

Conclusions: While cases of agranulocytosis have been reported in association with the use of other antipsychotics these antipsychotics do not require the same monitoring as clozapine. Our case emphasizes the need for vigilant blood dyscrasia monitoring during antipsychotic therapy.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0934

Sleep Matters: Unpacking the Link between Sleep Disorders and Clinical Characteristics in Schizophrenia.

K. Razki*, A. Larnaout, C. Najar, S. Ben Aissa, R. Lansari and W. Melki

Psychiatry department, razi hospital, manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Sleep disorders are a significant concern for patients with schizophrenia, and they can have a profound impact on their quality of life. Studies have shown that sleep disturbances are prevalent in patients with schizophrenia, and they may be linked to the clinical characteristics of the disorder. Despite this, the exact nature of the relationship between sleep disorders and schizophrenia remains unclear. Understanding this relationship is critical as it may lead to better diagnosis and treatment of both conditions, ultimately improving the overall health and wellbeing of patients.

Objectives: To establish the link between sleep disorders and clinical characteristics in a clinical population being treated for schizophrenia.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study that took place over a period of one month (from 1st to 31st March 2023) among patients consulting the post-care service of Psychiatry Department D at Razi Hospital, Tunisia. We included patients aged between 18 and 65 years, diagnosed with schizophrenia according to DSM-5, and stabilized on psychiatric treatment. We used the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) to evaluate sleep quality over a period of one month. The evaluation of the clinical characteristics of schizophrenia was carried out using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS).

The interview was conducted by a single researcher, and when the questionnaire was distributed to the participants, we explained the framework and the principle of this study as well as the implications of participating in it and explained that the participant could stop participating at any time if he or she wished.

Results: We collected data from 30 male patients with a mean age of 42.5 ± 14.02 . The mean overall PSQI score was 9.23 ± 4.58 . The subscales evaluating the subjective quality of sleep obtained an average score of 1.42 ± 0.72 , sleep latency was 1.61 ± 1.33 , sleep duration was 1.01 ± 0.98 , habitual sleep efficiency was 0.67 ± 0.75 , sleep disturbances were 0.91 ± 0.52 , sleep medication use was 1.36 ± 1.68 , and daytime dysfunction was 1.12 ± 0.96 . The mean scores of PANSS were: positive scale (28.26 ± 5.93), negative scale (18 ± 6.15), and general psychopathology scale (90.03 ± 16.21). We found a statistically significant association between the positive

PANSS scale and sleep latency ($p=0.002$) and sleep medication use ($p<10^{-3}$).

Conclusions: The findings highlight the importance of evaluating and addressing sleep disturbances in the overall management of patients with schizophrenia, as they may have an impact on the severity of clinical symptoms.

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An underestimated link: a study of eating disorders in patients followed for schizophrenia

K. Razki*, A. Larnaout, S. Ben Aissa, C. Najar, R. Lansari and W. Melki

Psychiatry department, Razi hospital, manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a debilitating mental illness that can cause significant disruptions in a person's life, leading to difficulty with thinking, emotions, and behaviors. While the symptoms of schizophrenia are well-known and extensively studied, comorbidities like eating disorders are often overlooked and undertreated, despite their prevalence in patients with schizophrenia.

Objectives: determine the different eating attitudes among schizophrenic patients and establish the link between eating attitudes, age, weight status, and psychotropic medication.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study that took place from September to November 2022 among patients who consulted the post-care consultations of Psychiatry D service at Razi Hospital, Tunisia. We included patients who had been followed for at least one year for schizophrenia according to the diagnostic criteria of DSM-V and who had not relapsed for at least 2 months. The collection of sociodemographic and clinical data was done retrospectively by referring to the patients' clinical records. Anthropometric measurements (weight, height, waist circumference, etc.) were recorded for each participant at the end of the interview. The Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire (TFEQ) was used to analyze eating attitudes.

Results: According to our results among 30 patients followed for schizophrenia, 74% were men with a mean age of 45 years (3.8). Sixty percent of the participants had a BMI <18.5 , 35% had a BMI between 18.5 and 25, and the rest had a BMI greater than 25. on the therapeutic level, 12 patients were on olanzapine, 15 patients were on risperidone and the rest were on haloperidol. The TFEQ score shows that uncontrolled eating was the most prevalent attitude in our population. A statistically positive association was found between uncontrolled eating and the use of olanzapine ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Our study contributes to draw the attention of mental health professionals to the screening of eating disorders in patients followed for long term mental disorders and insists on multidisciplinary management to ensure a better quality of life for patients.

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