

B), likely being a prerequisite for managing the requirements of the Game-of-Dice Task, enabling him to suppress impulsive acts.

**Conclusions:** Calcifications in Urbach-Wiethe disease take place progressively- possibly underpinned by genetic and gender variables; this can subsequently allow psychosocial-social factors (such as education and socialization) and biological factors (compensatory neuroplasticity) to retard and diminish the development of socio-emotional and cognitive deteriorations,

Given that select lesions to the human amygdala are exceedingly rare, longitudinal studies of patients with the UWD provide key evidence about how slowly progressive, developmental changes of the amygdala modulate vulnerability to socio-cognitive-emotional impairments and psychopathology.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP1022

### The pathogenesis of formal thought disorder – towards an integrative view

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**Introduction:** Formal Thought Disorder (FTD) is a cluster of symptoms and signs, and can be summarized as a multidimensional construct, reflecting idiosyncrasies in thought, language, and communication in general. The inquiry into its etiology is complicated by the ambiguity of the construct itself, and many theories regarding its pathogenesis have been put forward. Two main neurocognitive models, however, have been garnering attention in mainstream FTD research: the “dyssemantic” and the “dysexecutive” hypotheses. These concepts have been classically pitted out against each other as mutually exclusive, but recent studies have proposed a more integrative view.

**Objectives:** In this presentation, we aim to explore the two main models for explaining FTD pathogenesis, and to show how an integrative model which accounts for both the dyssemantic and dysexecutive deficits seen in patients with FTD might be better at explaining its etiology.

**Methods:** We conducted a systematic review of the available literature according the PRISMA 2020 statement. We began by researching the Pubmed and Cochrane databases using the following search string: ((“Formal thought disorder\*”[Title/Abstract]) AND (dysexecutive[Title/Abstract])) OR ((“Formal thought disorder\*”[Title/Abstract]) AND (dyssemantic[Title/Abstract])) OR ((“Formal thought disorder\*”[Title/Abstract]) AND (pathogenesis[Title/Abstract])) OR ((“Formal thought disorder\*”[Title/Abstract]) AND (etiology[Title/Abstract])). 20 articles were retrieved, along with 2 ongoing trials. We screen for a total of 12 included articles. We also included 17 articles from citation searching, resulting in a final count of 29 included articles. We then summarized the main findings.

**Results:** Two influential hypotheses explaining the neurocognitive pathogenesis of different FTD symptom are the “dyssemantic” and “dysexecutive” hypotheses. The “dyssemantic” model emphasizes

abnormalities in language-processing related brain regions and functional networks. Some studies suggest that the dysfunctions might involve higher-order semantics and the syntactic component. The “dysexecutive” hypothesis suggests that impaired planning and monitoring might lead to poorly formulated or prone-to-error speech. Recent studies, however, have suggested that FTD might be related to a combination of both executive dysfunction and impaired semantic processing, which would then combine in different proportions and yield the different FTD manifestations.

**Conclusions:** While disfunctions in both semantic and executive cognitive faculties have been independently explored as potential explanations for the pathogenesis of FTD, a more integrative picture has surfaced in recent research. It proposes that FTD might actually be the reflections of a combination of different proportions of disfunctions in the executive and/or linguistic processes. More research is needed, with better defined FTD dimensions, in order to further explore this model.

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## EPP1023

### The mediating role of the boredom and loneliness dimensions in the development of Problematic Internet Use

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**Introduction:** During the last decade, a growing digitalization allowed to implement technologies in daily life activities. Conversely, the increased use of technologies in general population, particularly in youths, facilitated the emergence of new web-based psychopathologies, including Pathological Internet use (PIU).

**Objectives:** Our study aims at investigating the relationship between PIU and boredom as well as loneliness dimensions in youths, by also focusing on the association with the main psychopathological symptomatology (i.e., depression, anxiety and stress).

**Methods:** A nationwide population-based cross-sectional case-control study was conducted by recruiting a sample of Italian young adults (aged 18-24), using a snowball sampling strategy. After data cleaning, only 1,643 participants were selected for analysis based on age and classified according to the presence/absence of PIU/non-PIU. Linear regression analyses as well as Pearson correlation analyses were conducted to check for possible associations and correlations between PIU and stress/anxiety/depression. Subsequently, mediation analyses regarding boredom and loneliness were conducted on these relationships.

**Results:** Participants were predominantly females (68.7%; n = 1,129). The mean age was 21.8 years (SD = 1.7), particularly ranging 20-24 years-old (88.5%; n = 1454). Around 41.7% (n = 685) of the sample declared previous psychological issues without a history of professional support (psychological and/or psychiatric), while 32.7% (n = 538) stated that they had an overt mental disorder and were currently receiving professional support. Mediation analysis demonstrated that both boredom and loneliness act as mediators in the association between PIU and depression.