

from baseline in PANSS total score. The effect of ziprasidone IM on agitation was evaluated using the validated 7-item Behavioural Assessment Rating Scale (BARS) scale

Results: In the intent-to-treat population, the reduction in total PANSS score at study end point versus baseline was statistically significant ($n = 150$; -37.24 ; baseline 126.71 ; $P < .0001$). Regarding agitation, 142/150 (95%) patients were responders (BARS score 3–4), with a median time to response of 0.50 hours. A total of 61.3% of patients completed the study, 25% experienced treatment-related adverse events, and 5% discontinued due to adverse events. The most frequently reported adverse events were insomnia (6%), somnolence (4%), hypotension (3%), and extrapyramidal disorders (2%). No significant change was observed in weight or any clinical laboratory parameter

Conclusions: IM-to-oral ziprasidone proved effective and well tolerated in the treatment of patients suffering from acute exacerbation of schizophrenia with agitation, offering the possibility of continued treatment from the acute agitated state through to maintenance treatment without having to switch chemical entity.

P123

Remission in psychotic chronic patients. Is it really possible?

S.L. Romero Guillena, J.L. Vélez Noguera. *E.S.M.D. Macarena Centro, Hospital Virgen Macarena, Seville, Spain*

Background and aims: The criteria of remission in schizophrenia has been reviewed and updated by Dra. Andreasen and collaborators. They define remission of the severity of the diagnostic symptoms of schizophrenia when the patient obtains a punctuation ≤ 3 for each of the 8 main items of the PANSS (positive and negative syndrome scale) during a period of 6 or more months.

The aims of this project is to investigate whether there is a significant difference in the rate of remission, as defined by Dra Andreasen et. al., in group of patients treated by either Lon-Action Injectable Risperidone (LAI Risperidone) or conventional depot: Flufenazine decanoate or Zuclopentixole decanoate.

Methods: We examined the criteria of remission by Dra. Andreasen in 46 patients with schizophrenia, 21 patients treated with LAI Risperidone and 25 patients treated with conventional depot.

Results: By analysing the data obtained after 12 months, the rate of remission in patients treated with LAI Risperidone was 56,4% and the rate of remission in patients treated with conventional depot was 20%. (significant difference $p < 0,05$).

Conclusions: LAI Risperidone clearly increases the rates of remission in schizophrenic patients and favours the use of an antipsychotic monotherapy treatment. This results can lead to an improvement in patient compliance to the antipsychotic treatment and therefore a better quality of life and a better progress of the disease.

P124

Disability and social cognition in schizophrenia

S.L. Romero Guillena, N. Casas Barquero, I. Garcia Ramirez. *Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Virgen Macarena, Seville, Spain*

Background and aims:

Disability is presented in schizophrenic patients because of different factor; one of them is neurocognitive disfunction and the others are non cognitive symptoms.

Recent studies have argued that social cognition is important for the patient and that the repercussions of there that basic cognitive disorders on their lives and social integration are serious.

The aims of this project was analyzed disability in schizophrenic patients, and we analyzed their relationship with gender, evolution of the disease and psychopathological symptoms.

We studied schizophrenic social Cognition in relation to a control group.

Methods: Our study included 49 schizophrenic patients all diagnosed with ICD-10 Criteria and a control group of 40 normal subject. measues: PANSS Scale

WHO-Disability Diagnostic Scale (WHO-DDS)

Social Cognition Scale (GEOPTe)

Results: Total disability and all of their subscales were not significantly diferent with the gender.

Total disability and all of their subscales is significantly higher in the group of long evolution of the disease($p < 0.01$)

The psychopathological symptoms that they directly correlate with the disability are the negative symptoms, specially the affective symptoms.

The social Cognitive deterioration is significantly higher in the group of schizophrenic patients than in the control group.($P < 0,0001$)

Conclusions: There is not relationship between Disability and Gender.

There is a direct relationship between disability and evolution of the disease.

Of an psychopathological symptoms (PANSS Scale) the affective symptoms bear the strongest relationship with disability.

Schizophrenic patients suffer a higher social cognitive deterioration than the control group.

P125

ESPASS study: Baseline characteristics of the included schizophrenic patients

F. Rouillon¹, J. Loze², D. Leguay³, I. Gasquet⁴, R. Arnaud², J. Azorin⁵. ¹PU-PH INSERM U669, Université Paris XI, Hôpital Ste Anne, Paris Faculté de Médecine, Université René Descartes Paris V, Paris, France ²Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Rueil-Malmaison, France ³Ce.Sa.Me, Angers, France ⁴Maison Des Adolescents, INSERM U669, Université Paris XI, Hôpital Cochin AP-HP, Paris, France ⁵PU-PH Hôpital Sainte-Marguerite AP-HM, Faculté de Médecine de Marseille, Marseille, France

Objective and aims: Better understanding of functional outcome predictors in schizophrenia has become key in order to face new challenges of the disease. The ESPASS survey aimed at evaluating the impact of antipsychotic therapy initiation or switch on psychosocial functioning in a sample of schizophrenic patients.

Methods: The primary objective was to evaluate the change from baseline to 6 months in EAS total score (psychosocial functioning scale). Other criteria were the change in the IAQ total score, CGI-S, and PASAP (satisfaction with care)

Results (baseline visit): 5962 were included by 1169 investigators. Mean age was 37 ± 12 , 62% were male, 72% single, 62% were outpatients, 34% of the patients were on therapy for 10 years or more, 47% had paranoid schizophrenia subtype. Prior to baseline, 23% had no antipsychotic therapy, 25% had a conventional and 52% had an atypical antipsychotic. 8% of the total sample were naïve to antipsychotic therapy.