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Effect of the vision suppression on the graphomotor gesture in school aged children typically developed and with handwriting disordersC. Lopez¹ and L. Vaivre-Douret^{1,2,3,4,5*}

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Introduction: The knowledge about the integration of letter motor programs during learning to write support the idea of an interdependence of visual and kinesthetic controls to direct the strokes.

Objectives: The objective of our study is to analyze the effect of the vision suppression both on the postural-gestural organization and on the spatial/temporal/kinematic parameters in a prescriptural task.

Methods: 35 school aged children with handwriting disorders (HD group) aged 6-11 years and 35 matched typical children were included in the study. They performed a prescriptural task of copying a cycloid line of loops, carried out under two conditions, with open eyes versus closed eyes. Postural-gestural measures were recorded with two video cameras allowing 2D reconstruction of the gesture. Spatial/temporal/kinematic measures were recorded with a digital pen.

Results: The HD group showed a significantly poorer postural control and an improvement in the spatial/temporal/kinematic parameters of the loops when they closed their eyes compared to eyes open. In typical group, the postural-gestural organization became significantly more mature but with no significant influence on the spatial/temporal/kinematic parameters of the loops.

Conclusions: HDs could be partly explained by a deficit in the processing of proprioceptive/kinesthetic feedback and a disruptive effect of the visual control on the quality of the prescriptural drawings. The ability to direct the strokes would remain dependent on sensory feedbacks, themselves insufficiently efficient, which would lead to difficulties in reaching a proactive control of handwriting. These results should be able to enhance clinical practices and to contribute to clinical decision making processes for handwriting disorders remediation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: vision suppression; prescriptural task; proprioception; Graphomotor gesture

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20 years of daily hospital for non-psychotic disorders, organisational structure and treatment modalitiesS. Caratan^{1,2*}, S. Kocijan Lovko^{1,2}, A. Ivrlac³, L. Goršić¹ and T. Matoš³

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Introduction: Anxiety and depressive disorders are among the most prevalent psychiatric disorders, yet there aren't many studies addressing treatment modalities in daily hospitals.

Objectives: The aim of our study is to present organisational structure and treatment modalities in Daily hospital for non-psychotic disorders in University Psychiatric Clinic “Sveti Ivan”, Zagreb, Croatia.

Methods: All patients in Daily Hospital attend 6 months programme. The treatment programme consists of psychodynamic group psychotherapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, occupational therapy, antistress and mindfulness workshops, psychoeducational workshops, cinema therapy and sociotherapy. Along with clinical follow-up, all the patients are given sociodemographic questionnaire designed for our programme, World Health Organisation Quality of Life Questionnaire (WHOQoL-BREF) and The Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale 21 (DASS-21).

Results: At discharge moderate to significant improvement was observed in different aspects of functioning among most of the participants, verified by clinical follow-up as well as by results obtained through questionnaires.

Conclusions: Our data show that patients with anxiety and depressive disorders can be effectively treated by such comprehensive treatment approach.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Daily hospital; anxiety; depression; treatment

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“Giros de Rua” - Revitalize physical and mental health in people with HIV through a psychosocial intervention program: a study protocol

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Introduction: Given the negative social representation attributed to mental illness, it is urgent to reconfigure its representation, not as an individual problem, but also as a collective. Several solutions have been indicated to improve the skills and quality of life (QoL) of these individuals. Among these, psychosocial rehabilitation programs stand out to keep individuals inserted in society reaching a level of independent functioning.

Objectives: This study aims to: - assess the level of QoL, social support, treatment adherence, mental health status and mental health literacy of Portuguese people with HIV integrated into a community intervention program “InPulsar - Giros na Rua” program [which aims to contribute to the improvement of the socio-sanitary conditions of people who use psychoactive substances and to their social and therapeutic referral, as well as promoting risk reduction by intervening in a public space]; - improve mental health