

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** deficit syndrome; Cytokines; schizophrénia; inflammatory markers

### EPP0736

#### Frequency of clinical appointments in subjects with emergent suicidal ideation

J. Qian\*, N. Yasmin and V. Deluca

Centre of Addiction and Mental Health, Schizophrenia, Toronto, Canada

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Schizophrenia is a psychotic disorder strongly associated with suicidal behaviour up to 20-50 times higher than those in the general population. However, treatments from primary healthcare workers and mental health specialists may improve daily function and increase recovery.

**Objectives:** Our study aims to investigate if the frequency of interactions with healthcare specialists affects suicidal ideation for patients with schizophrenia.

**Methods:** 84 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia spectrum disorder were recruited from the Centre of Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) in Toronto, Canada. Patient medical charts were reviewed to determine the number of therapeutic interactions in two periods: up to three months from baseline, and retrospectively 3 months before baseline.

**Results:** 19 patients with worsening suicidal ideation had an average of 5.1 more visits following baseline (SD = 6.94), compared to 64 patients with non-emergent SI had 12.0 more visits following baseline (SD = 18.8).

**Conclusions:** Patients with worsening suicidal ideation had fewer visits from healthcare professionals as compared to those without worsening suicidal ideation. However, further research is necessary to determine the correlation between healthcare visits and suicidal ideation in this population.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Frequency of clinical appointments; suicidal ideation; schizophrénia

### EPP0738

#### Mourning and psychotic disorders: A different way to experience the loss.

L.T. Rodríguez Hernández<sup>1</sup> and M.L. Costa<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hospital Universitario Jose Gemain, Psychology, Leganés, Spain and

<sup>2</sup>Hospital Universitario Severo Ochoa, Psychiatry, Leganes, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** We present the case of a 48-year-old female patient diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder whose father passed away recently. The patient was facing an appalling mourning which was expressed in the form of behavior disorder and positive psychotic symptoms. Mourning is a natural reaction to the loss of a loved one

which involves an internal world transformation, affecting both images of the self and the perceived environment.

**Objectives:** To analyse the guidelines for mourning approach in chronic psychotic patients.

**Methods:** A case report is presented alongside a review of the relevant literature regarding mourning in patients with chronic psychotic conditions.

**Results:** Accepting the loss, working through disruptive emotions, adjusting to a world without the deceased and finding an enduring connection with the loved one are the four tasks of mourning described by Worden. In our case, the patient was immersed in the first two tasks. Difficulties in accepting the loss, tolerating harmful emotions and establishing new affective links were observed, as well as massive projection of unbearable emotions such as sadness, anger, fear and guilt. The available literature identifies these idiosyncrasies as common in the grief processing in patients with chronic psychotic disorders.

**Conclusions:** In patients with psychosis, difficulties in symbolization, emotional processing and social bonding could have repercussions in the development of grief. However, these features do not imply a pathologic mourning. Tolerating mourning as a normal reaction in psychotic patients is needed, even if the patient expresses non-typical symptoms such as acute psychosis symptoms, hallucinations or behavior disorder.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Classification of mental disorders; Psychopathology; mourning; schizophrénia

### EPP0739

#### Naming and Comprehension Features in Language of Schizophrenia Adolescents. Nouns and Verbs Task.

E. Shvedovskiy<sup>1\*</sup>, N. Zvereva<sup>1</sup> and E. Balakireva<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mental Health Research Center, Medical Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation and <sup>2</sup>Mental Health Research Center, Child Psychiatry, Moscow, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Naming and comprehension are standing among the basic language functions, which allow individuals to realize the communication domain of language. Naming and comprehension impairments are well-studied (Sebastian et al., 2018) in most affected patient groups (for example aphasia patients), but at the same time schizophrenia process may cause its specific language disorders (Andreasen et al., 1985). Adolescent age is a very sensitive period in the context of beginning of schizophrenia.

**Objectives:** The purpose of present study was to identify which language impairment (naming or comprehension) is the most affected in adolescent non-psychotic schizophrenia in this age. Also, authors were aimed at the check of selected tool sensitiveness to schizophrenia patients

**Methods:** Subjects of present study were patients with schizophrenia of Moscow psychiatry clinic (n=20, mean age=14.4), subdivided by DS (F20.xx, F21.xx) and syndromes (national Russian psychiatric subdivision inside the DS). All DS and syndromes were additionally qualified by the clinical professional. Following methods were used: medical history analysis (expert diagnosis qualification, syndromic analysis), Test "Quantative Language