

Results: Six studies were included from a total of 119 retrieved records (PubMed: 52, Scopus: 66, ClinicalTrials.gov: 1). Study 1: Patients with DD somatic type (n=14) presented a decreased gray matter volume in cerebellar lobules compared to healthy controls (HC) (n=32, left lobule VIIIA) and non-somatic DD (n=18, lobule V). Cerebellar volumes did not seem to differ between HC and non-somatic DD. Study 2: Abnormalities of voluntary saccadic eye movements, linking frontal and cerebellar functions, were found in DD patients (n=34) compared to HC (n=40). Study 3: Abnormal smooth pursuit eye movements in DD (n=15) compared with HC (n=40) and similar to schizophrenia (n=40). Case reports (n=3): DD associated with Dandy-Walker variant (partial vermian hypoplasia), unruptured intracerebral aneurysm of basilar artery, and megacisterna magna.

Conclusions: Cerebellar deficits in patients with DD has been reported, particularly in those presenting somatic delusional contents.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0506

Phenomenology, clinical aspects and therapeutic implications of delusional memories in Delusional Disorders: A Systematic Review

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.809

Introduction: Delusional memories or retrospective delusions have been extensively reported in subjects during or after intensive care stays. In major psychoses, authors have classically observed delusional memories impacting the prognosis and mental well-being.

Objectives: Our aim was to review the phenomenology, psychological/biological factors contributing to delusional memories in delusional disorder (DD), and potential treatment strategies.

Methods: Systematic review using PubMed, Scopus, Scielo and Web of Science electronic databases (inception-September 2022). Search terms: (“delusional memories” OR “retrospective delusions”) AND (“Schizophrenia, Paranoid”) [MeSH]. Studies were included if they reported psychopathology, clinical characteristics or treatment strategies of “delusional memories” in DD. Team members: AGR, JAM, MS, MB, MF, ACP, FD, MVS.

Results: A total of 786 records were retrieved, including six studies. Psychogenesis: A novel cognitive neuropsychological research model (based on hypnosis) in erotomania delusions suggest a

potential recall and reinterpretation of delusions beliefs in highly hypnotizable subjects. Biological basis: Frontal lobe (or executive) dysfunction does not seem to contribute to delusional memories in De Clérambault syndrome (erotomania). Phenomenology: 1) General knowledge was essentially intact, while the perceptual characteristics of delusional memories were stronger than real memories. 2) Correlations were found between delusional ideation, positive dimension of schizotypy ($r=0.18$), and false memories ($r=0.27$). 3) Jumping-to-conclusions and liberal acceptance bias influence delusional memories. Treatment: Efficacy of 1) Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) (significant reduction delusions), and 2) Metacognitive control over false memories.

Conclusions: This is the first review exploring the genesis and management of delusional memories in DD. Memory deficits/executive dysfunctions do not seem to be the only cause of this phenomenon.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0507

The different effect of adverse childhood experiences on Theory of Mind brain networks in schizophrenia and healthy controls

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.810

Introduction: Deficit in Theory of Mind (ToM) is a core feature of schizophrenia (SZ), while adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) can contribute to worsen ToM abilities through their effect on brain functioning, structure and connectivity.

Objectives: Here, we investigated the effects of ACEs on brain functional connectivity (FC) during an affective and cognitive ToM task (AToM, CToM) in healthy control (HC) and SZ, and whether FC can predict the performance at the ToM task and patients' symptoms severity.

Methods: The sample included 26 HC and 33 SZ. In an fMRI session, participants performed a ToM task targeting affective and cognitive domains. Whole-brain FC patterns of local correlation (LC) and multivariate pattern analysis (MVPA) were extracted. The significant MVPA clusters were used as seeds in further seed-based connectivity analyses. Second-level analyses were modelled to investigate the interaction between ACEs, the diagnosis, and the task, corrected for age, sex, and equivalent doses of chlorpromazine ($p<0.05$ FWE). FC values significantly affected by ACEs (Risky Family Questionnaire) were entered in a cross-validated LASSO regression predicting symptoms severity (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, PANSS) and task performance measures (accuracy and response time).

Results: In AToM, LC showed significant different effects of ACE between HC and SZ in frontal pole, caudate and cerebellum. MVPA showed significant widespread interaction in cortico-limbic