*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Auditory Hallucinations (AH) can be distressing experiences lived by clinical samples but can also be observed in the general population. Predictive Coding Theories of AH argue that when strong priors are favoured over sensory input, AH would emerge. Powers and collaborators (2017) and Benrimoh et al. (2024) have employed the Conditioned Hallucinations task (CHT) to demonstrate that strong priors were linked to AH. In the CHT, conditioned hallucinations (CH) were created using tones, which neglects the fact that most patients describe AH as verbal and characterised by negative content. Consequently, little is known about the effect of the nature (i.e., verbal) and valence of the AH within the Predictive coding framework of hallucinations. More specifically, the role of emotional voice content in CH has not been explored.
Objectives: Thus, our goal is to replicate and expand these results by manipulating the content valence of voices in the CHT. This will allow us to test a possible interaction effect of voice content and the proneness to AH on the rise of CH.
Methods: We will recruit 400 French participants from the general population presenting different levels of proneness to AH. Participants will undergo an adapted version of the CHT with two different blocs where either negative or neutral voice content will be presented. Following Powers et al. (2017), for both the negative and neutral conditions, participants will undergo a QUEST maximum-likelihood-based procedure to derive individual thresholds. After, they will complete 12 blocs, during which the number of signals present and their volume will decrease. A no-signal condition will also be presented. The speech presented will be French translation of Baumeister et al. (2022) stimuli. They were created to simulate verbal AH. Since some voice content resemble inner dialogue, we will measure the inner dialogue forms of participants through the Forms of Self-Criticizing/Attacking & Self-Reassuring Scale. Hallucination proneness will be measured through the Launay and Slade Hallucination Scale Extended we modified. Our local ethical committee approved this study following the Helsinki and APA principles.
Results: We are currently collecting data and are not able to communicate any results at this time. Data collection should be done by April 2025. Our data will be analyzed through the signal detection theory, a logistic regression on the probability of saying a signal is present and through Hierarchical Gaussian Filter Analysis.
Conclusions: A better understanding of the mechanisms behind AH and the role of emotions will help us improve predictive coding theories of AH that can also used to improve interventions targeting them.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1543

Cognitive control and adaptive responding in patients with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity (ADHD) and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

B. Kakuszi[1]*, I. Bitter[1] and P. Czobor[1]

[1]Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Deficits of cognitive control and performance monitoring play a critical role in the psychopathological manifestations of ADHD and ASD. However, relatively few studies have used a transdiagnostic approach to examine deficits in cognitive control and performance monitoring deficits across diagnostic boundaries.
Objectives: Using a transdiagnostic approach, we examined post-error slowing (PES), a principal measure of cognitive control and adaptive behavior, in subjects with ADHD and ASD compared to typically developing (TD) subjects. We also investigated the signal detection ability in the three study groups using the d-prime index, which characterizes the observer's ability to select the right stimuli while avoiding the wrong ones based on the commission and omission errors.
Methods: Participants included adults (18-65 years) with the DSM-IV diagnosis of ADHD (n=22) or ASD (n=24), as well as TD subjects (n=25). We used pictures from the International Affective Picture System as stimuli, displayed in random sequence. Stimuli were shown centrally every 1400 msec for 800 msec. A total of 243 stimuli were shown in two blocks (negative, positive & neutral pictures with equal probability). Subjects were asked to push a button as soon as possible upon appearance of the stimulus pictures (Go trials); they were, however, asked not to respond if a picture was repeated (NoGo trials). Generalized Linear Model (GENMOD) analysis was used to test post-error slowing (decrease of reaction time after an error) and the d-prime index, applied as dependent variables in the analyses. Study group (ADHD, ASD, TD) was used as independent variable.
Results: The analysis indicated a significant ($p<0.05$) overall group difference in PES among the three study groups. Post-hoc analyses showed that as compared to TD subjects, patients with ADHD manifested a markedly increased PES (˜70msec, $p<0.05$), while subjects with ASD showed no significant change. Additionally, we found a significantly reduced value for the d-prime index in both the ADHD and ASD groups as compared to TD subjects, with no difference between the ADHD and ASD group.
Conclusions: While the reduction of signal detection ability was similar in the ADHD and ASD groups, subjects with ADHD and ASD showed a distinctive profile of post-error adjustment in a behavioral response inhibition task. While patients with ADHD show decreased inhibition and fail to make the adjustment that TD subjects make (as indicated by the decreased PES in ADHD), adults with ASD showed intact behavioral reactions after errors (i.e., with post-error slowing reactions similar to that observed in TD subjects).
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The Impact of Parent-Child Relationships on Mental Health in Adulthood

N. Kissa[1]*, A. Korchi[1], N. Ait Bensaid[1], H. El Majdoub[2] and A. Ouanass[2]

[1]University psychiatric hospital Arrazi and [2]University Psychiatric Hospital Arrazi of Salé Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy – Mohammed V University of Rabat, Salé, Morocco
*Corresponding author.
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