Conclusions: Impairment of the pragmatic function of speech during storytelling in schizophrenia could manifest itself in at least two different ways. Preliminary results show that it could be connected with different neuropsychological mechanisms and worth considered with left-right frontal lobes opposition.

Keywords: Pragmatic function of speech; schizophrénia; neuropsychology; Storytelling

EPP1184

Working memory and abstract thinking in patients with schizophrenic spectrum disorders

M. Popov[1] and I. Pluzhnikov[2,3]*

[1]Department For The Study Of Endogenous Mental Disorders, FSBSI «Mental health research centre», Moscow, Russian Federation; [2]Department Of Adult Neuropsychology And Abnormal Psychology, Moscow Institute of Psychoanalysis, Moscow, Russian Federation and [3]Department Of Youth Psychiatry, The Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1395

Introduction: According to a selective meta-analytical review, weakness of working memory is considered as one of the fundamental disorders in schizophrenia. Some researchers propose identifying this disorder as an endophenotypic marker of schizophrenia diathesis. Many researchers also emphasize violations of "abstract thinking", that is, the ability of patients to operate with abstract concepts. Many scientists understand the violation of "abstract thinking" as the difficulty of patient in operating with the dominant signs of the concept. Based on these approaches, we assume a dark relationship between working memory and abstract thinking.
Objectives: The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between working memory and abstract thinking defect in patients with schizophrenic spectrum disorders.
Methods: 16 patients with schizophrenic spectrum disorders were studied. To study abstract thinking, the following neuropsychological and psychometric techniques were used: exclusion of objects, D-KEFS understanding of proverbs (latent concepts were recorded). The following techniques were used to study working memory: n-back; Wechsler Test, subtest Digit Repetition.
Results: As a result of preliminary research, the following data was obtained. We found significant differences between the number of irrelevant features (which corresponds to impaired abstract thinking) and the severity of impaired working memory (p = 0.035). The more the memory was impaired, the more the subjects demonstrated the impairment of abstract thinking.
Conclusions: Thus, our results justify our assumption. A relationship between working memory and abstract thinking is founded to be possible. Further studies of this issue requires a wider techniques battery as well as a larger sample.

Keywords: schizophrénia; neuropsychology; Working memory; Abstract thinking

EPP1185

Impairment of motivation in patients with schizophrenia and the development of a program for their psychosocial treatment

V. Mitikhin*, V. Yastrebova, A. Nochevkina and L. Alieva
Department Of Mental Health Support Systems Research Centre, Mental Health Research Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1396

Introduction: Reduced motivation in schizophrenia is expressed is as the reduction of activity and social functioning.
Objectives: Assessment of motivation in patients with schizophrenia and development to their psychosocial treatment.
Methods: Clinical, psychometric (URICA, PSP, PANSS), statistical. Included 100 patients diagnosed with schisophrenia F.20-29 (ICD-10) with various levels of deficit.
Results: The analysis showed the connection between the intensity of negative disorders of the patients with the level of their motivations: in the group of patients with severe deficiency (pseudoorganic), a decrease in the level of motivation was found: the score of the «Precontemplation» stage of the URICA scale (56.20 ± 9.29) was higher ($P < 0.001$). Patients with moderate deficit (diminished schizoid) changes were distinguished by high motivation, high scores on the «Action» (49.34 ± 8.22, $P < 0.005$) and «Maintenance» scale (52.43 ± 10.51, $P < 0.005$). A negative correlation was established between the indicators of patient motivation and the PANSS scale: will disorders ($r = -0.75$, $P < 0.01$), social withdrawal ($r = -0.64$, $P < 0.01$), blunted affect ($r = -0.62$, $P < 0.005$), etc. High positive correlation found between motivation rating and PSP scores in socially activity ($r = 0,74$, $P < 0,005$) and social relationships ($r = 0,65$, $P < 0,01$). We have developed a comprehensive program of psychosocial treatment, including compliance therapy, motivational, cognitive and social skills training, destigmatization actions and an assessment of its effectiveness.
Conclusions: The developed rehabilitation program showed high efficiency: increasing motivation, reducing self-stigmatization, developing communication skills, improving social functioning and cognitive sphere in patients with schizophrenia.

Keywords: motivation; schizophrénia; psychosocial; Treatment

EPP1186

Different alternations of static and dynamic brain regional topological metrics in schizophrenia and obsessive-compulsive disorder

L. Luo[1]*, Y. Yang[2], Q. Gong[1] and F. Li[3]
[1]Huaxi Mr Research Centre (hmrrc), Department Of Radiology, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Sichuan, China; [2]Department Of Psychiatry, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu, China and [3]Huaxi Mr Research Centre (hmrrc), Department Of Radiology, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu, China
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1397

Introduction: Though schizophrenia (SZ) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) are conceptualized as distinct clinical entities, they do have notable symptom overlap and a tight
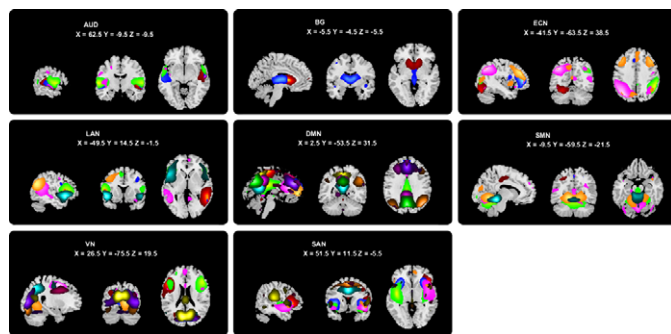
association. Graph-theoretical analysis of the brain connectome provides more indicators to describe the functional organization of the brain, which may help us understand the shared and disorder-specific neural basis of the two disorders.

Objectives: To explore the static and dynamic topological organization of OCD and SZ as well as the relationship between topological metrics and clinical variables.
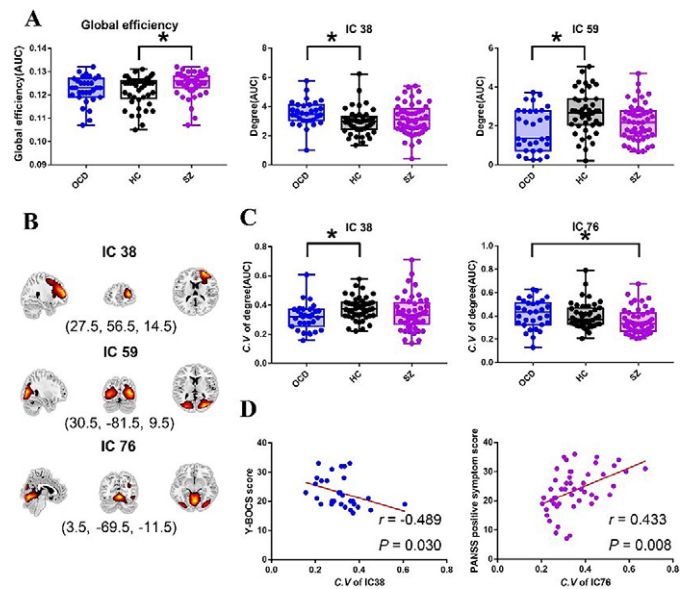
Methods: Resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging data of 31 OCD patients, 49 SZ patients, and 45 healthy controls (HC) were involved in this study (Table 1). Using independent component analysis to obtain independent components (ICs) (Figure 1), which were defined as nodes for static and dynamic topological analysis.

	OCD (n=31)	SZ (n=49)	HC (n=45)	$F/\chi^2/t$ value	P value
Gender (number)	19M, 12F	27M, 22F	25M, 20F	0.341[a]	0.843
Age (years)	27.1(1.7)	24.6(1.2)	26.6(1.4)	0.960[b]	0.386
Education(years)	13.7(0.5)	12.3(0.4)	12.5(0.5)	1.995[b]	0.140
Duration (years)	6.0(1.0)	1.6(0.3)	-	27.819[c]	<0.001
YBOCS total	22.9(0.9)	-	-	-	-
HAMA	7.9(0.6)	-	-	-	-
HAMD	9.8(0.5)	-	-	-	-
PANSS total	-	88.3(2.6)	-	-	-
PANSS positive	-	23.4 (7.2)	-	-	-
PANSS negative	-	19.2 (8.3)	-	-	-
PANSS general	-	45.7 (10.1)	-	-	-

[a], chi-square test; [b], ANOVA; [c], 2-sample t-test; values are given as mean (SD);

Abbreviations: YBOCS, Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale; HAMA, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale; HAMD, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.

Results: Static analysis showed the global efficiency of SZ was higher than HC. For nodal degree centrality, OCD exhibited decreased degree centrality in IC59 (located in visiual network) (P = 0.03) and increased degree centrality in IC38 (located in salience network) (P = 0.002) compared with HC. Dynamic analysis showed OCD exhibited decreased dynamics of degree centrality in IC38 (P = 0.003) compared with HC, which showed a negative correlation with clinical scores in OCD. While SZ showed decreased dynamics of degree centrality in IC76 (located in sensory motor network) compared with OCD (P=0.009), which showed a positive correlation with clinical scores in SZ (Figure 2).

Conclusions: These changes are suggestive of disorder-specific alternation of static and dynamic brain topological organization in OCD and SZ.

Keywords: graph theory; schizophrénia; Obsessive-Compulsive disorder; dynamic functional connectivity

EPP1187

Association of separate components of the metabolic syndrome and suicidal risk in patients with schizophrenia

V. Gerasimova[1], E. Kornetova[1], A. Kornetov[2], I. Mednova[3] and N. Kornetov[4]*

[1]Department Of Endogenous Disorders, Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk National Research Medical Center, Russian Academy of Sciences, Tomsk, Russian Federation; [2]Department Of Fundamental Psychology And Behavioral Medicine, Siberian State Medical University, Tomsk, Russian Federation; [3]Laboratory Of Molecular Genetics And Biochemistry, Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk National Research Medical Center, Russian Academy of Sciences, Tomsk, Russian Federation and [4]Department Of Psychiatry, Addictology And Psychotherapy, Siberian State Medical University, Tomsk, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Patients with schizophrenia have increased cardiovascular and suicide risk. Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is widespread in this group, however, there are no unambiguous data on the relationship between the separate components of metabolic syndrome and suicide risk.

Objectives: To examine the relationship between the separate components of the MetS and suicide risk in patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: We examined 64 patients with schizophrenia. All patients received antipsychotic therapy in doses comparable in chlorpromazine equivalents. We measured serum levels of lipids,