

association in the schizophrenia group may be due to psychopathological symptoms, which should be elucidated in future research. Funding: Supported by the Hungarian Brain Research program#2017-1.2.1-NKP-2017-0002

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Keywords: mentalization; behavioral synchronization; social neuroscience; psychiatric disorders

EPV1669

Parents' experience in the Ronald McDonald Houses

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Introduction: Child hospitalization is a difficult event in the life for the whole family, probably worst for families coming from far away, specially for accommodation. Ronald McDonald Houses (RMH) created in the immediate proximity of pediatric departments of hospitals, allows hospitalized children to benefit from the presence of his family nearby. The hypothesis that the family is stronger when it is grouped together (the “family-centered-care” concept) remains difficult to demonstrate (Cochrane, 2012). In France, there is no study describing the interest of such places, and families experiences.

Objectives: Our objectives are to describe the experience of parents in French RMH.

Methods: A cross-sectional study conducted between February and April 2016, invited 50 families to participate in the 9 French RMH, by feeling an anonymous questionnaire (socio-demographic characteristics, items related to hospitalization, anxiety and depression scale -HADS, conditions of stay at the house). Descriptive statistics presented mothers and fathers experience.

Results: Parents of 333 hospitalized child participated : 320 mothers, 246 fathers. 44.1% of child were aged less than one year. Services more represented were : intensive care unit, oncology and neonatal. Parents were socially rather disadvantaged, living mainly in couples, with an estimated mean home-hospital time of 2 hours. They reported financial problems (>40%), sleep deprivation (>1.5 hours), and anxiety-depressive disorders: anxiety (>50%) and depression (>20%). Satisfaction staying in the house was extremely high (>95%).

Conclusions: We observe an undeniable added value of the RMH in the care. Nevertheless, the high level of psychological suffering shows the importance of offering help at the psycho-social level.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: accomodation; child hospitalization; family centered care; family experience

EPV1670

Motor learning principles in the service of speech disorders

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Introduction: Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) was declared as a motor speech disorder by ASHA (2007). Yet, until then it was mainly addressed as a phonological disorder and until these days, 14 years later, the treatment of CAS is yet to be motor based worldwide. Professionals finds it hard to diagnose it clearly due to comorbidity with communication and language disorders.

Objectives: This non clarity might lead to non-accurate treatment since the essence of the syndrome is not addressed. An accurate treatment will integrate knowledge from several domains: communication, Language, Sensory, behavioural, emotional, cognitive and, the most important one for CAS, motor learning.

Methods: Motor learning is an area of knowledge which is learnt usually in sport academy, while Its main practical purpose is to improve training methods in sport. The use of motor learning knowledge doesn't belong to the world of sport primarily but rather to the world of movement wherever it exists. One of the fascinating areas of movement is speech.

Results: Speech in its basic form is motor based, before it being used as a motor tool for language and communication. It is the most complicated motor task in the human body since for every syllable we activate directly and indirectly over 100 muscles. The children who can't acquire speech spontaneously due to severe deficit in motor planning, need to practice motor speech tasks repeatedly and accurately.

Conclusions: This lecture will present the use of 20 motor learning principles in the speech treatment via the VML method

Disclosure: I am the founder of the VML method while teaching it in various countries

Keywords: Motor learning principles; Apraxia of speech; autism; VML method

EPV1671

Mental Confusion of Neurological Etiology in 41 cases

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Introduction: The confusional state is the clinical expression of a temporary acute cerebral decompensation. It is expressed by a global, fluctuating and reversible alteration of cognitive functions. It is a frequent reason for consultation in the emergency room.

Objectives: To determine the epidemiology, neurological etiologies and their risk factors.

Methods: Retrospective study based on the files of 41 hospitalized patients with confusional syndrome.

Results: We collected 41 patients. The mean age was 72.9 years. The sex ratio was 1.25. The antecedents found were arterial hypertension and diabetes in 10 patients, a history of stroke was ischemic in 21 cases and hemorrhagic in 6 cases, cerebral metastasis in 5 cases, hepatic encephalopathy in 6 cases and a toxic cause in 4 cases. Mental confusion was acute in 23 patients and subacute in 18. The confusional manifestations observed were essentially temporospatial disorientation in 27 patients, obnubilation in 22 cases, difficulty in paying attention and concentrating in 24 cases, and vague and slow verbal

expression in 11 cases. A metabolic disorder was found in 15 patients, such as hyperkalaemia (7 cases) and hyperglycaemia (8 cases). Etiological treatment was instituted with recourse to sedative treatment in 18 patients due to agitation. The evolution was marked by a total regression of confusion in 11 cases, lacunar amnesia in 7 cases, prolonged mental confusion in 6 cases and death in 3 patients.

Conclusions: Elderly subjects are at risk due to the vulnerability of brain structures to pathologies and treatments associated with this period of life. Early treatment can improve the prognosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: neurology; mental confusion

EPV1672

Boredom, loneliness and modern type depression in a cohort of Italian university students

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Introduction: COVID-19-related physical isolation, fear and anxiety determined de novo mental illnesses, by potentially facilitating the emergence of Hikikomori traits (i.e., a severe social withdrawal condition).

Objectives: The present study aims at screening a cohort of university students for the Hikikomori traits and assessing a set of psychopathological determinants associated with Hikikomori, particularly boredom and loneliness dimensions.

Methods: A cross-sectional web-based survey was carried out by administering Hikikomori Questionnaire (HQ-11), Italian Loneliness Scale (ILS), Multidimensional State Boredom Scale (MSBS), Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) and Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20).

Results: 1,148 respondents (767 women and 374 men, mean age: 23.2±SD=2.8 years old) were recruited. 70.7% declared to have experienced psychological distress. HQ-11 average total score was 18.4±SD=7.5 with statistically significant higher values in the males (p=0.017) and amongst students studying Informatics, Mathematics/Physics/Chemistry, Science of Communication and Engineering. The HQ-11 positively correlated with ILS (r=0.609), MSBS (r=0.415), TAS-20 (r=0.482) and DASS-21 (r=0.434).

Conclusions: This study represents the first screening of the Hikikomori phenomenon in Italian university students. Hikikomori traits appear to be particularly represented in the Italian youth population and should be carefully investigated in future studies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Modern Type Depression; Hikikomori

EPV1673

Prevalence of cognitive impairment and its association with clinical variables among Patients with Mood Disorders

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Introduction: Mood disorders are common psychiatric illnesses with major disability and mortality and it is estimated that 8% to 20% of the population experience a depressive episode at some point in their lives.

Objectives: To find out the prevalence of cognitive impairment among patients with Mood Disorders i.e, Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and Bipolar Mood Disorder (BMD), etc. and to find out the status of cognitive impairment with clinical variables of Mood Disorders.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among the patients attending both the inpatient and outpatient departments of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dhaka. The duration of the study was fourteen months starting from July 2011 to September 2012. A total of one hundred and thirty-three (n=133) patients who fulfilled the inclusion-exclusion criteria were selected.

Results: The mean age of onset of mood disorder was 30.1±10.7years.60.2% were male and 39.8% were female respondents. Cognitive impairment was found among 43.6% of the respondents. A substantial proportion of the study population was found to have cognitive impairment. In this study, the cognitive status of the respondents was not associated with the duration of illness (p>0.5).

Conclusions: So assessment of cognitive status should be an essential part of the management of this group of people.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Mood disorders; bipolar disorders; COGNITIVE; depressive disorders

EPV1675

Anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis and psychosis: case report and literature review

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Introduction: Anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis is a disease occurring when antibodies produced by the body's own immune system attack NMDA receptors in the brain. Their functions are critical for judgement, perception of reality, human interaction, the formation and retrieval of memory, and the control of autonomic functions. The objective of treatment is to reduce the levels of antibodies in the blood and spinal fluid. Treatments include corticosteroids, intravenous immunoglobulin and plasmapheresis in