

Correlations were found in Age with Butyrate ($r=-0.248, p=0.043$) and weekly alcohol units with Propanoate ($r=0.250, p=0.041$) plus trend to significance with Butyrate ($r=0.232, p=0.059$). It also showed a trend towards statistical relation for CPZ-ED with Propanoate ($r=-0.253, p=0.039$) and Total SCFA ($r=-0.253, p=0.039$). We found no correlation in SCFA with MetS, CGI, PANSS-N, BMI, IPAQ, MEDAS and other toxic habits.

ANCOVA was performed to Acetate and Total SCFA using depression state as independent variable and Age and CPZ-ED as covariates. There was a trend towards statistical significance for Acetate ($F=3.937, p=0.052, \eta^2=0.059$) whereas Total SCFA showed no difference ($F=1.350, p=2.250, \eta^2=0.021$).

Conclusions: There seems to be lower levels of fecal Acetate in SZ patients with depressive symptoms, considering age and antipsychotic intake. In our sample there was no relation between SFCA and clinical severity, lifestyle, comorbidities or antidepressant use.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0343

Unlocking insights from actigraphy: examining feature selection and activation detection approaches for enhanced data interpretation

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Introduction: Alterations in motor activity are an extremely important characteristic and one of the leading symptoms of major functional psychiatric disorders. These pattern disturbances can be observed in schizophrenia. Actigraphy is a non-invasive method that can be used to monitor these changes, and recent studies emphasize its significance in the early identification of disorders like schizophrenia.

Objectives: This study uniquely focuses on distinguishing latent liabilities for schizotypy from manifested schizophrenia using specific actigraphy features.

Methods: Actigraphy data were collected using specialized devices from the University of Szeged and Haukeland University Hospital datasets (Berle et al., 2010). At Haukeland University Hospital patients with chronic schizophrenia (N=23) (so-called: manifested group) were collected, separately, at the University of Szeged, healthy university students were recruited and screened for latent tendencies towards schizotypic pathological development. In the latter study, two main groups were formed based on their scores:

a positive schizotypy factor group (so-called: latent group) (N=22) and a control group (N=25), with actigraphy data.

Utilizing the pyActigraphy library (Hammad et al., 2021) and wavelet analysis, features such as activity mean, interdaily stability and sleep movement characteristics were derived. Feature selection employed machine learning algorithms, notably Logistic Regression, Random Forest, ANN, and AHFS aided by Shapley values and Click Forming Feature Selection for insight into the most influential features.

Results: The three models exhibited similar performance with a 60% accuracy threshold. In the latent group, sleep-related movements have a substantial impact, while in the manifested group, in addition to sleep characteristics, features like RA, IV, ADAT, M10, the mean activity level (all of which decreased), and the ratio of zero values also play a significant role. In the latent group, features related to the length of small amplitude movements were dominant, particularly the increased values, along with a decrease in the density of large movements.

Conclusions: Our study indicates that in the latent phase of schizophrenia, actigraphy features related to sleep are most significant, but as the disease progresses, both sleep and daytime activity patterns are crucial. Sleep disturbances may signal early susceptibility, with nighttime movements offering clearer insights. These variations might be influenced by medication effects in the manifested group, reflecting the broader challenges in schizophrenia research where the drug-free study of patients remains elusive. Further studies should explore these features in the Clinical High Risk and prodromal groups to refine our understanding of the development of the disorder.

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EPP0724

Manic episode with psychotic symptoms in a patient with Pseudologia Fantastica of years of evolution. A case report

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Introduction: Pseudologia Fantastica (PF) also called “mythomania” is a disorder centred on the tendency of the sufferer to distort reality through constant lies. These patients find it difficult to moderate their sense of self and their self-esteem. Therefore, they display significant grandiosity, which seems to defend them from intense psychological disturbance, pretending to counteract deep feelings of unworthiness, emptiness and alienation.

Notable characteristics include: normal or above average IQ, absence of formal thought disorder, poor sense of identity, poor sexual adjustment, low frustration tolerance, strong dependency needs and narcissism. The phenomenon of “imposture” (the person’s claim of achievement or having connections to famous or influential people) is frequent. The patient’s history often shows that one or both parents were experienced as rejecting figures. They

are more likely to be involved in legal problems and 20% receive some form of psychiatric treatment.

The aetiology and pathogenesis of this disorder requires consideration of developmental disturbances, personal history and current life stressors.

Objectives: A case of a patient with PF is presented followed by a theoretical review on the topic.

Methods: A case is presented with a bibliographic review.

Results: We admitted a 47-year-old man to the Acute Hospitalisation Unit for a suspected “psychotic episode with clinical mania”.

He presented manic and psychotic symptoms, with delusional ideation of months of evolution, megalomaniacal and fantastic discourse, centred on his work with high-ranking government officials and other implausible events. Multiple academic, work and personal life failures, with a diagnosis of depression 15 years earlier.

During admission, he constantly confirms his history. He tends to present a rationalising discourse and a minimising attitude towards behavioural alterations. He appears cooperative and docile at certain times, while at others he is irritable, complaining and threatening.

As for medication, olanzapine was initially prescribed at a dose of 20 mg per day, which was reduced to 10 mg given the psychopathological improvement and the difficulties of adherence.

On discharge, the presumptive diagnosis was “delusional disorder and probable personality disorder with narcissistic traits, with a history of PF, which in recent months has presented a manic episode with psychotic symptoms”.

Conclusions: Their management poses challenges in terms of engaging with treatment and building a therapeutic alliance. It is important to assess the social and legal implications. Ensuring that they have stable relationships and adequate social supports is essential for successful treatment. Further exploration and research into this disorder is needed to better understand its manifestations and psychiatric consequences.

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Sexual Medicine and Mental Health

EPV1010

Neurodevelopmental outcomes in children conceived by assisted reproductive treatment

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Introduction: Impact of assisted reproductive treatment (ART) techniques on the child’s mental development is the focus of numerous studies. Whereas several studies have found potential negative effects on ART children’s psychosocial health, others recognized that the data on the cognitive and psychosocial development of ART children are comforting.

Objectives: Here, we aim to state the current findings concerning psychological outcomes in children conceived by ART.

Methods: Using as key words “assisted reproductive” and as filter “meta-analysis”, we comprehensively reviewed the scientific literature through new meta-analysis during the five last-years resuming the main conclusions of these studies to define principal through psychological conditions in children conceived by diverse ART techniques and approaches.

Results: Our review showed that since 1978, the date of the first birth using in vitro fertilization technology (IVF), more than 10 million children are conceived by ART. Our research revealed 441 meta-analysis. After a comprehensive analysis of abstracts, only four meta-analysis were selected. Chronologically from 2019 to 2023, the first studies showed that the risk of intellectual disability and autism spectrum diseases (ASD) were higher in intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) children compared to conventional IVF children. The differences in the risk of neurodevelopmental disorders in children born after frozen and fresh embryo transfers were not significant. Analysis of potential cofounder effects such as multiple and preterm birth having a significant correlation with neurodevelopmental disorders suggested that ART is unlikely to cause negative impacts on children’s neurodevelopment. The findings of the most recent meta-analysis showed that the use of ART did not associate with the risk of ASD.

Conclusions: Given the multitude of factors modulating ART, from the indication and parental background to the type of used technique and approach, the results of the studies that investigated the association between ART and neurodevelopmental outcomes remain yet contradictory.

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EPV1011

Do attachment styles influence the sexual function of an individual?

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Introduction: Attachment theory, first proposed by John Bowlby and later extended by Mary Ainsworth and others, outlines how experiences of early childhood attachment with caregivers can affect one’s emotional and interpersonal relationships throughout adulthood. Typically, attachment styles are categorised into four main types: secure, anxious-ambivalent, avoidant and disorganised. Conversely, it is recognised that various biological, psychological, relational, social and iatrogenic factors elements can impact an individual’s sexual function.

Objectives: Our aim with this research was to present the most current literature on whether there is a correlation between attachment styles and sexual function.

Methods: We conducted a non-systematic review on the topic using PubMed and PsycInfo.

Results: There is evidence indicating a link between attachment styles and sexual function.

People with secure attachment styles tend to experience more positive and fulfilling sexual relationships. Such individuals