

clozapine. (C) Melatonin, an hormone produced in the pineal gland has been used to treat insomnia. Positive effects on metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular risk factors have been reported. Several works considered it an alternative in schizophrenia.

Conclusions: Few evidence is available on the use of BZD, GP, and PG in schizophrenia. Melatonin is a promising compound to treat insomnia.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0272

Executive dysfunctions in schizophrenia measured using a virtual reality task - Jansari assessment of Executive Functions (JEF©)

E. Tyburski^{1*}, A. Bober¹, M. Mak¹, E. Karabanowicz², P. Podwalski³, J. Samochowiec³, A. Michalczyk³, L. Sagan⁴, S. T. Mueller⁵, E. Zawadzka⁶, M. Folkierska⁷ and A. Jansari⁸

¹Department of Health Psychology, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin; ²Institute of Psychology, University of Szczecin; ³Department of Psychiatry; ⁴Department of Neurosurgery, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland; ⁵Department of Cognitive and Learning Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, United States; ⁶Department of Clinical Psychology and Neuropsychology, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin; ⁷Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland and ⁸Department of Psychology, Goldsmiths, University of London, London, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Impairments in executive functions are often observed in schizophrenia. However, previous studies using standard tests show inconclusive and conflicting findings.

Objectives: The main objective of this study was to compare the performance of schizophrenia patients and healthy controls on classical tasks and a non-immersive virtual reality task, Jansari assessment of Executive Functions (JEF©)

Methods: A total of 71 schizophrenia patients and 80 healthy controls took part in the study. Executive functions were assessed with JEF© and the following classical tasks: Color Trail Test (CTT), Stroop Color World Test (SCWT), Ruff Figural Fluency Test (RFFT), and computerized tasks from the PEBL battery: Berg Card Sorting Test (BCST), Tower of London (TOL), and Go/No Go task (GNG). The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) was used to assess psychopathological symptoms.

Results: Compared to healthy controls, schizophrenia patients scored lower on most of JEF© indices i.e., prioritization, selective-thinking, creative-thinking, adaptive-thinking, multi-tasking, time-based prospective memory, event-based prospective memory, and action-based prospective memory ($p < 0.001$). Moreover, schizophrenia patients performed poorer on all traditional tasks ($p < 0.001$), except the GNG task.

Conclusions: Schizophrenia patients were demonstrated to manifest deficits in executive functions as measured by traditional tests, such as concept formation, problem-solving, cognitive flexibility, planning or cognitive inhibition, and the executive functions measured by the JEF© i.e., those that are used and observed in everyday situations such as working in an office.

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EPP0273

Are Linguistic and Motricity domains intertwined in Schizophrenia? A preliminary analysis.

F. Magnani^{1*}, N. Fascendini¹, V. Lucarini², C. Marchesi^{1,3} and M. Tonna^{1,3}

¹Medicine and Surgery, Unit of Neuroscience, Parma University Hospital, Parma, Italy; ²Institute of Psychiatry and Neuroscience of Paris (IPNP), Université Paris Cité, Paris, France and ³Department of Mental Health, Local Health Service, Parma, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The disruption of minimal Self is believed to be a core element of Schizophrenia and intimately connected to a disruption of bodily self, which in turn leads to impairments in intersubjectivity dimension. Motor abnormalities have been associated to Schizophrenia since the early conceptualization of the disorder, as well as inefficient body-related multisensory integration processes are considered nowadays a plausible origin of disembodied Self. In particular, there is evidence for significant abnormalities in Peripersonal Space (PPS) extension in Schizophrenia patients. PPS is the plastic sector of space immediately surrounding our body, whose coherent representation is based on efficient body-related multisensory integration processes. With a specific experimental task based on multisensory integration processing, we estimated PPS size and PPS boundary's demarcation in 27 Schizophrenia patients, confirming a narrower PPS size and weaker bodily boundary in patients, thus paving the way for a deeper investigation of the mechanisms underlying the disruption of bodily self (Ferroni et al., *Schizophr. Bull.* 2022, 5 1085-1093). We suggest that disembodiment might be responsible for the loss of the immediate linkage between Self and others ("intercorporeality"), so linking the disruption of the corporeal dimension to specific anomalies of intersubjectivity in Schizophrenia patients. Since language is one of the most important instrument through which intersubjectivity unfolds, it is intriguing to hypothesize a connection between language and multi-sensory processing.

Objectives: Therefore, the present study was aimed at investigating possible correlations between patients' motor impairments in multi-sensory integration processes and their alterations in language and communicative interactions.

Methods: Twenty-five outpatients were recruited in an experimental task investigating PPS extension; they were administered the Scale for the Assessment of Thought, Language and Communication (TLC) and the Clinical Language Disorder Rating Scale (CLANG).

Results: Our data showed significant correlations between TLC and CLANG total scores and PPS size, with narrower PPS size for more severe formal thought disorders and higher language and communication impairments.

Conclusions: Our preliminary results seem to confirm the presence of a link between language impairment and multi-sensory processing, suggesting that bodily and linguistic disorganization may have

a common origin which has yet to be explored in depth. Future research is needed to identify linguistic and motor endophenotypic patterns, potentially intertwined with each other, capable of early predicting Schizophrenia development and thus usable as early diagnostic tools.

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EPP0274

The Inventory of Psychotic-Like Anomalous Self-Experiences (IPASE): an easy tool for investigating Self-Disorders, subjective experiences and global functioning

F. Magnani^{1*}, S. Amorosi¹, C. Dell'Anna¹, V. Lucarini², M. Ballerini³, C. Marchesi^{1,4} and M. Tonna^{1,4}

¹Department of Medicine and Surgery, Unit of Neuroscience, Parma University Hospital, Parma, Italy; ²Institute of Psychiatry and Neuroscience of Paris (IPNP), Université Paris Cité, Paris, France; ³Department of Mental Health, Local Health Service, Firenze and ⁴Department of Mental Health, Local Health Service, Parma, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Self Disorders (SDs) are regarded as the subjective phenotype of Schizophrenia vulnerability. The EASE (Examination of Anomalous Self-Experiences) scale is the most detailed and widely used instrument to investigate SDs, but it requires long administration times and specific training. The IPASE (Inventory of Psychotic-like Anomalous Self-Experiences) scale might be a self-administered instrument of widespread use for an easier SDs investigation.

Objectives: The present study was aimed at validating the Italian version of IPASE, testing its internal consistency and usability for a first level SDs survey. A secondary objective was to confirm the correlations between IPASE, EASE, main symptom dimensions, subjective bodily experiences, symptoms of schizophrenic autism as well as levels of global functioning.

Methods: Fifty patients with Schizophrenia were administered the IPASE scale in its Italian version, the Examination of Anomalous Self-Experiences scale (EASE), the Positive and Negative Symptoms Scale (PANSS), the Social and Occupational Functioning Assessment Scale (SOFAS) to assess global functioning, the Autism Rating Scale (ARS) and the Abnormal Bodily Phenomena questionnaire (ABPq). The internal consistency of IPASE in its Italian version was investigated and the correlations between IPASE, EASE, ABP, ARS, PANSS and SOFAS were explored.

Results: The internal consistency of the Italian version of IPASE was high (α 0.97). The IPASE and EASE total scores were positively correlated with each other, as were many of the conceptually related subdomains of both scales. The IPASE score was negatively correlated with global functioning (SOFAS) and positively correlated with total PANSS scores and with PANSS negative domain. Moreover, the IPASE total score was positively correlated with autism dimension (ARS), while anomalies in subjective experience of the lived body were coherently correlated with higher scores in IPASE "somatization" subdomain.

Conclusions: The IPASE may be an easy instrument with high internal consistency for an initial investigation of SDs. IPASE domains appear to be correlated with the SDs investigated through EASE and with the main symptomatologic dimensions of Schizophrenia, in particular with negative symptoms. IPASE might also be a useful instrument for a first level investigation of subjective experiences concerning intersubjectivity and bodily dimensions.

SDs are confirmed to be a core feature of the schizophrenia psychopathology, with a adverse impact on global functioning.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0275

Searching for bridges between psychopathology and real-world functioning in first-episode psychosis: a network analysis from the OPTiMiSE trial

F. Dal Santo^{1*}, E. Fonseca-Pedrero², M. P. García-Portilla¹, L. González-Blanco¹, P. A. Sáiz¹, S. Galderisi³, G. M. Giordano³ and J. Bobes¹

¹SESPA, University of Oviedo, CIBERSAM, ISPA, Oviedo; ²University of La Rioja, CIBERSAM, Logroño, Spain and ³University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli", Naples, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Network analysis has been used to explore the interplay between psychopathology and functioning in psychosis, but no study has used dedicated statistical techniques to focus on the bridge symptoms connecting these domains.

Objectives: The current study aims to estimate the network of depressive, negative, and positive symptoms, general psychopathology, and real-world functioning in people with first-episode schizophrenia or schizophreniform disorder, focusing on bridge nodes.

Methods: Baseline data from the OPTiMiSE trial were analysed. The sample included 446 participants (age 40.0 ± 10.9 years, 70% males). The network was estimated with a Gaussian graphical model (GGM), using scores on individual items of the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), the Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS), and the Personal and Social Performance (PSP) scale. Stability, strength centrality, expected influence (EI), predictability, and bridge centrality statistics were computed. The top 20% scoring nodes on bridge strength were selected as bridge nodes.

Results: Nodes from different *rating scales* assessing similar psychopathological and functioning constructs tended to cluster together in the estimated network (Fig. 1). The most central nodes (EI) were Delusions, Emotional Withdrawal, Depression, and Depressed Mood. Bridge nodes included Depression, Conceptual Disorganisation, Active Social Avoidance, Delusions, Stereotyped Thinking, Poor Impulse Control, Guilty Feelings, Unusual Thought Content, and Hostility. Most of the bridge nodes belonged to the general psychopathology subscale of the PANSS. Depression (G6) was the bridge node with the highest value.