

batteries and useful tools for research in several scientific domains, including psychiatry, psychology, genetics and neurosciences.

**Aims** To validate and disseminate the Portuguese PennCNP battery for clinical and non-clinical studies.

**Objectives** To translate and provide preliminary psychometric data of the Portuguese PennCNP tests in 9 neurocognitive domains.

**Method** The PennCNP (Gur et al., 2010) was translated and administered to a sample of 120 Portuguese participants from the general population.

**Results** Findings on the internal consistency and performance (speed and accuracy) are presented for the 19 tasks included in the PennCNP, in addition to results of correlation analysis within tests on the same domain for criterion validity, and gender sensitivity analysis.

**Conclusion** Computerized assessment provides efficient and reliable results, based on performance of abstract.

**Objective and simple tasks that cover a vast range of cognitive functions** The administration requires minimal training and provides a quick and automated scoring procedure, with great utility in several research and clinical fields. The availability of a test battery suitable for a large number of Portuguese native-speakers worldwide is of added value, since the translation of measures to several languages allows creating more extensive normative samples and direct results comparability in future research, including transnational or cross-cultural studies and clinical trials.

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#### EV1199

### “Neurodevelopment in a dish” Elucidates the mechanisms of autism spectrum disorder

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**Introduction** Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) is a group of neurodevelopmental disorders characterized by deficits in social cognition, communication, and behavioral flexibility. Most of the cases appear to be caused by the combination of autism risk genes and environmental factors affecting early embryonal brain development. The current animal and 2D cellular models are not able to recapitulate the complex integrity of the developing brain. Therefore a model of the brain that can cast a light on the pathological processes during brain development is of a high need.

**Aim and objectives** The aim of our research is to develop a three-dimensional brain organotypic system (brain organoids) for culturing patient’s derived induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC).

**Methodology** We propose a multidisciplinary approach, involving the generation of patient specific iPSC from somatic cells (fibroblasts) and 3D culturing techniques to build a complex “humanized” in vitro platform for ASD research. Further we will investigate differences in gene expression of potential disease related markers and cellular phenotype between autistic patients and controls.

**Results** Brain organoids have the ability to recreate the right complexity of the brain. On the cellular and gene expression level, organoids demonstrate a high similarity to the neurodevelopment in vivo and can therefore recapitulate early stages of the neurogenesis.

**Conclusion** To date organoids are the most relevant cellular in vitro platform for the understanding the mechanisms behind ADS pathology. Organoids are a good modeling system for elu-

cidating the role of epigenetic and environmental factors for development of ASD.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV1200

### Pictorial representation of illness and self-measure as an instrument for diagnostic of illness representation in youth with ultra-high risk for psychosis

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**Introduction** Pictorial representation of illness and self-measure (PRISM) was developed as screening tool assessing implicit reaction to somatic illnesses. Conclusion is based on comparisons of the positions of illness-related (“Illness” and major symptoms) and unrelated (“Me”, “Family”, “Work/study”) objects on the list.

**Objectives** Due to its easiness and implicitness PRISM could be promising addition to illness representation questionnaires in mental illnesses.

**Aim** was to reveal validity of the PRISM in youth with ultra-high risk for psychosis.

**Methods** Eighty-one male patients 16–25 years old meeting criteria of ultra-high risk for psychosis; preliminary diagnoses of mood disorders 34, personality disorders 26, schizotypal disorder 21 patients) filled PRISM, beck cognitive insight scale, symptom checklist 90-r, illness perception questionnaire, quality of life and enjoyment questionnaire and happiness scale.

**Results** According to hierarchical regression, conditional “Self-Illness” distance (after control for mean distances on the list) was related to less psychopathological complaints, lower subjective illness severity and emotional representations, higher treatment control and better quality of life. “Self-symptoms” distance was related to better cognitive insight, lower emotional representations and consequences and moderated the relationship between “Self-Illness” distance and appraisals of illness length and dynamic. **Conclusions** Conditional “Self-Illness” distance in PRISM could reflect cognitive appraisal of illness based on symptoms and related to life satisfaction while “Self-Symptoms” distance reflects merely emotional reaction based on cognitive insight.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV1201

### Towards a new structure of the interpersonal reactivity index. reliability and validation of the Portuguese version: A comparative analysis

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**Objective** Empathy has received a lot of attention with the creation of an Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). IRI is assessed using a 28-item questionnaire with four 7-item scales:

- perspective-taking (PT) scale;
- fantasy (FS) scale;