

money given out which is associated with the measures of empathic concern and cognitive empathy. The ACC and insula are involved in salience network and pain matrix with the Iq as an afferent, and their activity is modulated by empathy towards others. Thus, we claim that altruism depends on empathic motivation, which is associated with FC between these regions.

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EPP1020

Fight or flight mechanism and sports activities: psychophysiological aspects

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Introduction: Specialists in biology, medicine, and psychology need to pay special attention to theoretical and practical research on the implementation of the fight or flight mechanism in humans in conditions of war and hostilities. Adaptation mechanism of fight or flight is related to individual and social forms of behavior among people and animals, and is aimed at the homeostasis preservation in difficult living conditions. The evolutionary fight or flight mechanism in the functional connection with stress as a general adaptation syndrome and stress reactivity has individual features due to the strengthening of the functions of certain body systems. The systemic mechanism of fight or flight is accompanied by the corresponding functional and clinical symptoms and significantly influences physical and mental health of a person in various conditions of activity.

Objectives: In this regard, the main goal of this work was to determine the relationship between the behavioral strategy of fighting or escaping under stress and during sports activities.

Methods: The following research methods were used to realize the goal of the work: theoretical analysis and generalization of literary sources and Internet data.

Results: In our opinion, possible versions of Walter Cannon's concept of the fight-or-flight mechanism are: 1) attack-or-flight mechanism; 2) defense or escape mechanism; 3) pursuit or escape mechanism. At the same time, it is advisable to consider aggression as a struggle, and escape as a struggle. In addition, in line with the concept of Walter Cannon and Hans Selye, it is possible to distinguish the stress of struggle and the stress of flight. Any intense muscle activity is accompanied by changes in the hormonal and nervous regulation of metabolism, as a result of which the body adapts to a certain physical load. In the athlete, these functional changes are observed even before the start of physical exercises, in particular, in the conditions of the pre-start and start state. The nature and reaction of neuro-endocrine mechanisms in the pre-start state depend on the nature of the load, as well as on the individual characteristics of the athlete (age, gender, type of nervous system, temperament, character, training, sports experience, etc.). It is important that the pre-start changes in metabolism contribute to the mobilization of the athlete's functional potential even before the start of the corresponding physical activity. Moderate activation

of the neuro-endocrine mechanisms of the athlete's body ("combat readiness" state) is optimal. Functionally, it is less beneficial for the athlete's body to have a sharp strengthening of neuro-endocrine mechanisms ("pre-start fever" state) or their paradoxical inhibition ("pre-start apathy" state).

Conclusions: Thus, in humans, sports activities include a behavioral mechanism of fight or flight in combination with physiological and psychological stress.

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Psychopathology

EPP1021

How can key findings from patients with Urbach-Wiethe Disease (UWD) support the role of amygdala in socio-emotional-cognitive functioning? The case of a young adult with genetically proven UWD without amygdala calcifications

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Introduction: Urbach-Wiethe disease (UWD; also named *Lipoid proteinosis* or *Hyalinosis cutis et mucosae*) was first described in 1929 by the Austrian scientists Erich Urbach and Camillo Wiethe and constitutes an autosomal recessive disorder which is characterized by several changes of body and brain. Most patients – and especially older ones – show symmetrical calcifications in the medial temporal lobes, especially the amygdala and the periamygdaloid region (Siebert *et al.*, Brain 2003, 126, 2627-2637).

Patients with UWD with bilateral amygdala calcifications show several changes, from impairments in interpreting of odors to more complex changes in socio-cognitive and emotional domains (Markowitsch & Staniloiu, *Neuropsychologia*, 2011, 49, 718-733).

Objectives: Here, we describe the rarer case of a 19-year-old man with genetically proven UWD, who – up to now – lacks significant brain calcification.

Methods: The patient was investigated medically, psychiatrically and with neuropsychological and neuroimaging methods.

Results: Findings of CT (see Figure 1) and MRI scans yielded no evidence of significant brain calcifications. Our patient AC manifested only a subset of changes encountered in patients with UWD with bilateral amygdala calcifications, namely in emotional processing (such as in more complex subsets of the Florida Affect Battery and Recall of Emotional/Neutral photographs), social cognition (Reading the Mind in the Eyes) and personality dimensions (suggestions for obsessive tendencies). The impairments in emotion-related task performance were similar in extent to those of the three UWD patients with bilateral amygdala calcifications of Brand *et al.* *Neuropsychologia* 2007, 45, 1305-1317., indicating a probable sub-normal amygdalar functioning, in the absence of evidence of macrostructural amygdalar changes on imaging.

In the Game-of-Dice Task 17 out of 18 trials were so-called safe trials. His intelligence quotient (IQ) was 124 (33 points; MWWT-