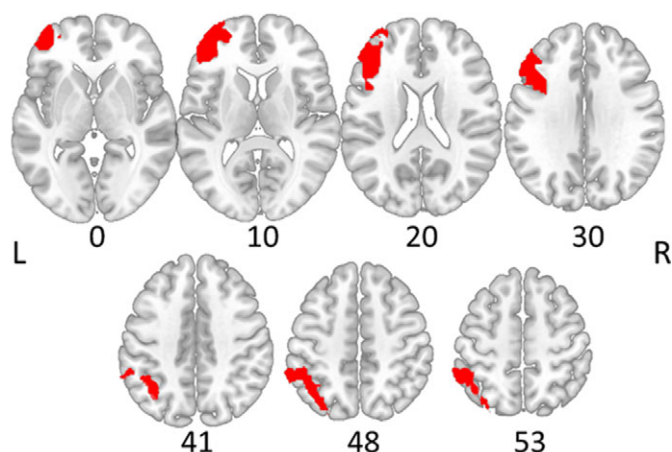


Image:

Lateral components of the fronto-parietal network according to Yeo functional connectivity atlas

Top: lateral prefrontal

Bottom: inferior parietal

Conclusions: The findings suggest that the structural connectivity disruptions of the SLFP may mediate FC strength within the FPN in patients with persistent delusions. However the limited sample size and the lack of correlations between connectivity measures and clinical scores do not allow to conclude definitely whether the revealed structural-functional connectivity pattern underlies delusional symptoms, which should be elucidated via further research. *This study was supported by RFBR grant 21-515-12007*

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0613**Structural brain MRI studies in autism spectrum disorder**

J. M. Petrović^{1*}, I. Binic², A. Stojanovic³, M. Zdravkovic⁴ and F. Petrovic⁵

¹Psychiatry, Special Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases “Gornja Toponica”, Nis, Serbia; ²Psychiatry, Psychiatry Clinic University Clinical Center Nis; ³Child and adolescent psychiatry, Center for Mental Health Protection University Clinical Center Nis; ⁴Forensic medicine, Department of Forensic Medicine Medical Faculty University of Nis and ⁵Radiology, Radiology Center, University Clinical Center Nis, Nis, Serbia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1934

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) refers to a group of conditions characterized by quantitative differences in the morphology of the cortex and subcortex. Analyzing brain morphology qualitatively provides complementary information about possible underlying neurobiology. Studies of neuroradiological findings in ASD have produced mixed results in a large and independent sample.

Objectives: A small cerebellum associated with pons hypoplasia, or a posterior fossa cyst, may indicate causal developmental mechanisms. Therefore, neuroradiological findings could help elucidate the neurodevelopmental processes associated with ASD.

MRI “minor abnormalities” also included dilatation of the Virchow-Robin gaps, an enlarged cisterna magna, pineal gland cysts, and arachnid or choroidal cysts not included in specified categories.

Methods: There were anomalies in the corpus callosum (hypoplasia), cerebellum, brain stem, abnormal white matter signal intensity, macrocephaly, ventriculomegaly, abnormal myelination patterns, ventricular system size, Arnold Chiari I malformation, cortical dysplasia and atrophy, hippocampal malformations, and pituitary glands. These anomalies were referred to as “major abnormal findings”.

Results: The most common minor abnormality is the mega cisterna magna. Some authors propose a minor abnormality such as this as a marker for brain dysgenesis. According to Zimmer and colleagues, enlargements of the cisterna magna are generally accompanied by cerebellar hypoplasia and ventriculomegaly, as well as lower performance on speech tasks (verbal and semantic fluency) common among individuals with autism spectrum disorders. The relationship between the presence of mega cisterna magna and language difficulties could be studied further in a subsequent study. Abnormal dilation of the cisterna magna is thought to be related to alterations in the cerebellar volumes.

Conclusions: Clinical MRI assessments may be helpful in the context of diagnoses and are potentially valuable for further studies of the pathogenesis of autism. The potential utility of routine brain MRI is in discovering early morphologic biomarkers for ASD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0615**Brain Reward System And Its Volumetric Investigations In Alcohol Addiction**

M. F. Tabara^{1*}, M. Atmaca², H. Yildirim³, O. Solmaz³ and M. A. Essibayi⁴

¹Psychiatry, Bingol State Hospital, bingol; ²Psychiatry; ³Radiology and ⁴Firat University, elazig, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1935

Introduction: Alcohol use disorder (AUD) is a diagnosis that includes both addiction and abuse concepts that entered our lives with the DSM-5. The prevalence of AUD is 8.1% in men and 1.7% in women in Türkiye, and it is getting more and more common. Biopsychosocial factors play a role in the etiology of AUD.

Objectives: The brain reward system, which includes many cortical and subcortical structures, plays an active role in the initiation and maintenance of alcohol dependence. In this study, we aimed to reveal the structural changes in alcohol dependence.

Methods: 15 cases with AUD and 17 healthy controls were compared in terms of total white matter, total gray matter, nucleus accumbens, amygdala and hippocampus volumes. AUDIT, MAST and alcohol addiction severity scale were administered to all participants. Magnetic resonance imaging of all participants was performed. Then, the relevant regions were painted cross-sectionally and volume measurements were made. The case group was evaluated for the diagnosis of AUD with SCID-V. Volume averages were evaluated with Student’s t test. ANCOVA was used to remove confounding factors and re-evaluate the difference between volumes.