

EPV0906

Childhood trauma, psychotic symptoms: which association?

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Introduction: Clinical evidence supports the interaction between genetic predisposition and environmental stressors on the emergence of positive psychotic symptoms. Childhood trauma might be a modifiable risk factor among adults with serious mental illness.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to investigate associations between childhood trauma (physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, emotional neglect, and physical neglect) and symptoms of schizophrenia.

Methods: We included in our study 33 stabilized inpatients with schizophrenia at the Psychiatry C department at University Hospital in Sfax-Tunisia.

Data on Sociodemographic and clinical variables were collected from medical records.

Psychotic symptoms were evaluated using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS). We used the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF) to evaluate childhood trauma experiences.

Results: Our sample was exclusively composed of men with an average age of 35 years and 4 months.

The majority of patients were unemployed (75.8%). Only 6.1% of them were married.

Among the patients included in the study, 15.2% of our patients were illiterate. The majority of subjects were treated after a period of untreated psychosis (65.5%).

The analysis revealed that 42.4% of our patients experienced childhood adversities with mean CTQ-SF total score 35.48 (SD=9.44)

We found that positive and general psychopathology schizophrenia symptomatology were correlated to Childhood abuse (0.03; 0.004), emotional abuse (0.009; 0.004), physical neglect (0.02; 0.01), and emotional neglect (0.01).

In addition, our analysis showed that only emotional abuse lead to more negative schizophrenia symptomatology (p=0.009).*

Conclusions: Several studies have shown an association between childhood trauma and specific symptoms of psychosis. Therefore, Childhood trauma should be considered and inquired about in the course of clinical care of schizophrenia patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0907

Schizophrenic with childhood trauma: characterization of a Tunisian sample

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a neurodevelopmental process affecting approximately 1% of the population. Multiple studies have found that Childhood trauma is an important risk factor in the emergence and clinical course of schizophrenia.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess the characteristics of schizophrenic inpatients with childhood trauma among a tunisian sample.

Methods: Stabilized inpatients with schizophrenia at the Psychiatry C department at University Hospital in Sfax were involved in our study. Sociodemographic and clinical data of patients were collected from medical records.

We used Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF) to evaluate the occurrence of childhood maltreatment.

Results: We recruited 33 patients, all men with a mean age of 35 years and 4 months (SD=9.44 years).

They were married in 6.1% and 24.2% of patients had regular work. The mean age of onset of the disorder was 24.42(3.25).The level of poor psychotropic medication adherence was 72.7%.

According to CTQ-SF, 78.8% of patients had experienced child trauma with a mean score of 35.67 (SD =8.61).

A rate of 39.4% reported having experienced one child trauma, while 60.6% reported having experienced more than one.

We found high rates of emotional neglect (87.8%) while emotional and physical abuse during childhood were experienced by 39.4%, and 6% respectively and physical neglect were found in 30.3% of cases.

Patients with more than one childhood trauma were found to have an earlier onset of psychosis (p=0.004)

The occurrence of childhood trauma was not associated with the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents or the clinical features of the disease.

Conclusions: The results point toward childhood emotional neglect being of specific importance to schizophrenia, which may be an area for future prevention and clinical attention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0908

PSYCHOTIC DISORDER DUE TO PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS EPISODE. REVIEW OF A CASE.

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Introduction: Psychotic disorder is defined as a loss of contact with reality. Those who suffer from it perceive an altered reality, assuming it to be true. This feeling of unreality generates nervousness, anguish, hypervigilance and even social and emotional isolation.

We present the case of a 18-year-old woman who attended the Emergency Department accompanied by the director of her college due to behavioral alterations. The patient reports that since she has moved to Salamanca to study, she has the feeling that her father has hired spies, one of them being her classmate, being able to hear sounds and voices, which she defines as motivating her to go on