

Methods: A non-systematic review was performed on PubMed database and Google Scholar, using the key words “Ayahuasca, Drug Addiction, Psychedelics, DMT, Neuroplasticity”. The review included experimental studies in humans, observational studies, systemic review articles and clinical trials.

Results: In a randomized placebo-controlled trial, ayahuasca had a significant antidepressant effect when compared to the placebo group. Long term ayahuasca usage was associated with structural alterations in the medial parts of the brain with no evidence of increased psychopathology or worse neuropsychological functioning. According to reviewed studies the incident of prolonged psychotic reaction among ayahuasca users is rare and the causal relation with ayahuasca is sometimes difficult to establish.

Conclusions: Despite the promising results, more controlled double-blinded studies with larger populations are necessary to better understand the therapeutic potentials and side effects of ayahuasca.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Ayahuasca; psychedelics; DMT; drug addiction

EPV1691

Body Self-Perception and Sense of Agency: a systematic review of literature

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Introduction: The sense of agency concerns the experience of controlling our actions, referring both to superior and lower levels of psychological functioning that are also related to the physical dimension of agency. Diverse clinical conditions affect the awareness of being a bodily and agentic self.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the relationship between individual sense of agency and body perception.

Methods: PsycINFO, Psycharticle, Medline, Web of Science and Scopus were systematically searched for articles published until 19/10/2020.

Results: After removing duplicates, a total of 2.556 records was screened. Fifteen articles were selected based on the inclusion criteria fixed for the systematic review.

Conclusions: In the last decades, this line of research seems to attract a growing number of studies.

However, these studies are affected by a great heterogeneity in the investigation of both constructs.

Body perception and sense agency were operationalized across research in diverse ways, making the evaluation of the relationship between them very difficult. In addition, there is a paucity of studies investigating the relationship between body perception and agency among individuals suffering from specific psychopathology or physical diseases. According to literature review, the main objective for future research is to develop more robust approaches to estimate the variability of these constructs such as their relationship.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Body Self-Perception; Sense of Agency; literature; review

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Association between polygenic risk scores for psychiatric disorders and social cognition: a systematic review

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Introduction: Social cognition refers to a complex set of mental abilities that support the construction of adequate social competence and adaptation. Impairments in social cognition can be found in several psychiatric disorders, particularly in psychoses. Polygenic Risk Scores (PRSs) represent single metrics of molecular genetic risk and are a predictor of the genetic susceptibility to diseases, although they explain only a small part of the risk.

Objectives: To explore the association between PRS for psychiatric disorders and social cognition.

Methods: We conducted a systematic search in PubMed and Scopus according to the PRISMA guidelines up to August 2021. We included papers evaluating PRS and social cognition with psychometric scales. Articles concerning single-nucleotide polymorphisms and biological measures of social cognition (e.g., neuroimaging, peripheral biomarkers) were excluded.

Results: We initially retrieved 150 articles. After removing duplicates, we screened 133 titles and abstracts and preliminary selected 19 papers. Participants recruited in the papers of interest were either people with schizophrenia, ASD or ADHD, their family members or healthy subjects. Articles evaluated the association between different psychometrical measures of social cognition and PRS for schizophrenia, Autism Spectrum Disorder and ADHD.

Conclusions: Literature regarding the association between PRS for psychiatric disorders and social cognition is heterogeneous in terms of populations, genetic risk evaluation, and outcome tools. Given the critical role played by social cognition in the onset and progression of mental disorders and its association with real-world functioning, future research should try to disentangle the complex genetic basis of this domain.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social cognition; autism spectrum disorder; Psychosis; Polygenic Risk Score

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Hope-inspiring competence as a high-quality mental health nursing care in recovery-oriented practice

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Introduction: Hope should be fostered by providing information to help service users develop an understanding of psychological difficulties and encourage an active role in their self-care. This