

Assessment in Aphasia" (QLAA) (Tsvetkova et al., 1981), statistical analysis. QLAA consists from the 4 subtests: naming of objects (NO), actions (NA); comprehension of objects (CO), actions (CA). Answers were quantified by the 3-mark scale (0-0,5-1).

Results: Mean QLAA NO = 14,5; NA = 14,5; CO = 16; CA = 19. Ingroup comparison using U-criteria showed that differences between NO and CA are the most significant ($p < 0.05$). Differences in all other pairs are not so significant.

Conclusions: language comprehension is studied group of adolescent patients with schizophrenia is the most affected language domain

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Naming; comprehension; schizophrénia; Adolescents

EPP0740

Evaluation of the Relationship Between Suicide Behavior and SIRT-1 Gene in Patients with Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a mental disorder with a high risk of suicide, which is one of the leading causes of early death in schizophrenia patients.

Objectives: It was aimed to examine the relationship between the SIRT1 gene and suicidal behavior in patients with schizophrenia, to identify specific polymorphisms and to provide individual protective approaches by predicting suicidal behavior.

Methods: 100 patients with schizophrenia were included in our study. The SIRT1 gene was analyzed using the whole exome sequencing method, and 22 SNPs were identified. In addition, participants' socio-demographic, psychiatric history, and suicidal behavior evaluation form data were recorded. A comparison was made between the two groups according to suicidal behavior.

Results: When sociodemographic and psychiatric history of the participants were compared in terms of suicidal behavior, no significant difference was found. SIRT1 gene SNP; rs2236318; (TT genotype), rs10997870 (GG genotype) was associated about 4 times increased risk in suicidal behavior; rs41299232 (CC genotype) 3.7 times; rs7896005 (AA genotype) with 3.4 times also. Although rs201230502 (TC genotype) and rs36107781 (TC genotype) were more common in the group with suicidal behavior, they lost their significance in regression analysis due to the low number of cases.

Conclusions: Our study showed that schizophrenia has many risks that increase suicidal behavior, but clinical and sociodemographic data are insufficient to predict suicidal behavior. Considering the inheritability of the disease and the effect of genetics on behavior, SIRT1 gene SNP; (rs2236318, rs10997870, rs41299232, rs7896005, rs201230502 and rs36107781) genotypes were found to be associated with suicidal behavior in schizophrenia patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrénia; Genetics; Suicide; sirtuin1

EPP0741

The autonomic activity of nightmare sufferers during sleep and emotion-evoking picture viewing

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Introduction: In nightmare disorder, dysfunctional emotion regulation goes along with poor subjective sleep quality, which is characterised by pathophysiological features such as abnormal arousal processes and sympathetic influences. Dysfunctional parasympathetic regulation, especially before and during REM phases, is assumed to alter heart rate (HR) and its variability (HRV) of frequent nightmare recallers.

Objectives: We hypothesised that cardiac variability is attenuated in participants experiencing frequent nightmares as opposed to healthy control subjects during less deep sleep stages and an emotion-evoking picture-rating task.

Methods: Based on the second-nights' polysomnographic recordings of 24 nightmare disordered (NM) and 30 control (CTL) subjects, we examined HRV during pre-REM, REM, post-REM and slow wave sleep periods, separately. Additionally, ECG recordings of wakeful periods such as resting state before sleep onset and an emotional picture-rating task were also analysed.

Results: According to our results, a significant difference was found in the HR of the NM and CTL groups in the nocturnal segments but not during resting wakefulness before sleep onset, suggesting autonomic dysregulation, specifically during sleep in nightmare disorder. However, despite the accelerated HR of NM subjects at night, they did not exhibit lower HRV. Regarding the emotional task, we also found a contrast between the NM and CTL subjects' HR and HRV, which might indicate altered processes of emotion regulation in nightmare disorder, but the two groups' subjective picture ratings did not differ.

Conclusions: In summary, our study suggests that there might be some trait-like autonomic changes during sleep, but also state-like autonomic responses to emotion-evoking pictures in nightmare disorder.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: heart rate variability; emotion regulation; nightmare disorder; parasympathetic regulation

EPP0743

Insomnia as a concerned mental health issue during COVID-19 pandemic: A google trend analysis

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