

NDD: $r = .54$, $p < .001$), sensitivity (control: $r = .45$, $p < .001$; NDD: $r = .47$, $p < .001$), and avoidance (control: $r = .45$, $p < .001$; NDD: $r = .42$, $p < .001$).

Conclusions: This study highlights the distinct sensory processing patterns and EF challenges in adults with NDD compared to controls. The findings also reveal a consistent relationship between sensory processing and EF across both groups. These insights enhance the understanding of the interplay between sensory and executive functioning, emphasizing the importance of considering these characteristics at assessment and intervention of adults with NDD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP249

Key Components of Cognitive Remediation for Schizophrenia: A Bayesian Network Meta-Analysis

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Introduction: Cognitive impairments are strongly associated with impaired everyday functioning in individuals with schizophrenia, and cognitive remediation (CR) has been identified as effective treatment. However, uncertainty remains regarding the most effective components of CR.

Objectives: To identify (1) the most effective combination of core ingredients of CR (cognitive exercises, presence of a therapist, cognitive strategies, and generalization activities) and (2) the most effective type of CR to improve everyday functioning in individuals with schizophrenia (computer-assisted cognitive remediation, single domain computer-assisted cognitive remediation, social cognition interventions, paper and pencil interventions, integrative approaches, and combination approaches).

Methods: PubMed, PsycInfo, Medline, Embase were searched literature from inception until November 25, 2022. Reference lists of included studies and previous meta-analyses were searched for relevant studies. We included randomized controlled trials comparing CR with any control condition or a different type of CR, assessing everyday functioning pre- and post-intervention in individuals with schizophrenia. The studies were selected independently by two reviewers. We followed the PRISMA guidelines. Study data were extracted independently by two reviewers. Data were analyzed using Bayesian random-effects network models. Trial methodological quality was evaluated with the Clinical Trials Assessment Measure. Risk of bias was evaluated. Primary outcomes were changes in functioning and cognition from baseline to after

CR and from baseline to followup (min. 3 months). Literature search was updated in September 2024.

Results: 86 studies and 6076 participants were included. For both outcomes, the most effective constellation of core elements of CR were cognitive exercises, CR provided by a therapist and the use of generalization procedures (functioning: $g = 0.31$, 95% CrI [0.14, 0.47]; cognition: $g = -0.23$, 95% CrI [0.03, 0.42]). Moreover, only combinations that included both cognitive exercises and a therapist were more effective than TAU. All four core elements were necessary to observe improved functioning at follow-up. For the specific types of CR, none was superior to any other CR type. All CR types were more effective in improving functioning compared to TAU ($g = 0.19$ -0.45). Study quality did not influence the results. Results will be updated if necessary after inclusion of the updated literature search.

Conclusions: The findings indicate that the effectiveness of CR depends on the inclusion of four essential elements—cognitive exercises, therapist involvement, strategies, and generalization activities—rather than on the specific type of CR intervention. An update to the definition of CR is recommended.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP250

The Family Mental Health Cafés: A psychoeducation intervention to diminish stigma and isolation for families living with mental illness

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Introduction: Psychoeducation is a well-supported intervention in psychiatry aimed at improving outcomes for patients with serious mental disorders and their families. It primarily focuses on enhancing family understanding of the illness, reducing stress, and fostering a supportive environment for the patient. However, traditional psychoeducation often emphasizes increasing caregivers' capacity to manage the illness, rather than addressing the family as a unit coping with care needs and the stigma associated with mental illness. Family mental health cafés have been developed to address these broader issues.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of participants in family mental health cafés and evaluate its impact on feelings of stigma and isolation.

Methods: The Family Mental Health Cafés were implemented in five Ontario cities from 2018 to 2019, these cafés were organized in collaboration with the Canadian Mental Health Association. They drew on the World Café and Death Café models, focusing on caregiving and care-receiving within the family unit and its interactions with the community. Discussions included managing illness and other stressors, successful strategies, and improvements needed for family well-being. Participants completed evaluations with both closed and open-ended questions

Results: A total of 67 individuals participated, identifying as diagnosed individuals, family members, service providers, or combinations thereof. Sixty-six completed evaluations, with 99% finding the cafés well-planned and engaging, and 88% recommending them to others. Qualitative feedback emphasized the value of shared