

Conclusions: Although recruitment is still ongoing, our results suggested that trait resilience and flexibility may help other-regarding and goal-directed motivation shifts. They may align self-interests with collective interests and support VSC, thereby adjusting peoples' behaviors within social contexts and cultivating social intelligence.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: flexibility; self control; resilience; fMRI

Neuroscience in psychiatry

EPV0390

New digital tools for assessing neuropsychological executive functioning in old and new addictions. an exploratory study

M. Balconi, M. Sansone and L. Angioletti*

International Research Center For Applied Cognitive Neuroscience (ircan), Research Unit In Affective And Social Neuroscience, Department Of Psychology, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy, Milano, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1946

Introduction: Nowadays new tools suitable for exploring executive functioning (EF) of behavioral addicted individuals are needed.

Objectives: This study tests a novel digital assessment battery that can be easily and remotely adopted by neuropsychologists working in the field of addiction.

Methods: Twenty-three participants were divided into two groups, balanced for age and education: an experimental (EXP) group of 13 patients with gambling behavior, and a control (CNT) group of 10 healthy subjects. A neuropsychological battery including 5 neuropsychological tests (measuring long- and short-term verbal memory, working memory, cognitive flexibility, verbal and non-verbal fluency, attention), and a behavioral task (modified Go/NoGo task with addiction-related stimuli) was digitally administered. Anxiety, depression, and impulsivity levels were collected before the evaluation.

Results: Significantly higher scores were found for repetition errors in the short-term verbal memory test, in the EXP subjects compared to controls. Higher reaction times were found in the Go/No-Go task for the EXP compared to CNT, with significant differences for neutral and addiction-related (cocaine, THC) stimuli. Furthermore, EXP showed higher impulsivity scores.

Conclusions: Although the study was only exploratory, the significant results could support the validity of this new digital tool. Besides, we could conclude that memory impairment and attentional bias in inhibitory control tasks could cover a significant role in new and old addiction and that impulsivity could represent a critical factor in explaining the relationship between EF impairment and addiction. Lastly, this study contributes not only to the understanding of EF impairment in addictions but also in the delivery of remote suitable digital neuropsychological testing.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Executive functions; neuropsychology; digital assessment; Addiction

EPV0391

Hemorrhagic strokes in a young adult patient

M. Suárez-Gómez*, P. Rodrigues and A. Suárez Gómez

Psychiatry, ULSBA, Beja, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1947

Introduction: Stroke is a growing public health problem in the developed world resulting in more hospitalization and mortality. In young adults stroke is the third most common cause of death world wide and the fourth leading cause of disease burden.

Objectives: The aim was to describe a case of recovery after two hemorrhagic strokes in a young adult patient.

Methods: It was presented a clinical case and review the current literature showing the pathway of recovery.

Results: A 38-years-old man presented two episodes of hemorrhagic strokes with a lack of 6 months. With history of hypertension, smoking habits and consume of cannabinoid. The first hemorrhagic stroke had sequels of right hemiparesis. It was diagnosed with frontal arteriovenous malformation. In the second episode was submited to frontoparietal craniotomy with total dissection of the arteriovenous malformation. After surgery he had convulsive crises that remited with valproic and levetiracetan. It did intensive rehabilitation and two months later he recovered totally. In this momente he is functional for daily lactivities, maintained the same treatment and cognitive stimulation.

Conclusions: It is necessary to accomplish for healthy habits in order to prevent strokes in young people. A better prognoses may be related to a urgent and prolonged intervention and rehabilitation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cardiovascular risk; neurorhabilitation; hemorrhagic stroke; young adult

EPV0392

Behavioral disturbances in porencephaly. Report of a case

L. Soldado Rodriguez^{1*}, M. ValverDe Barea² and M.O. Solis²

¹Mental Health Unit, Complejo Hospitalario de Jaen, Jaen, Spain and

²Jaén, Complejo Hospitalario Jaén, Jaén, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1948

Introduction: Porencephaly is a neurological condition that can develop before or after birth, characterized by cysts located in any place inside the brain parenchyma, which generally are covered by plain walls and encircled by an atrophic crust. It generates a very variable clinic appearance, with severe cases of high disability and slight cases with a light neurological involvement, which also can go unnoticed until adulthood. The prevalence is unknow and the inheritance is autosomal dominant Male patient of 45 years diagnosed with porencephaly with cerebral palsy that affects left half and cognitive disability. His father reports an emerging defiant behavior, mutism and decrease of appetite from a week ago. No triggering stress factors are reported.

Objectives: Show the importance of include in the differential diagnose hypoactive confusional syndrome.