

EPP0261

Structural abnormalities of choroid vasculature in first-episode psychosis

C. Demirlek^{1*}, F. Atas², B. Yalincetin¹, H. B. Baykara³,
B. B. Akdede⁴, M. Kaya⁵ and E. Bora⁴

¹Department of Neuroscience, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir;

²Department of Ophthalmology, Cerkezko State Hospital, Tekirdag;

³Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; ⁴Department of Psychiatry, Dokuz Eylul University and ⁵Private Practice, Izmir, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The eye is considered as a part of the central nervous system and a window of the brain. The eye and the brain, also their microvascular system, share many common features in terms of anatomy and pathophysiology. Choroid and retina related abnormalities have been reported in psychotic disorders, especially in schizophrenia. Choroidal vascularity index (CVI) is a useful tool to assess choroidal structural alterations and CVI is defined as the proportion of luminal area (LA) to the total choroidal area (TCA). **Objectives:** This is the first study to investigate choroidal vascularity index in first-episode psychosis (FEP) using optical coherence tomography (OCT).

Methods: 31 patients with FEP and 30 age and gender-matched healthy controls (HC) included in this study. All participants underwent psychiatric and ophthalmological clinical assessments. Imaging of the choroid was performed using enhanced deep imaging (EDI) protocol - spectral domain OCT. Central choroidal thickness (CCT) with EDI-OCT was measured manually from the inner border of the sclera to the outer border of the RPE vertically using the calipers of the Heidelberg reader subfoveally. The choroidal vascularity index was assessed using the EDI-OCT images.

Results: There were no statistically significant differences between FEP and HC in terms of CCT ($p=0.33$), TCA ($p=0.809$) and LCA ($p=0.710$). The CVIs were $66.66\pm 2.98\%$ and $62.32\pm 3.32\%$ in FEP and HC, respectively and it was significantly different between groups ($p<0.001$, effect size $d=1.38$).

Conclusions: These results suggest that first episode psychosis is characterized by choroidal vascular abnormalities. *in vivo* ophthalmological imaging with OCT, a non-invasive, fast, and safe technological tool, can be a promising biomarker to quantitatively evaluate microvasculature abnormalities in patients with psychosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0262

A functional linguistic analysis of social cohesion impairment in guided interviews conducted with individuals with schizophrenia

C. Egyed^{1*}, R. Herold², A. Hambuch¹ and J. D. Fekete¹

¹Department of Languages for Biomedical Purposes and Communication and ²Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Pécs Medical School, Pécs, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Individuals with schizophrenia exhibit severe speech and Theory of Mind (ToM) deficits creating substantial handicaps

for them on the level of communication and interpersonal skills. Consequently, these individuals cannot adequately take part in social life, and are exposed to marginalization in all aspects of life. Hence, communication impairments associated with schizophrenia are a central issue to investigate in order to optimize their quality of life and functioning in society. The study being part of an interdisciplinary research is based on guided interviews related to a short story by Hemingway. The analysis of person deictic expressions related to social emotions and social interactions combined with the most frequently used mental state terms (e.g. 'I don't know', 'I think') identified in the corpus may not only describe the severity of linguistic disturbances indicating ToM deficits but can also help understand patients' social dysfunction and difficulties in the context of social cohesion.

Objectives: The primary task of the functional linguistic research is to identify and classify the occurrence of linguistic disturbances during mentalizing processes expressed via mental state terms. The study particularly focuses on interpersonal relations expressed with person deictic forms that may indicate the difficulties of this patient group with social cohesion.

Methods: The corpus involves 40 guided interviews including 20 individuals with schizophrenia treated at the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Pécs and 20 controls. The interviews were conducted by a PhD student of Psychology in Hungarian and centred around Hemingway's short story entitled *The End of Something*. The interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed in Hungarian. The qualitative analysis was performed with Sketch Engine corpus analysis tool, which assisted in the identification and classification of collocations associated with the interviewees' mental processes directed at interpersonal relations expressed by person deictic forms.

Results: Pragmatic processes including the communicative aspect showed severe deficiencies. The most commonly used mental state term 'I don't know' combined with person deictic expressions revealed that individuals with schizophrenia have difficulty attributing mental states to a specific linguistic utterance during a social situation (e.g. 'I don't know why somebody said that'). These examples show that their communicative and interpersonal skills are substantially impaired.

Conclusions: The findings can offer some possible indications for psychotherapists how to detect pragmatic impairments in schizophrenic speech and interpret mental state terms with reference to social interaction, thereby contributing significantly to therapeutic success enhancing the social reintegration of individuals with schizophrenia.

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EPP0263

Clozapine levels and therapeutic response: using individual patient meta-analysis data for a ROC Curve analysis

K. Northwood¹, E. Pearson², E. Wagner³, N. Warren¹ and D. Siskind^{1*}

¹University of Queensland, Woolloongabba; ²Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia and ³LMU, Munich, Germany

*Corresponding author.

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