in schizophrenia patients with respect to controls.

Conclusions This highly innovative methodology will allow the noninvasive, low-cost study of new biomarkers for schizophrenia in a model closely related to the central nervous system.

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Ziprasidone and pulmonary embolism, report of a case

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Introduction Several scientific studies support the relation between pulmonary embolism and antipsychotic treatment (acute or chronic). We present a case of possible association of venous thromboembolism (VTE) and ziprasidone.

Personal antecedents Man, 55-year-old, with mild hypertension. He has neither toxics habits nor allergies. He does exercise every day. He started with behavioral and perception disorders during 9 months before being diagnosed of paranoid schizophrenia in 2002. He began with risperidone 3 mg per day and amisulpride 25 mg per day as hypnotic. It allowed a good development and he keeps stable since then. The treatment produced sedation and weight increase, so it was changed to ziprasidone 60 mg per day and later 40 mg per day. A few months ago, he was hospitalized with breathlessness that started suddenly two days before. After all diagnostic tests, he was diagnosed with pulmonary embolism and right leg VTE. His medical development was very positive and he must begin with acenocumarol (doses-depend) and support stockings.

Conclusion As we know, since last 10 years, antipsychotic exposure significantly increases the risk of pulmonary embolism. Due to the lack of risk related factor in this case, it would point that reason. The increase related is about 50% of developing VTE and this increased risk similarly applies to first and second generation antipsychotics drugs. Despite that, there are more cases in olanzapine, clozapine and haloperidol treatments due to antiaggregatory action and antithrombotic effects. We present this case probably closely related with ziprasidone.