

**Results** Concepts like identity clarity and identity value attributions are closely related to psychological well-being and may influence vulnerability or resilience to severe mental illness. Simultaneously, these concepts are also regarded as closely linked to social and cultural identity. Feelings of uncertainty between multiple existential positions that may arise for migrants (especially if hierarchical and unequal relationships of power are established) could compromise the sense of meaning and coherence of the self and compromise identity structure, thereby predisposing to psychotic experiences.

**Conclusions** Even taking into account the heterogeneity of the reviewed articles, there seems to be some consensus regarding the importance of culture on how individuals experience themselves and others and that preservation of a solid and coherent cultural identity may be a crucial aspect to take into account when studying resilience against severe mental diseases.

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## e-Poster viewing: Neuroimaging

### EV0686

#### Major depressive disorder comorbid severe hydrocephalus due to Arnold Chiari malformation in an apathetic patient

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**Objective** Arnold Chiari Malformation (ACM) is a disorder of embryologic development that is characterized of herniation of the cerebellar structures through the foramen magnum by four types. ACM type 1 (ACM 1) consists in cerebellar tonsil herniation, which is sometimes associated with other abnormalities, including syringohydromyelia, hydrocephalus and skull base alterations. To date, five cases of psychiatric disorders comorbid with ACM-I have been reported. We here present an apathetic patient have delayed diagnosis ACM-I and severe hydrocephalus and comorbid major depressive disorder.

**Case** A 36-year-old, male patient who is married and two children, was admitted to hospital with don't want to make anything, despondency, thoughts of have an incompetency, uselessness and want to death, tiredness, weakness complaints which are increased day by day last 2 months. He was diagnosed with major depression after the psychiatric evaluation and hospitalised. He has unwillingness, tiredness and headache complaints which are started when he was 20 years old and he used antidepressant, anxiolytic, and low dose antipsychotic drugs under psychiatrist control at this years. In radiologic evaluation, Arnold Chiari type 1 and severe hydrocephalus was detected in brain magnetic resonance imaging.

**Discussion** ACM 1 is related to hydrocephalus as a result of posterior fossa hypoplasia and causes spinal injury by obstruction to cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) flow at the foramen magnum. Apathy is a common yet often overlooked symptom in hydrocephalus. This symptom may be a significant obstacle for cognition and quality of life and is associated with increased level of depression.

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### EV0687

#### Perfusion SPECT in the differential diagnosis of dementia

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Dementia is a syndrome—usually of a chronic or progressive nature—in which there is deterioration in cognitive function beyond what might be expected from normal ageing (WHO). As the world population ages, the number of people afflicted with dementing illnesses will increase. This neurodegenerative disease is one of the major causes of disability and dependency among older people worldwide. Brain single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) allows the study of regional cerebral blood flow, providing functional information. Each of the different types of dementia has a distinct blood flow pattern that is revealed with SPECT imaging and which can be used for differential diagnoses. This imaging technique can also be used to differentiate dementia from pseudodementia. The use of SPECT has been recommended in various guidelines to help in differential diagnosis of dementia. The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence in the UK recommend the use of SPECT or positron emission tomography (PET) to help differentiate Alzheimer's disease (AD) from frontotemporal dementia and vascular dementia when there is diagnostic doubt (NICE, 2006). The European Federation of the Neurological Societies guidelines for diagnosis also supports the use of FDG-PET (18F fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography) or perfusion SPECT when clarifying a diagnosis of AD. This review describes the utility of perfusion SPECT in differential diagnosis of neurodegenerative dementias.

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### EV0688

#### Examining the clinical utility of neuroimaging on an inpatient psychiatric unit

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**Introduction** Recent developments in neuroimaging have revolutionized medicine and aided in our understanding of how biological abnormalities may contribute to clinical presentation. While such advances have begun to enhance our knowledge about the timing of abnormalities, it remains unclear at this time how neuroimaging impacts the clinical course of the patient. In addition, much debate exists regarding the clinical necessity of neuroimaging for psychiatric conditions, and there are contradictory reports and guidelines for the application of conventional brain imaging (MRI and CT) in the evaluation of patients with mental illness.

**Objective** We aim to review the clinical utility of neuroimaging in an acute psychiatric setting, and hypothesize that there will be no significant differences between the outcome of neuroimaging and clinical course for patients.

**Method** We conducted a retrospective chart review of adult patients who were diagnosed and treated for psychiatric conditions on an inpatient psychiatric service over a period of 36 months July 1, 2013–June 30, 2016.

**Conclusions** While imaging advances have added to our understanding of biological abnormalities and can aid in ruling out organic causes of psychiatric illness, at this time it is not guiding clinical management for patients.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV0689

### Cerebellar activity in young people with familial risk for psychosis – The Oulu brain and mind study

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**Objective** The cerebellum plays a critical role in cognition and behavior. Altered function of the cerebellum has been related to schizophrenia and psychosis but it is not known how this applies to spontaneous resting state activity in young people with familial risk for psychosis.

**Methods** We conducted resting-state functional MRI (R-fMRI) in 72 (29 male) young adults with a history of psychosis in one or both parents (FR) but without their own psychosis, and 72 (29 male) similarly healthy control subjects without parental psychosis. Both groups in the Oulu Brain and Mind Study were drawn from the Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1986. Participants were 20–25 years old. Parental psychosis was established using the Care Register for Health Care. R-fMRI data pre-processing was conducted using independent component analysis with 30 and 70 components. A dual regression technique was used to detect between-group differences in the cerebellum with  $p < 0.05$  threshold corrected for multiple comparisons.

**Results** FR participants demonstrated statistically significantly increased activity compared to control subjects in the anterior lobe of the right cerebellum in the analysis with 70 components. The volume of the increased activity was 73 mm<sup>3</sup>. There was no difference between the groups in the analysis with 30 components (Fig. 1).

**Conclusion** The finding suggests that increased activity of the anterior lobe of the right cerebellum may be associated with increased vulnerability to psychosis. The finding is novel, and needs replication to be confirmed.

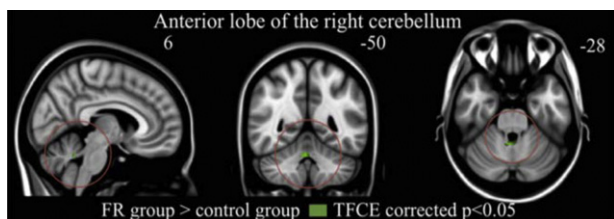


Fig. 1

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EV0690

### Atypical callosal morphology in developmental language disorder

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**Introduction** Developmental language disorder (DLD) is common, yet the neurobiology of DLD is poorly understood. A key hypothesis suggests atypical functional lateralization of language, which might be accompanied structurally by a deficit in inter-hemispheric connectivity of language-related regions. Indeed, aberrations of the corpus callosum have been associated with language deficits in children with frank neurological lesions and/or born pre-term. In contrast, studies examining the corpus callosum in children with DLD remain elusive.

**Objective** We aimed to expand this largely understudied field by comparing callosal morphology between 17 children with DLD and 17 typically developing children carefully matched for sex and age.

**Methods** We analyzed high-resolution structural magnetic resonance imaging data applying a well-validated computational approach, which captures the thickness of the corpus callosum with a high regional specificity at 100 equidistant points.

**Results** As shown in Fig. 1, we observed a significantly thinner corpus callosum, particularly in the splenium, in children with DLD compared to typically developing controls (DLD < CTL).

**Conclusions** These findings indicating pronounced aberrations in the brain's largest whiter matter tract make an important contribution to an understudied field of research and support the theory that DLD is accompanied by atypical lateralization of language function.

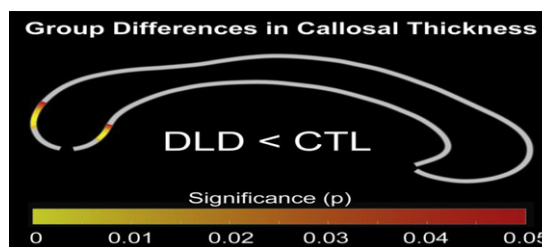


Fig. 1

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EV0691

### Quantitative EEG may help differentiating bipolar disorder at old age from frontotemporal dementia

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**Introduction** Especially the behavioral variant of Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD) may present with impulsivity, social disinhibition or depressive symptoms and these symptoms may create a clinical profile very similar to Bipolar Disorder (BD). In clinical practice, this similarity at symptom level creates substantial diagnostic confusion and often errors. As the treatment approach to the two disorders differ significantly, it is essential to make a reliable differential diagnosis.

**Aim** In this study we aimed to identify EEG differences between FTD and BD.

**Methods** For this aim we recruited 22 patients with FTD and 32 patients with BD. Patients in both groups were evaluated with a standardized neuropsychological battery and structural MRI. All patients were evaluated with resting EEG. There were no significant age and gender differences between groups.