

**Results:** As compared to norm, the patients showed significantly increased latencies of saccades to correctly discriminated stimuli and higher percent of “errors saccades”. The amplitudes of No go-PMN1 and Go-PMN2 waves were also increased in patients. The amplitude foci of these waves were diffusely distributed in patients and mostly localized in frontal leads in norm.

**Conclusions:** The findings assume some violation of anticipation for action (motor or inhibitory response) processes as well as an increase of presumably cortical activation during stimulus anticipation in the “Go/No go delay” saccadic paradigm in the early stage of schizophrenia.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** go/no-go delay paradigm; anticipation; saccade; slow waves

## EPP0598

### Age-related network connectivity pattern changes are associated with risk for psychosis

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**Introduction:** Psychosis onset typically occurs during adolescence or early adulthood, coinciding with the latest stage of brain maturation. Alterations in brain functional connectivity (FC) accompany the emergence of psychiatric symptoms and cognitive impairments. Thus, age-related FC changes may be informative regarding psychosis onset.

**Objectives:** We defined neurotypical age-related FC trajectories and hypothesized that FC of individuals at familial and clinical high risk (HR) for psychosis deviates from FC of neurotypical controls (NC).

**Methods:** We analyzed two independent cohorts, of (a) 356 early adult NC (yNC; age=22±2y, m:f=149:207), and 127 mature adult NC (aNC; age=38±7y, m:f=79:48), and (b) 92 yNC (age=22±2y, m:f=34:58), 33 aNC (age=36±6y, m:f=21:12), 38 early HR adults (age=20±3y, m:f=18:20). We acquired fMRI data from multiple scans (resting-state, working memory, episodic memory, and implicit emotion processing). FC was obtained by computing Pearson's correlations between time-courses of every independent

component (IC) defined by an Independent Component Analysis approach (NeuroMark). Age-varying components of interest (yNC/aNC differences on FC based on linear mixed effect regressions) were tested for differences between HR and yNC through the Wilcoxon rank-sum test.

**Results:** showed age-related FC differences (yNC/aNC) in a set of 17 IC pairs ( $p_{FDR}<0.05$ ). HR showed increased FC within a network including dorsolateral and medial prefrontal cortices, and sensorimotor cortex, while decreased FC between cerebellum and the parietal and visual cortices, compared with yNC ( $p_{FDR}<0.05$ ). HR showed no significant difference compared with aNC ( $p_{FDR}>0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** This study tested FC alterations associated with the risk for psychosis and highlighted the relationship between psychosis and potentially altered brain functional processes.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** fMRI; Risk for psychosis; Independent Component Analysis; Neurodevelopment

## Old Age Psychiatry 02 / Rehabilitation and Psychoeducation 02

## EPP0599

### Mental Health Screening and Digital Intervention for Thai Seniors Citizen in Primary Care

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**Introduction:** Avoidable disability associated with depression, anxiety, and impaired cognition among older adults is pervasive. Incentives for the detection of mental disorders in late life include increased reimbursement, reduced cost, and less burden for patients and families.

**Objectives:** Mental health problems in the elderly are major public health issues around the world. Thai older adults who experience mental illness rarely seek care from mental health specialists; rather, they tend to seek help from a general physician. Primary health care is, therefore, an important setting for the detection of mental health symptoms and subsequent treatment. We describe the design and implementation of a mental health care model in the Thai primary care system. Initial results of screening for behavioral and emotional problems are reported.

**Methods:** This work is intended to explore mental health conditions in Thai elderly people to provide of identifying and non-pharmacological treating psychiatric conditions in the Primary care unit. The instruments used in the survey, which consists of twelve symptoms found in the elderly, developed into an online program to suit pandemic conditions.

**Results:** In an effort to document mental health problems in the primary care system, 4,854 veterans (mean age 68) from 46 provinces across Thailand were screened for multiple mental health symptoms. The sample divided into 1,701 males (35%) and 3,153 females (65%).