

which aim to decrease self-stigmatization tendencies among patients with mental illness.

Keywords: values; self-stigmatization; implicit self-stigmatization; schizofrenia

EPP1237

Determination of cognitive domain involvement in a sample of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia and cardiovascular risk factors.

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Introduction: Schizophrenia it's a deteriorating illness, where the cognitive impairment it's one of the predominant components in this process. Theory of neurodevelopment, the most widely recognized, explains that cognition will depend most of it, on premorbid development. However, other factors explain this impairment, such as the cardiovascular risk factors (CVRF).

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to determine cognitive impairment and the domains affected in a sample of patients who suffered schizophrenia and almost one CVRF.

Methods: Cross-sectional study. Patients diagnosed with schizophrenia and at least one poorly controlled CVRF (diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, arterial hypertension or active smoking) were selected. Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP) scale was used to evaluate cognitive impairment and the domains affected.

Results: Preliminary data of twenty patients were included (60% men, mean age: 50 years). At CVRF in the sample, no diabetes was found, 75% had hypercholesterolemia, 15% arterial hypertension and 20% active smoking. SCIP scale showed deficits in word learning and delayed learning in 95% of the sample (n=19). The domain less affected was verbal fluency, affected in 55% of the sample (n=11). Additionally, moderate to severe cognitive impairment was observed in 65% of the sample (n=13).

Conclusions: More than half of the patients with schizophrenia and CVRF have a moderate to severe cognitive impairment. Intervention at CVRF could reduce the severity of cognitive impairment, improving functionality in these patients.

Keywords: schizofrenia; cognitive impairment; cognitive domains; cardiovascular risk

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Schizoaffective disorder: Nosological controversies and absence of specific treatment guidelines.

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Introduction: Schizoaffective disorder is a psychotic disorder of controversial nosological entity. Affective symptomatology and psychotic features of varying intensity coexist simultaneously in him throughout evolution. The lack of consensus on the existence of this entity determines its diagnostic delay and the absence of specific treatment guidelines.

Objectives: To review the diagnostic criteria for schizoaffective disorder and the published scientific evidence on the efficacy and safety of the different therapeutic options available. To analyze the efficacy of a multidisciplinary treatment plan implemented in an intensive follow-up program, presenting the evolution of a clinical case.

Methods: To review the psychiatric history and psychopathological evolution of a patient diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder from the beginning of an intensive follow-up program in a day center to the present. Review the existing scientific evidence on the usefulness of the treatments used in this nosological entity.

Results: This is a longitudinal and retrospective study of a clinical case in which the areas for improvement are analyzed before implementing a multidisciplinary therapeutic program and the favorable results obtained today. Currently, the patient is euthymic and attenuated and chronic positive and negative symptoms persist that do not interfere with his functionality.

Conclusions: From the implementation of an individualized, personalized and multidisciplinary maintenance treatment plan, an overall improvement in psychopathological stability and functional recovery is observed. Among the psychopharmacological options in this patient, Paliperidone Long Acting Injection (PLAI) stands out for its long-term efficacy and safety.

Keywords: schizoaffective disorder; Paliperidone Long Acting Injection (PLAI); multidisciplinary treatment plan; nosological controversies

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Bleuler's a or autism spectrum disorder in adults?

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Introduction: Nowadays we know that autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and Schizophrenic spectrum (SS) are different types of disorders in their etiology, symptoms and prognosis, but the clinical distinction is often difficult to make due to comorbidity and similar symptoms.

Objectives: With this project, the authors intend to explore the differential diagnosis between ASD and SS specially when we talk about critical ages of onset.

Methods: An analysis of articles searched on Pubmed (articles between 2010-2020) with the key words "adult autism", "childhood onset schizophrenia", "childhood psychosis".

Results: Early-onset schizophrenia (EOS) is defined as occurring before age 18 years. The condition share key diagnostic symptoms with adult-onset schizophrenia (AOS) but his prognoses and comorbidities differ. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a common neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by difficulties since early childhood across reciprocal social communication and