

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 disorder (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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Introduction: Insomnia is one of the most common major health issues during the COVID-19 pandemic. There has been limited evidence that showed the correlation between insomnia and COVID-19 using Google trend.

Objectives: To investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on interest in insomnia, including national mental health by a Google trend analysis that implicitly represents the state of distress and concern for this pandemic.

Methods: We examined the Google trend search query data from these sleep-related keywords: insomnia, restless leg, and obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) from 1 Jan 2020 to 30 May 2020 and explored the correlation between the internet search volumes for insomnia and the cumulative number of new COVID-19 cases. In addition, we investigated the internet search pattern over time, before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: During the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic between January and May 2020, the Relative Search Volumes (RSV) curves showed that the cumulative number of new COVID-19 cases was significantly correlated with the rising search for these keywords linking to sleep-related conditions as follows: 'insomnia' ($r = 0.41$, $p < 0.001$), and 'restless leg' ($r = 0.19$, $p = 0.009$). However, it was not correlated with the keyword 'OSA' ($r = -0.14$, $p = 0.07$).

Conclusions: These findings emphasize the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on insomnia and the crucial need for public mental health interventions to be offered and accessible. The Google trend could be used as a new tool for public mental health surveillance in a new normal lifestyle.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Insomnia; sleep; Covid-19; Google trend

EPP0744

The role of sleep quality in psychotic-like experiences

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Introduction: Impaired sleep quality is among the most common complaints in psychopathological conditions including psychotic states. The clinical relevance of sleep disruption is, however, notoriously overlooked and considered as a secondary symptom that automatically ameliorates if the mental problem is adequately treated. Nevertheless, research findings indicate that sleep quality has a causal role in the occurrence and maintenance of psychotic states, and instead of being merely the "nocturnal impact" of an underlying mental disorder, shows bidirectional associations with mental health complaints.

Objectives: Although the majority of studies examined the links between sleep and psychosis by cross-sectional assessments, sleep quality and psychotic-like experiences both fluctuate from night to night and day to day, respectively, even in non-clinical populations. The prospective assessment of these variables hence allows for the analyses of the temporal (and intraindividual) associations between sleep and psychosis. In our studies, we examined the temporal, bidirectional associations between sleep quality and psychotic-like states.

Methods: Across three experience sampling studies with participants from the general population ($N = 73 / 166 / 60$), we assessed sleep quality and daytime psychotic-like phenomena every day for at least two weeks. Using mixed-effects models, we examined if sleep quality predicted psychotic-like experiences the following day, and also if psychotic-like experiences predicted sleep quality the following night.

Results: Our findings consistently highlight the dominant direction of prediction from sleep to daytime psychotic-like experiences, whereas the inverse direction is not supported by enough evidence.

Conclusions: Individuals at risk for psychosis could benefit from sleep-specific interventions that could be integrated into treatment protocols.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sleep; psychosis; mood; anxiety

Bipolar Disorders 03 / Ethics and Psychiatry

EPP0746

Focus on neuroenhancement: a systematic review and its ethical implications

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Introduction: Pharmacological and cognitive neuroenhancement refer to the non-medical use of prescription drugs, alcohol, illegal drugs, or the so-called soft enhancers, to enhance cognition, mood, work or school performance, or to promote pro-social behaviour. Literature on the topic is meagre, and available data only partially enlightens their use.

Objectives: The aim of this paper is to review and comment on the available literature on pharmacological neuroenhancement and, secondary, on emotional enhancement.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted according to the PRISMA guidelines. Pubmed, Scopus, Embase, PsychInfo and Google Scholar databases were accessed to select English language articles, published from 1980 to April 2020. 11746 papers were initially selected and 123 papers were finally included.

Results: Available literature indicates a widespread and increasing use of different kinds of substances, drugs and food supplements mainly with neuroenhancing purposes, especially amongst specific populations of young healthy subjects. The evidence regarding their efficacy is controversial. Further, a limited or no awareness