Patients with AUD characterized by changes in the concentration of NSE during therapy (p>0.005 compared with patients after therapy). In patients with MD revealed correlation between the level of NSE on the 28th day of antidepressive therapy and the HDRS-17 score before treatment (r=0.421; p=0.018). In patients with co-morbidity correlation between the level of NSE and the CGI-S score before therapy was found (r=-0.537; p=0.001).

**Conclusions:** The revealed correlations indicate the relationship between the severity of depressive symptoms and the level of NSE.

**Disclosure statement:** This study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, grant No. 19-15-00023.

**Conflict of interest:** Disclosure statement: This study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, grant No. 19-15-00023.

**Keywords:** mood disorders; neuron-specific enolase; alcohol use disorder

---

**EPP0814**

**The limits of medical recovery of post stroke patients suffering of different types of neoplasia**

L.D. Rădulescu¹, A.M. Păslaru², V. Creangă-Zărmescu³, A.-M. Fătu⁴ and A. Ciubără⁴

¹Psychiatrist, "Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatric Hospital, Galati, Romania; ²Corresponding Author, Phd Student, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos", Galati, Romania; ³Phd Student, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos", Galati, Romania and ⁴Md, Ph.d., Hab. Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos" Head of Psychiatry Department, Senior Psychiatrist at "Elisabeta Doamna" Hospital, Galati, Romania

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1105

**Introduction:** A stroke represents a major cause of the disability of an adult with various biological, physiological and social implications. Excluding the characteristic neurological pathology, a series of complications may follow and if they are neglected they might compromise the success of medical rehab and the reintegration of the patient back into society. Recent studies have demonstrated that there is a higher rate of incidence of cancer among the survivors of a stroke in comparison with the general population.

**Objectives:** The correlation between strokes and oncological disease.

**Methods:** We have effectuated a prospective study of 6 months at the Neurology Section of Emergency Hospital "Saint Andrei", Galati, in which we've included a total number of 50 patients who were over 60 years old. In this timeline we've analyzed the correlation between strokes and the comorbidities of the patient and the influence of these over the plan of medical rehab and the period of recovery after the stroke.

**Results:** Over these 6 months, of all 468 patients having suffered strokes, 50 of these had been secondarily diagnosed with neurocognitive disorders. 56% of them were male and 44% were female, 37% from rural areas and 63% from the urban areas.

**Conclusions:** The category of neurocognitive disorders includes the group of disorders in which the principal clinical deficit is located at the cognitive functions level and is usually acquired, not representing a disorder of development.

**Keywords:** stroke; Neoplasia; recovery

---

**EPP0815**

**The (ANTI)psychotic paradox: Lewy body dementia**

J. Galvañ¹ and I. Angélico²

¹Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario de La Princesa, Madrid, Spain and ²Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Son Espases, Palma de Mallorca, Spain

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1106

**Introduction:** Lewy Body Dementia (LBD) is the second more common progressive dementia caused by the deposition of proteins at the neocortical level, producing motor and psychotic symptoms (parkinsonism and visual hallucinations) which typically get worse with antipsychotics.

**Objectives:** Find the best antipsychotic treatment in a real patient with LBD balancing control of motor and psychotic symptoms.

**Methods:** A clinical trial about a real case based on an updated bibliographical review. Received a 70 years old man with more than ten years LBD diagnosis, treated with clozapine (25mg / 12h). According to his wife (principal keeper), it stills a paranoid speech with fluctuant delusional ideas conditioned by visual hallucinations, predominantly in the evening, with no amelioration in four years clozapine treatment, adding a progressive parkinsonism impairment despite neurological drugs (carbidopalevodop). Doing a bibliographical review, we found a 2019 article (with 3 Systematic review/Meatanalysis and 3 Clinical Practice Guidance, including in NICE), where point olanzapine 5mg well effective but worse tolerated and light up quetiapine as choice that should be considered (no doses specified).

**Results:** One month later of therapeutic trial following the review in our clinical case, changing clozapine for quetiapine (50mg / 12h), we found an improvement of motor control and a reduction of psychotic manifestation that allows a less disruptive behavior in our patient, also objectified by his principal keeper.

**Conclusions:** While bibliography doesn’t point a specific dose drug guide for antipsychotic treatment in LBD, in our clinical trial we detected a better control of symptoms using low dose quetiapine, nevertheless more studies are needed.

**Keywords:** psychosis; antipsychotic; dementia; Lewy

---

**EPP0816**

**Impact of non-farmacological methods on improvement cognitive function in epilepsy**

I. Blazhina¹,² and V. Korostiy¹

¹Department Of Nervous Diseases Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Bucovian State Medical University, Chernivtsi, Ukraine and ²Psychiatry - Nargology And Medical Psychology, Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1107

**Introduction:** The quality of life of patients with epilepsy, their social activity and functioning depends not only on the presence of epileptic seizures, but also on the level of cognitive decline.

**Objectives:** The object of our study is impact of non-pharmacological methods on cognitive functions, decreasing of which deteriorates social activity in patients with epilepsy.
Methods: We have studied the features of clinical and psychopathological manifestations in patients suffering from epilepsy. The study covered 27 patients who were in inpatient care. The following psychodiagnostic techniques were used: the Toronto Cognitive Assessment TorCA, the MOCA and the MiniMult tests, Patient Social Functioning Questionnaire. Currently, a group of patients with cognitive decline caused by epilepsy is undergoing remote cognitive training on one of an online platforms, under our observation. Correction occurs throughout regular daily performance, assessment of cognitive functions is carried out on three indicators: attention, memory and thinking.

Results: The following results of the study were observed: initially decreased memory in 88.8% patients and the level of cognitive decline were directly proportional to the duration of the illness, this category of patients has reduced activity and limited social contacts. The result of the use of cognitive training is an increase in all three indicators.

Conclusions: The results of the study indicate the need for further study of the features of cognitive disorders in epilepsy and the use of methods of psychotherapeutic correction.

Keywords: Epilepsy; Cognitive disorders

EPP0817

Psychological assessment of the cognitive development of children with IVF: The experience of neuropsychological approach

A. Sergienko1, N. Zvereva1,2* and M. Zvereva3

1Clinical Psychology, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation and 2Clinical Psychology, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution Mental Health Research Center; MSUPE, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1108

Introduction: The first stage of interdisciplinary studying (EEG, IQ, immunology, psychology, neuropsychology) of cognitive development of children with IVF, conducting at the Mental Health Research Center (Moscow, Russia) is presenting. A small number of studies analyzing the cognitive development of children in a wide age range, determined the design of this study.

Objectives: Assessment of the capabilities of the neuropsychological approach in qualifying the cognitive development of children with IVF.

Methods: 20 children aged 7 to 15 years old, born with IVF, studying in school. Neuropsychological diagnosis according to A.R. Luria-L.S.Tsvetkova. All participants signed voluntary consent to participate in the study.

Results: 1. Neuropsychological approach and methods of neuropsychological diagnostics are effective in qualifying the neurocognitive development of children with IVF 2. The overwhelming majority of the examined children (90%) had energy factor dysfunction (at the level of brain stem structures in 65%, at the level of diencephalic structures in 82%, combined disorders at both levels in 52%) 3. Regulatory inhibitory control (impulse control - suppression of the dominant reaction) was impaired (functionally unformed) in 58% of the subjects 4. A gross violation of the kinetic factor was found in 46% of the examined children and adolescents IVF 5. The development of speech and visual memory is variable.

Conclusions: The conclusions are preliminary and require testing on a wider sample of children born because of IVF and other assisted reproductive technologies. It is necessary to study the functional state of other neuropsychological factors, to expand the number of participants.

Keywords: IVF; Children; cognitive development; neuropsychology