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Introduction: Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS) is a physical, cognitive, emotional and functional condition resulting from prolonged stays in ICU (Intensive Care Unit). In pathologies with clinical characteristics similar to SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia, most patients showed cognitive deficits after discharge from ICU. Further studies are needed on verbal fluency impairment among PICS patients.

Objectives: To analyse the phonological verbal fluency in patients with PICS after COVID-19 infection in a Functional Rehabilitation Unit in Madrid (Spain) using the Spanish version of the Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP-S).

Methods: This study was conducted in the Hospital Central de la Cruz Roja, in Madrid (Spain). A sample of 17 PICS adult patients was included, with age ranging from 56 to 74 years old (mean = 68.35 years; 13 males). Patients were assessed around three weeks after referral from their reference hospital. The Verbal Fluency Test (VFT) of the SCIP-S was used as outcome. Descriptive analyses were conducted (mean and standard deviation) on standardized scores (z) based on age-adjusted general population norms. Significant impairment was set at $z < -1.5$.

Results: Mean z-score on VFT was $-.53$ (S.D. = $.74$) from the total sample, with 11.8% of cases with significant impairment (mean = -1.60 ; S.D. = $.00$).

Conclusions: These preliminary results show low probable presence of impairment on phonological verbal fluency among PICS patients after COVID-19 infection, which is in accordance with previous empirical studies. Longitudinal studies, with larger samples, are needed where the premorbid cognitive level is considered.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; Phonological verbal fluency; Post-Intensive Care Syndrome; Clinical Neuropsychology

EPV0175

On delayed verbal learning. Descriptive study in post-intensive care syndrome patients after COVID-19 infection in a functional rehabilitation unit in Spain. A pilot study

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Introduction: Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS) is a physical, cognitive, emotional and functional condition resulting from prolonged stays in ICU (Intensive Care Unit). In pathologies with clinical characteristics similar to SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia, most patients showed cognitive deficits after discharge from ICU. In particular, earlier studies describe impairment on verbal learning among PICS patients.

Objectives: To analyse the delayed verbal-learning performance in patients with PICS after COVID-19 infection in a Functional Rehabilitation Unit in Madrid (Spain) using the Spanish version of the Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP-S).

Methods: This study was conducted in the Hospital Central de la Cruz Roja, in Madrid (Spain). A sample of 17 PICS adult patients was included, with age ranging from 56 to 74 years old (mean = 68.35 years; 13 males). Patients were assessed around three weeks after referral from their reference hospital. The Verbal Learning Test-Delayed (VLT-D) of the SCIP-S was used as outcome. Descriptive analyses were conducted (mean and standard deviation) on standardized scores (z) based on age-adjusted general population norms. Significant impairment was set at $z < -1.5$.

Results: Mean z-score on VLT-D was -1.02 (S.D. = $.96$) from the total sample, with 41.2% of cases with significant impairment (mean = -1.97 ; S.D. = $.23$).

Conclusions: These preliminary results show the probable presence of mild-moderate impairment on delayed verbal learning in a relevant proportion of patients, which was already observed in PICS patients with other medical conditions. Longitudinal studies, with larger samples, are needed where the premorbid cognitive level is considered.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Delayed verbal learning; Post-Intensive Care Syndrome; Clinical Neuropsychology; COVID-19

EPV0176

On verbal working memory. Descriptive study in post-intensive care syndrome patients after COVID-19 infection in a functional rehabilitation unit in Spain. A pilot study

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Introduction: Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS) is a physical, cognitive, emotional and functional condition resulting from prolonged stays in ICU (Intensive Care Unit). In pathologies with clinical characteristics similar to SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia, most patients showed cognitive deficits after discharge from ICU. Further studies are needed on verbal working memory among PICS patients.

Objectives: To analyse the verbal working-memory performance among patients with PICS after COVID-19 infection in a Functional Rehabilitation Unit in Madrid (Spain) using the Spanish version of the Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP-S).

Methods: This study was conducted in the Hospital Central de la Cruz Roja, in Madrid (Spain). A sample of 17 PICS adult patients was included, with age ranging from 56 to 74 years old (mean = 68.35 years; 13 males). Patients were assessed around three weeks after referral from their reference hospital. The Working Memory Test (WMT) of the SCIP-S was used as outcome. Descriptive analyses were conducted (mean and standard deviation) on standardized scores (z) based on age-adjusted general population norms. Significant impairment was set at $z < -1.5$.