

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.

Conflict of interest: The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-013-00772

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

EPP1184

Working memory and abstract thinking in patients with schizophrenic spectrum disorders

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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.

Conflict of interest: The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-013-00772

Keywords: schizophrenia; neuropsychology; Working memory; Abstract thinking

EPP1185

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

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Introduction: Reduced motivation in schizophrenia is expressed in 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 schizophrenia 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 (pseudorganic), a decrease in the level of motivation was found: the score of the «Pre-contemplation» 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; schizophrenia; psychosocial; Treatment

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

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Introduction: Though schizophrenia (SZ) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) are conceptualized as distinct clinical entities, they do have notable symptom overlap and a tight