

control). Patients with AUD characterized by changes in the concentration of NSE during therapy ($p > 0.005$ compared with patients after therapy). In patients with MD revealed correlation between the level of NSE on the 28th day of antidepressive therapy and the HDRS-17 score before treatment ($r = 0.421$; $p = 0.018$). In patients with co-morbidity correlation between the level of NSE and the CGI-S score before therapy was found ($r = -0.537$; $p = 0.001$).

Conclusions: The revealed correlations indicate the relationship between the severity of depressive symptoms and the level of NSE. Disclosure statement: This study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, grant No. 19-15-00023.

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Keywords: mood disorders; neuron-specific enolase; alcohol use disorder

EPP0814

The limits of medical recovery of post stroke patients suffering of different types of neoplasia

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Introduction: A stroke represents a major cause of the disability of an adult with various biological, physiological and social implications. Excluding the characteristic neurological pathology, a series of complications may follow and if they are neglected they might compromise the success of medical rehab and the reintegration of the patient back into society. Recent studies have demonstrated that there is a higher rate of incidence of cancer among the survivors of a stroke in comparison with the general population.

Objectives: The correlation between strokes and oncological disease.

Methods: We have effectuated a prospective study of 6 months at the Neurology Section of Emergency Hospital "Saint Andrei", Galati, in which we've included a total number of 50 patients who were over 60 years old. In this timeline we've analyzed the correlation between strokes and the comorbidities of the patient and the influence of these over the plan of medical rehab and the period of recovery after the stroke.

Results: Over these 6 months, of all 468 patients having suffered strokes, 50 of these had been secondarily diagnosed with neurocognitive disorders. 56% of them were male and 44% were female, 37% from rural areas and 63% from the urban areas.

Conclusions: The category of neurocognitive disorders includes the group of disorders in which the principal clinical deficit is located at the cognitive functions level and is usually acquired, not representing a disorder of development.

Keywords: stroke; Neoplasia; recovery

EPP0815

The (ANTI)psychotic paradox: Lewy body dementia

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Introduction: Lewy Body Dementia (LBD) is the second more common progressive dementia caused by the deposition of proteins at the neocortical level, producing motor and psychotic symptoms (parkinsonism and visual hallucinations) which typically get worse with antipsychotics.

Objectives: Find the best antipsychotic treatment in a real patient with LBD balancing control of motor and psychotic symptoms.

Methods: A clinical trial about a real case based on an updated bibliographical review. Received a 70 years old man with more than ten years LBD diagnosis, treated with clozapine (25mg / 12h). According to his wife (principal keeper), it stills a paranoid speech with fluctuant delusional ideas conditioned by visual hallucinations, predominantly in the evening, with no amelioration in four years clozapine treatment, adding a progressive parkinsonism impairment despite neurological drugs (carbidopa:levodopa). Doing a bibliographical review, we found a 2019 article (with 3 Systematic review/Metanalysis and 3 Clinical Practice Guidance, including in NICE), where point olanzapine 5mg well effective but worse tolerated and light up quetiapine as choice that should be considered (no doses specified).

Results: One month later of therapeutic trial following the review in our clinical case, changing clozapine for quetiapine (50mg / 12h), we found an improvement of motor control and a reduction of psychotic manifestation that allows a less disruptive behavior in our patient, also objectified by his principal keeper.

Conclusions: While bibliography doesn't point a specific dose drug guide for antipsychotic treatment in LBD, in our clinical trial we detected a better control of symptoms using low dose quetiapine, nevertheless more studies are needed.

Keywords: psychosis; antipsychotic; dementia; Lewy

EPP0816

Impact of non-farmacological methods on improvement cognitive function in epilepsy

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Introduction: The quality of life of patients with epilepsy, their social activity and functioning depends not only on the presence of epileptic seizures, but also on the level of cognitive decline.

Objectives: The object of our study is impact of non-pharmacological methods on cognitive functions, decreasing of which deteriorates social activity in patients with epilepsy.

Methods: We have studied the features of clinical and psychopathological manifestations in patients suffering from epilepsy. The study covered 27 patients who were in inpatient care. The following psychodiagnostic techniques were used: the Toronto Cognitive Assessment TorCA, the MOCA and the MiniMult tests, Patient Social Functioning Questionnaire. Currently, a group of patients with cognitive decline cause by epilepsy is undergoing remote cognitive training on one of an online platforms, under our observation. Correction occurs throughout regular daily performance, assessment of cognitive functions is carried out on three indicators: attention, memory and thinking

Results: The following results of the study were observed: initially decreased memory in 88,8 % patients and the level of cognitive decline were directly proportional to the duration of the illness, this category of patients has reduced activity and limited social contacts. The result of the use of cognitive training is an increase in all three indicators.

Conclusions: The results of the study indicate the need for further study of the features of cognitive disorders in epilepsy and the use of methods of psychotherapeutic correction.

Keywords: Epilepsy; Cognitive disorders

EPP0817

Psychological assessment of the cognitive development of children with IVF: The experience of neuropsychological approach

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Introduction: The first stage of interdisciplinary studying (EEG, IQ, immunology, psychology, neuropsychology) of cognitive development of children with IVF, conducting at the Mental Health Research Center (Moscow, Russia) is presenting. A small number of studies analyzing the cognitive development of children in a wide age range, determined the design of this study.

Objectives: Assessment of the capabilities of the neuropsychological approach in qualifying the cognitive development of children with IVF.

Methods: 20 children aged 7 to 15 years old, born with IVF, studying in school. Neuropsychological diagnosis according to A.R. Luria-L.S.Tsvetkova. All participants signed voluntary consent to participate in the study.

Results: 1. Neuropsychological approach and methods of neuropsychological diagnostics are effective in qualifying the neurocognitive development of children with IVF 2. The overwhelming majority of the examined children (90%) had energy factor dysfunction (at the level of brain stem structures in 65%, at the level of diencephalic structures in 82%, combined disorders at both levels in 52%) 3. Regulatory inhibitory control (impulse control - suppression of the dominant reaction) was impaired (functionally unformed) in 58% of the subjects 4. A gross violation of the kinetic

factor was found in 46% of the examined children and adolescents IVF 5. The development of speech and visual memory is variable.

Conclusions: The conclusions are preliminary and require testing on a wider sample of children born because of IVF and other assisted reproductive technologies. It is necessary to study the functional state of other neuropsychological factors, to expand the number of participants.

Keywords: IVF; Children; cognitive development; neuropsychology

EPP0818

Human umbilical cord blood infusions in management of autism spectrum disorder: Narrative review

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Introduction: According to CDC's Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network surveillance in 2016, autism spectrum disorder (ASD) was prevalent in 1 in 54 children in 11 states of the US.

Objectives: This systematic review provides an overview of Umbilical Cord Blood Infusion (UCB) to decrease symptoms severity in children with (ASD).

Methods: Systematic literature search was conducted using "Autism" OR "Autism spectrum disorder" AND "Autologous Umbilical Cord Blood Infusion (AUCBI)" OR "umbilical cord blood" OR "Allogeneic Cord Blood" in PubMed, Embase, and PsycINFO. Three studies were qualified on AUCBI.

Results: We found 3 studies on UCBI The UCB Infusion phase-I/ open-label trial showed significant improvement in cognitive and behavior scales, especially in the social domain in the first six months, and was more significant in children with higher baseline nonverbal intelligence quotients. Other study/phase II trial failed to show any effects of UCBI on social communication, vocabulary, and other autism symptoms. On subgroup analysis, the improvement in Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) in children without intellectual disability (ID) with the allogeneic (not autologous) UCBI was observed. Another randomized, blinded crossover trial failed to show any difference between improvements in CGI baseline severity scores in placebo vs. cord blood infusion groups.

Conclusions: The data provides evidence to support the efficacy and safety of autologous UCBI in symptom severity reductions and improved clinical outcomes without intellectual disability. However, the evidence is inadequate and future large scale clinical are required.

Keyword: autism spectrum disorder