gene exposed to Nicotine durig a critical neurodevelopmental window (adolescence) show a loss of familiarity in the social memory test and a loss of cognitive flexibility at the set shifting test, similar to what is found in schizophrenia.
Conclusions: TBetter characterization of patients with schizophrenia is necessary to better understand the physiopathology of this disease and explore new personalized preventive and therapeutical targets. We show that tobacco is associated with cognitive disturbances in schizophrenia patients, against selfmedication hypothesis; and in our animal model, that nicotine exposition during the adolescence combined to a moderate cortical and limbic hyperdopaminergia, is associated with persistent cognitive and social deficits, in favor of a gene environment interaction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0627

Diagnostic Challenges of Functional Cognitive Disorders

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Introduction: Functional cognitive disorders (FCD) denotes a complaint about memory function or, less commonly, another cognitive process, in the absence of relevant neuropathology and with evidence of inconsistency between symptoms reported and signs identified at assessment.
Increasing numbers of people with FCD are being identified.
Most are discharged back to primary care without a diagnosis or are given the label of mild cognitive impairment, which is not a synonym for FCD.
Objectives: There is a multitude of terms in the clinic and in the research to describe this kind of complaints. Some terms seem to minimize and normalize the state, whereas others posit an underlying cause.
Given this lack of order, it is a challenge to diagnose it and give it the proper clinical guidance.
This literature-based review aims to fill this gap.
Methods: Data was obtained through an internet-based literature search, using the databases PubMed, Cochrane Library and NCBI. The World Health Organization was also utilized. Nine articles from the last two years were included.
Results: It is listed a nosology in six categories and a selection of clinical features which may help with the discrimination of functional and neurological disease causes of memory disorders.
Conclusions: Patients presenting with complaints about memory function require standard psychiatric and neurological history and examination.
It should be emphasized that these conditions are not diagnoses of exclusion but have positive symptoms and signs that should become well-known.
Nevertheless, we remain uncertain about prognosis and treatments, both psychological and pharmacological. Its development would reduce the burden of patients in the healthcare systems.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0628

The Effects of Serotonergic Psychedelics on Neural Activity: A Meta-Analysis of Task-Based Functional Neuroimaging Studies

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Introduction: Curiosity toward the effects of psychedelic drugs on neural activation has increased due to their potential therapeutic benefits, particularly serotonergic psychedelics that act as 5-HT2A receptor agonists such as LSD, psilocybin, and MDMA. However, the pattern of their effects on neural activity in various brain regions in both clinical and healthy populations is still not well understood, and primary studies addressing this issue have sometimes generated inconsistent results.
Objectives: The present meta-analysis aims to advance our understanding of the most widely used serotonergic psychedelics – LSD, psilocybin, and MDMA – by examining their effects on the functional activation throughout the whole brain among both clinical and healthy participants.
Methods: We conducted this meta-analysis by applying multilevel kernel density analysis (MKDA) with ensemble thresholding to quantitatively combine existing functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies that examined whole-brain functional activation of clinical or healthy participants who were administered a serotonergic psychedelic.
Results: Serotonergic psychedelics, including LSD, psilocybin, and MDMA, exhibited significant effects (α=0.05) on neural activation in several regions throughout the cerebral cortex and basal ganglia, including effects that may be common across and unique within each drug.
Conclusions: These observed effects of serotonergic psychedelics on neural activity advance our understanding of the functional neuroanatomy associated with their administration and may inform future studies of both their adverse and therapeutic effects, including emerging clinical applications for the treatment of several psychiatric disorders.

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EPV0630

Neuropsychological diagnosis of impaired mental functions in alcoholic disease of the second stage

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