curvature and are separated by 10 mm or more . Most of these cysts are benign and their clinical significance should be considered as a neurodevelopmental anomaly that may contribute to neuropsychiatric abnormalities . It is often of incidental finding, of little clinical significance. However, an association between this developmental anomaly and a mental disorder, such as schizophrenia and/or intellectual disability, has been reported

**Objectives:** The objective of this study is to discuss the relationship between the septum pellucidum cyst and mental disorders, especially schizophrenia and intellectual disability.

**Methods:** We report in this study two clinical cases, diagnosed with schizophrenia comorbid with intellectual disability and in whom brain imaging has objectified a cyst of the septum pellucidum

**Results:** multiple cases reports of patients with Schizophrenia and/or mental retardation revealed, on brain imaging, significant abnormalities in midline brain regions such as Septum Pellucidum. It is suggested that CSP, particularly if large, should be considered a developmental anomaly that may contribute to neuropsychiatric abnormalities.

**Conclusions:** Whether the CSP may serve as a risk factor for psychosis or is only a reflection of neuroanatomical changes in individuals with chronic psychotic disorders remains ambiguous. More studies and case reports will be needed to establish the veritable association of CSP and neuropsychiatric disorders in the future, and perhaps to acknowledge the CSP as an early marker and predictor of psychosis.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0635

## New nerurological viewpoints of psychiatric sysndromes

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**Introduction:** We research new neurological viewpoints of psychiatric syndromes in social cohesion regarding, especially the problematic of lymbic system and amygdala in adults. Nowadays, the number of the problematic use of internet is higher than before the COVID-19 pandemic. The development of the digital techniques is impulsive, which can be the main reason of most neurological dysfunctions and the change of the social communication.

**Objectives:** In this presentation, we review studies investigating the relationship among the new digital techniques, limbic system and development of psychiatric syndromes. We attempt to provide a summary of new theories and the areas currently being researched around the topic. Another aim of our research is to present the change of the social communication and emotion regulation, which are risk factors of problematic use of internet and behavioral addictive disorders. These appear in different ways in rehabilitation and social inclusion in Europe.

**Methods:** In order to learn about recent international results, we conducted a literature search in 4 databases ( PubMed , Medline , Web of Science, Google Scolar) using keywords (amygdala, psychiatric syndromes, adults, emotion regulation, problematic use of internet, social cohesion) over the past 5 years. From the obtained results, the English empirical journal articles were used to prepare the literature review.

**Results:** The frequency of co-occurrence of amygdala dysfunction, problematic use of internet and behavioral addictive disorders are correlated. The studies examined the presence of symptoms of impulsivity and dopamine level of the brain primarily through cross-sectional studies. The social cohesion and inclusion regarding types are different in the regions of Europe.

**Conclusions:** The dysfunctions of lymbic system regulation cause maladaptive emotion regulation and are risk factors and make the person vulnerable to the development of psychiatric symptoms, problematic use of internet and behavioral addictive disorders. The differents of regions and areas in Europe with the new neurological viewpoints in psychiatric disorders can help with rehabilitation in the social cohesion regarding. These changes are particularly pronounced during adolescence, when the demand for self regulation across a variety of emotional and social situations may be the greatest.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0636

## The science of feeling and emotion: From past to present

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**Introduction:** As the founder of modern psychology as a discipline Wilhelm Wundt came up with the theory of tridimensional feeling (Wundt. Grundriss der Psychologie 1922; Leipzig), which has evolved over time with different theories and is thought to be essential for human survival. A feeling is the conscious awareness of the emotion itself. Feelings are personal and biographical, emotions are social, and affects are impersonal.

**Objectives:** We intend to understand how emotions can be explained through theories since the beginning of the modern psychology.

**Methods:** We performed a review of the published literature on the subject using Pubmed. We conducted a search using 'feeling' , 'emotion' and 'affect' as keywords.

**Results:** Although there are many theories on emotions they conclude that for centuries emotions have various functions and they help us survive. In order to explain this we can make use of biopsychosocial perspectives.The history of study of feeling began with Wundt's theory of tridimensional feeling and later on different theories such as structuralism, functionalism, evolutionary perspective, behaviorism and nowadays most famous theory neuropsychoanalysis were proposed. Affect can be described as the individual's ability to participate in stimuli, events, memories and thoughts with an emotional response, on the other hand feelings are the subjective complements of sensations but do not originate necessarily from a sense organ. Moreover, emotion is the reflection of a feeling.

**Conclusions:** Based on our research, we conclude that for almost over a century there are still theories being developed on feelings and in this matter biopsychosocial perspective has a critical role on its advancement. Are emotions just telltale signs of homeostasis, as Damasio points out? (Damasio & Carvalho. Nat. Rev. Neurosci