

and the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF). Spearman's correlation coefficients and multiple linear regression analysis were carried out. Specifically, the PANSS "Disorganization" dimension included 8 PANSS items: "Conceptual Disorganization", "Difficulty in Abstract Thinking", "Stereotyped Thinking", "Mannerisms and Posturing", "Disorientation", "Poor Attention", "Disturbance of Volition" and "Preoccupation".

Results: At baseline, the PANSS "Disorganization" dimension score had significant positive correlations with all other PANSS factor subscores, as well as significant negative correlation with the GAF score. The statistically strongest association was with the PANSS "Negative" domain score. Along the 2-year follow-up period, a significant decrease in the PANSS "Disorganization" dimension subscore was observed. This reduction was related to score decreases in all the other PANSS domains (especially the "Negative" one) and an increase in GAF scores. Furthermore, decreases in PANSS "Disorganization" dimension scores showed a significant positive correlation with the total number of individual psychotherapy sessions provided to FES patients during the first year of the Pr-EP protocol (also confirmed by our multiple linear regression analysis results).

Conclusions: Disorganization is clinically relevant in FES patients, already at the recruitment within specialized EIP programs. In particular, disorganized dimension in FES had significant enduring associations with functioning deterioration and negative symptoms. However, improvement in disorganization levels seems to be due to the intensity of individual psychotherapy sessions offered to FES individuals in the first year of intervention within specific EIP programs.

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Impact of adapted physical activity on hippocampal N-Acetyl Aspartate in patients with schizophrenia

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Introduction: Adapted physical activity (APA) has beneficial neurobiological impact but the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms remain poorly described. APA is currently recognized as an adjuvant therapy to antipsychotic treatments in patients with schizophrenia (SCZs) to reduce the severity of negative symptoms and cognitive impairment. SCZs exhibit hippocampal N-acetylaspartate (NAA) reduction, a marker of neuronal viability and integrity whose concentrations can be assessed by proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (¹H-MRS).

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of remote physical activity (e-APA) via the web on the NAA relative

variations in the left hippocampus in SCZs compared to a patient control group benefiting from an health education program (HE). This study concerns one of the secondary objectives of the PEPsy V@SI study co-financed by the Pierre Deniker Foundation, the European Union and the Normandy Region within the framework of the FEDER/FSE 2014-2020 operational program.

Methods: Thirty-five SCZs were randomized in the e-APA active group or in the control group (HE). Participants received the interventions during 16 weeks, with two visioconference sessions per week. A ¹H-MRS sequence positioned on the left hippocampus (MRI-3T) was acquired before and after both interventions. Absolute NAA concentrations in the left hippocampus were obtained using Osprey software after partial volume correction. After checking the quality criteria, the spectra of 6 SCZs in the e-APA group and 8 SCZs in the HE group were analyzed. To test the difference between interventions on the NAA relative variations, a Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test and effect size were performed. Paired Wilcoxon tests were used in each group before and after the interventions.

Results: No significant difference was found in NAA relative variations in the left hippocampus between the e-APA group and the HE group ($p = 0.18$), although the effect size was 0.38 (considered as moderate). However, a trend towards an increase of NAA was observed in the e-APA group (before intervention: 12.08 International Units (I.U); after: 13.81 I.U) ($p = 0.06$) but not in the HE group (before intervention: 13.75 I.U; after: 13.85 I.U) ($p = 0.84$).

Conclusions: Our results showed a NAA significant increase in SCZs after an e-APA program, indicating a beneficial impact of e-APA on neuronal viability that might reflect an hippocampal plasticity. However, this increase did not differ significantly between active and control groups probably due to a weak statistical power.

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Capgras and Fregoli syndromes revisited through six different psychiatric clinical cases

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Introduction: Capgras and Fregoli syndromes are delusional misidentification syndromes, characterized by a belief in duplicates and replacements. Capgras delusion was first described by Capgras in 1923, reporting a belief that a person (usually a close relative) has been replaced by an exact double (imposter). On the other hand, Fregoli Syndrome was first described by Courbon and Fail in 1927, and holds a delusion that a familiar person is disguised as a strange