Results: Patients with ASD respond to sensory information hyper-reactively and hypo-reactively. Patients, regardless of age and severity of ASD, have atypical information processing patterns in all sensory modalities. Atypical processing of stimuli correlates with social, cognitive and communication disorders.

Conclusions: To normalize sensory deviations, it is necessary to build corrective and prognostic models of the child's connection with the environment. Machine learning models, Data Mining methods to make medical management decisions and develop personalized therapeutic strategies.

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EPV0894

Psychiatric Comorbidities in Hyperacusis and Misophonia: A Systematic Review Protocol

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Introduction: Decreased sound tolerance amongst individuals can be divided into two conditions: Hyperacusis and Misophonia. Hyperacusis is the perception of certain everyday sounds as too loud or painful. Misophonia is characterized by heightened emotional reaction to a sound with a specific pattern and/or meaning to an individual, with the context in which occurs being relevant. Scattered evidence from clinical research suggests that Hyperacusis and Misophonia can co-occur with a wide range of psychiatric disorders. These factors can have an impact on the severity of the symptoms and subsequently, in the clinical management of these patients. A better understanding these comorbid conditions is important as it could help to clarify its underlying mechanisms and ultimately, to improve the care of these patients. Despite this, no attempt has been made to synthesize the spectrum of such co-occurring disorders.

Objectives: To conduct a systematic review of the available evidence on the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in patients with Hyperacusis and Misophonia, and to explore which factors may influence prevalence estimates.

Methods: Preferred Reporting Items for systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) and Meta-analyses of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) recommendations will be followed. The CoCoPop (Condition, Context and Population) framework was used to develop the review question. Pubmed, PsycINFO, Scopus and Web of Science electronic databases will be searched, as well as grey literature, using key-terms in accordance with the pre-established research question. Additional manual searches will also be conducted. Searches will be limited to human studies and no date, language or country origin restrictions will be applied. Outcomes of interest will be the occurrence of comorbid psychiatric disorders in patients with Hyperacusis and Misophonia that are reported according to validated assessment methods. Retrieved records will be screened for eligibility by two independent reviewers using a two-phase approach (title and abstracts screening and full-text review). The methodological quality of primary studies will be assessed using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) – Critical Appraisal Tools, depending on study design, and data will be extracted independently using a standardized extraction form.

Results: Quantitative data will be synthetized and presented in text and tabular format. Studies heterogeneity will be verified and if feasible, a meta-analysis will be conducted.

Conclusions: It is expected that this systematic review will provide evidence of a significant prevalence of a wide range of psychiatric comorbidities in patients with Hyperacusis and Misophonia, supporting the importance of screening these patients for psychiatric disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Composite structure of human mind revealed by HuPoTest

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Introduction: HuPoTest is a mental test and training procedure as well discovered incidentally in 1967 during developing color photos in complete dark in successive baths for seconds. I observed that I was able to count seconds mentally with high repeatability. I was curious to check my skill by comparing my count with a commercial stopwatch with the help of another person. The results were very interesting, so I extending progressively this experiment to other persons and I was able to establish the correlation between more and more calculated parameters with the particular psychic patterns of the persons under test (PUT). In fact, HuPoTest is a calibration of personal mental-timer compared to a standard stopwatch. I test myself periodically and the results are published (Dragan, GDF Databanks Bull., 2021; 25(6), 1-4).

Objectives: Study of a large variety and number of systems in transformation revealed their composite structure, namely these have one component in transformation (Ctr) and an inert one (Cin) (Dragan, GDF Databanks Bull., 2011; 15(2), 1-19).This is the case of the human mind which is in permanent transformation, i.e. in continuous more or less coherent thinking. HuPoTest can establish the size of Ctr, Cin, ctr – the size of kinetic unit constituting Ctr and the coupling strength (CS) between Ctr and Cin.

Methods: PUT has to count mentally 5, 10, 15 and 20 seconds for 8-10 times each value by using a standard stopwatch and comparing the statistically retrieved matrix of measured values with the above mentioned imposed standard values. I was able to test face-to-face approximately 4000 persons during more than 50 years by collecting a huge databank. I explained in many publications the exact procedure, the majority of calculations and the significance of the resulted parameters by correlating the obtained results with the PUT mental pattern (Dragan, GDF Databanks Bull., 2019; 23(1) 1-6).

Results: The final results obtained by myself in the period of 28.05 – 03.07.2022 (A to CII) with overall of 48 tests are presented in