

EPP0111

Clinical Feasibility of Speech Phenotyping for Remote Assessment of Neurodegenerative and Psychiatric Disorders (RHAPSODY): a study protocol

R. Taylor^{1*}, E. Hampsey¹, M. Mészáros², C. Skirrow², R. Strawbridge¹, L. Chok², D. Aarsland¹, A. Al-Chalabi¹, K. R. Chaudhuri^{1,3}, J. Weston², E. Fristed², A. Young¹ and O. Awogbemila³

¹King's College London, Institute Of Psychiatry, Psychology, & Neuroscience, London, United Kingdom; ²Novoic Limited, Novoic Limited, London, United Kingdom and ³Kings College Hospital and Kings College, Parkinson Foundation International Centre Of Excellence, London, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The diagnosis of neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders (NPDs) in primary care can suffer from inefficiencies resulting in misdiagnoses and delayed diagnosis, limiting effective treatment options. The development of speech and language-based profiling biomarkers could aid in achieving earlier motor diagnosis for PD for instance, or more accurate diagnosis of clinically similar or late presenting NPDs.

Objectives: RHAPSODY aims to investigate the feasibility of the remote administration of a battery of speech tasks in eliciting continuous narrative speech across a range of NPDs. The project also aims to determine the feasibility of using acoustic and linguistic biomarkers from speech data to support the clinical assessment and disambiguation of common NPDs

Methods: All participants (n=250) will take part in a single virtual telemedicine video conference with a researcher in which they are screened and complete a battery of speech tasks, in addition to cohort-specific screening measures. Over the following month, participants will be asked to complete a series of short, self-administered speech assessments via a smartphone application.

Results: The speech tasks will be audio-recorded and analysed on Novoic's technology platform. Objectives will be analysed using measures including average length of speech elicitation for speech tasks, intra- and inter-subject variance, differences in linguistic patterns, and response rates to speech assessments.

Conclusions: The analyses could help to identify and validate speech-derived clinical biomarkers to support clinicians in detecting and disambiguating between NPDs with heterogeneous presentations. This should further support earlier intervention, improved treatment options and improved quality of life.

Disclosure: In terms of significant financial interest and relationships, it is emphasised that the private organisation Novoic, who aim to develop speech algorithms for diagnostic use, is the study's sponsor and employees or former employees of this company comprise

Keywords: Speech; affective disorders; Neurodegenerative Disorders; Artificial intelligence

EPP0112

Comparison of two questionnaire for subjective symptoms of dry eye in patients with schizophrenia

I. Bakija^{1*}, I. Filipcic¹, M. Bogadi² and S. Kaštelan³

¹Psychiatric Clinic "Sveti Ivan", Psychiatry, Zagreb, Croatia;

²Psychiatric Hospital for children and adolescents, Department For Adolescent Psychiatry, Zagreb, Croatia and ³Clinical Hospital Dubrava, Department Of Ophthalmology, Zagreb, Croatia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Psychiatric disorders may be one of considerable contributing factors for dry eye symptoms and the severity of subjective symptoms of dry eye are often related to psychological factors.

Objectives: The aim of this research was to determine which of two chosen questionnaires for subjective symptoms of dry eye (Ocular Surface Disease Index and Schein questionnaire) is more reliable in the assessment of dry eye in patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: Our research included 80 patients of both sexes with schizophrenia ranging between the age of 25 and 55 who have been taking antipsychotics (clozapin, olanzapin, quetiapin) for five years and were in remission. All participants were required to satisfy all included and excluded criteria. They all filled out the Schein and OSDI questionnaires for assessment of subjective symptoms. Tear break-up time test (TBUT) for objective evaluation of tear film stability was also performed. In order to determine the correlation between two subjective and objective tests we calculated Spearman's correlation coefficients.

Results: A analysis shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the correlations. Both subjective questionnaires are statistically significantly and negatively related to the TBUT test, showing that an increase in the results on the OSDI and Schein's questionnaires led to the decreases in the results on the TBUT test.

Conclusions: In patients with schizophrenia the OSDI and Schein questionnaires are equally reliable in the assessment of subjective symptoms of Dry eye disease. Considering that, OSDI is more common in clinical practice, it is recommended for use in patients with schizophrenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: dry eye disease - Schein questionnaire - OSDI questionnaire - schizophrenia

EPP0115

Psychotic symptoms in Cushing's syndrome secondary to ACTH-secreting lung carcinoid tumor: report of a case.

A. Llimona González*, S. Oller Canet and J. Mayans

Parc de Salut Mar, Instituto De Neuropsiquiatria Y Adicciones (inad), Barcelona, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Cushing's syndrome is a hormonal disorder caused by chronic exposure to excess glucocorticoids, either exogenous or endogenous. The bronchial carcinoid tumor is an extremely rare origin, described in less than 1% of cases. The most frequent psychiatric symptoms are depression and anxiety, with manic