

perception of a new phoneme. Mann-Whitney-U test was applied to assess statistical differences between groups. Resting-state functional MRI was acquired to realize a seed-to-voxel analysis

Results: Susceptibility to MCGurk was significantly lowered for ADHD patients (ADHD_{Mdn}:5.83%, Controls_{Mdn}:44.2%, $U=160.5$, $p=0.022$, $r=-0.34$). When ADHD patients integrated phonemes, reaction times were significantly longer (ADHD_{Mdn}:1260ms, Controls_{Mdn}:582ms, $U=41.0$, $p<.000$, $r=-0.56$). Seeded medio temporal gyrus was negatively associated in functional connectivity to primary auditory cortex, inferior frontal gyrus, precentral gyrus, and fusiform gyrus.

Conclusions: MI seems to be deficient for ADHD patients for stimuli that need late attentional allocation. This finding is supported for higher functional connectivity from unimodal sensory areas to polymodal, MI convergence zones for complex stimuli.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adult ADHD; Resting-state fMRT; multisensory Integration

EPP0657

Increased spectral power of theta rhythm is not associated with decreased supragranular thickness in first-episode schizophrenia

A. Tomyshev¹, I. Lebedeva¹, E. Abdullina^{1*} and V. Kaleda²

¹Mental Health Research Center, Laboratory Of Neuroimaging And Multimodal Analysis, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Mental Health Research Center, Department Of Youth Psychiatry, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is associated with disturbances in neurophysiological processes. However, the relation of EEG and ERP parameters to structural supragranular cortical abnormalities, observed in schizophrenia, remains unclear.

Objectives: The purpose was to characterize EEG and ERP disturbances and their relationship to changes occurring in supragranular cortical layers in subjects with schizophrenia.

Methods: 43 first-episode schizophrenia (FES) male patients and 43 matched healthy controls (HC) underwent background EEG and standard two-tones oddball ERP recording and structural MRI at 3T Philips scanner. MRI images were processed via FreeSurfer and MATLAB to derive two markers specific to supragranular thickness change: gyral-sulcal thickness differences (GSTD) and gyral-sulcal intrinsic curvature differences on pial surface (GSCD) (github.com/kwagstyl/schizophrenia_gyral_sulcal).

Results: Theta rhythm spectral power was increased in FES while P300 amplitudes and latencies, N100 (to non-targets) amplitudes, alpha rhythm spectral power were not altered compared to HC. GSCD measures were increased in temporal, parietal and occipital cortices, whereas both GSTD and GSCD were increased in the right frontal cortex in FES. No correlations between altered EEG and supragranular thickness markers survived correction for multiple comparisons.

Conclusions: Presumably, theta rhythm has a widespread circuit of generators, including the cortical ones. However, we have not found

correlations between EEG and supragranular markers in FES. Considering an absence of correlations between theta and hippocampal volumes (Lebedeva et al., 2020), a speculative interpretation is that the neurophysiological disturbances may be associated with a more complex patterns of more localized structural and functional impairments.

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Keywords: MRI; schizofrenia; Theta rhythm; Supragranular thinning

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Non-pharmacological treatment of psychiatric disorders in a nationwide population

S. Elkrog*, M. Ernst, L. Rasmussen and R. Wesselhoeft

University of Southern Denmark, Ist - Clinical Pharmacology, Pharmacy And Environmental Medicine, Odense M, Denmark

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Non-pharmacological treatment like psychotherapy is associated with less side effects than pharmacological treatment and is often considered first-line treatment towards psychiatric disorders. The extent and variation of psychotherapy treatment offered in Danish psychiatric clinics over time has not previously been studied.

Objectives: To examine the nationwide use of psychotherapy treatment during 2001-2020 in individuals assigned with a psychiatric disorder diagnosis at Danish psychiatric clinics.

Methods: All Danish individuals aged ≥ 3 years, who were registered with 1) a psychiatric disorder diagnosis (F10-F99) or 2) had a first psychotherapy treatment during the study period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2020, were identified in the Danish National Patient Registry.

Results: A total of 120,916 (27 %) study participants received psychotherapy treatment during the study period, most commonly individual psychotherapy (65 %) followed by group therapy (25 %). Adults (≥ 18 years) were more likely to receive therapy (34 %) than children and adolescents aged 3-17 years (15 %). The proportion of treated patients was highest among women (67 %) compared with men (33 %). The median age at first psychotherapy was 25 years (ranging from 19 to 33). 59 % of patients receiving psychotherapy had filled a psychotropic prescription within one year prior to therapy onset, particularly antidepressants (44 %) and antipsychotics (22 %).

Conclusions: The use of psychotherapy for treatment of psychiatric disorders is limited among Danish patients, although national clinical guidelines recommend it as first-line treatment of common conditions such as depressive, anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychotherapy; nationwide population; register; psychiatric disorders