

disorder or bipolar I disorder were enrolled in this study, from the community mental health department of Ferrara.

**Results** The tests were administered to 110 patients (mean age:  $45 \pm 11.4$ ) and to 86 controls (mean age:  $35 \pm 12.6$ ) of both sex. SCIP presents high correlation with the R-BANS total score ( $P < 0.01$ ) and the subscales (verbal learning test-immediate, working memory, verbal fluency test, verbal learning test-delayed, processing speed test,  $P < 0.01$ ). There are significant differences ( $P < 0.01$ ) in all SCIP dimensions between patient and control group (Table 1).

**Conclusions** Our analysis confirm the results of the English, French and Spanish version of the SCIP regarding convergent and discriminant validity. The SCIP represents a valid, simple and brief screening tool for the cognitive evaluation of patients with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders.

Table 1

SCIP subscales	Neuropsychological battery test(s)	Domains	r
VLT-I	RBANS	Immediate Memory	0,64*
WMT	RBANS	Attention	0,32*
	TMT A	Time for task	0,27*
	TMT B	Time for task	0,34*
	WCST	Perseverative errors	0,31*
VFT	RBANS	Language	0,50*
VLT-D	RBANS	Delayed Memory	0,52*
PST	RBANS	Visuospatial/Constructional	0,00
	RBANS	Attention	0,26*
	TMT A	Time for task	-0,47*
	TMT B	Time for task	-0,44*
	WCST	Perseverative errors	0,28*
Total score	RBANS		0,51*

VLT-I: verbal learning test-immediate; WMT: working memory test; VFT: verbal fluency test; VLT-D: verbal learning test-delayed; PST: processing speed test; R-BANS: repeatable battery for the assessment of neuropsychological status; TMT: trail making test; WCST: Wisconsin card sorting test.  $P < 0.01$ .

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.274>

#### EW0661

### Effects of switching antipsychotics in 80 outpatients: A descriptive analysis from a mental health community

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**Introduction** In the general practice, psychiatrists widely prescribe antipsychotics for several conditions as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and behavioral disorders among others.

**Aim and objectives** The aim of this study is to describe the clinical and sociodemographic features of typical patients receiving antipsychotics and their effects after switching to long-acting treatment.

**Methods** A descriptive analysis of 80 outpatients collected from a mental health clinic in Santander (Spain) was performed. All patients were taking antipsychotics at baseline, both oral and intramuscular, and were switched to a different long-acting antipsychotic drug.

**Results** At baseline, 24 patients were taking oral medication and 56 intramuscular. There were 37 females and 43 males. There were no gender differences in the final treatment, but Palmitate Paliperidone (71.3%) was the most prescribed drug, followed by intramuscular risperidone (16.3%) and long-acting aripiprazole (11.3%). We found gender differences regarding cannabis ( $P = 0.002$ ), alcohol ( $P = 0.004$ ) and tobacco ( $P = 0.043$ ) consumption, being their use more common in males. In regard to diagnosis, schizophrenia was predominant in both gender groups, whereas

delusional and behavioral disorders were more frequent in females. There were no significant differences in the reason of switching, but the inefficacy was more common in males and the side effects in females. At the switching, females were significantly older than males ( $P = 0.003$ ). We found significant differences before and after switching regarding the number of admissions, emergency visits and length of stay.

**Conclusions** Antipsychotic benefits are individual and unpredictable. When switching, some other different factors should be taking in account, not only regarding medication.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.275>

#### EW0662

### Association between smartphone addiction proneness and poor sleep quality in Korean university students

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**Background** The number of Korean smartphone users exceeded 40 million in 2015, in which roughly 1 in 5 university students were expected to be addicted to their smartphone. Of importance is that smartphone addiction negatively affects physical and mental well-being and health. Sleep problems associated with smartphone is also a serious public concern; but the evidence is lacking. The aim of this study is to investigate the association between smartphone addiction proneness and sleep problems in Korean university students.

**Methods** We conducted an online-survey which received responses from 608 university students. All participants completed questionnaires on the Korean smartphone addiction scale (K-SAS), the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), and personal characteristics. Based on the scores of the K-SAS, university students were classified into two groups—the addiction proneness group and the normal-user group.

**Results** The addiction proneness groups had a higher PSQI score than the normal-user group (7.5 vs. 6.7,  $P$ -value  $< 0.0001$ ). After adjustment for potential covariates (i.e., age, income, and smoking), PSQI scores was significantly increased in the addiction proneness groups (Beta coefficient = 0.69; 95% CI: 0.29 ~ 1.09). The risk of sleep problems was more increased in the addiction proneness groups (odds ratio = 1.99; 95% CI: 1.33 ~ 2.98) than the normal-user groups.

**Conclusion** We found that the smartphone addiction proneness was associated with sleep problems in university students. Although our findings are further confirmed by elucidating causal relationships between smartphone uses and sleep habits, smartphone addiction proneness may be a risk factor for poor sleep quality.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.276>

#### EW0663

### Methylphenidate challenge followed by therapeutic drug monitoring in adults with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Clinical effects and its predictors