systems, psychiatric medications, and resultant dental pathologies highlights the need for integrated dental and psychiatric care. Effective management of bruxism through targeted dental interventions and tailored psychiatric treatments can significantly improve both dental health and psychiatric well-being.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1633

Exploring the Links Between Cognitive Deficits and EEG Spectral Density in Schizophrenia

N. Smaoui[1], D. Jardak[1]*, R. Feki[1], M. Bou Ali Maalej[1], I. Gassara[1], N. Charfi[1], J. Ben Thabet[1], M. Maalej[1], S. Omri[1], L. Zouari[1] and L. Triki[2]

[1]Psychiatry C, Hedi Chaker University Hospital and [2]Functional Explorations, Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2117

Introduction: The research revealed significant correlations between cognitive performance, assessed by psychometric scales, and variations in frequency bands in the electroencephalography (EEG), illustrating the link between electroencephalographic activity and cognitive functions in schizophrenic patients
Objectives: Our study aimed to explore the relationship between the electroencephalographic spectral power of slow frequency bands (delta and theta) and cognitive functions in patients with schizophrenia by comparing them to healthy subjects.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study involving 15 schizophrenic patients and 15 healthy controls. The study was performed at the Psychiatry Department "C" outpatient unit at Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax in Tunisia. We used the Arabic literary version of the Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP) scale to assess cognitive functions. Participants underwent a standard wakefulness EEG with eyes closed at the Functional Explorations Department of Habib Bourguiba Hospital in Sfax in Tunisia. Linear regression analysis was used to examine correlations between the total SCIP score and the absolute spectral density (ASD) values of EEG oscillations.
Results: Linear regression analysis revealed a negative correlation between the total SCIP score and the delta wave ASD at T5 (left temporal) ($r = -0.37$; $p = 0.025$) and theta wave ASD at Fp2 (right prefrontal) ($r = -0.131$; $p = 0.006$). A positive correlation was found between theta wave ASD at F3 (left frontal) ($r = 0.125$; $p = 0.02$) and the total SCIP score. It revealed a negative correlation between the total SCIP score and the age of onset of schizophrenia ($r = -0.647$; $p = 0.001$).
Conclusions: These results suggest that theta and delta power at rest, as measured by EEG, may serve as potential biomarkers for cognitive deficits in patients with schizophrenia. These findings could contribute to a better understanding of the neurophysiological basis of cognitive alterations associated with this condition.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1634

Distinguishing Quantitative Electroencephalogram Findings between Panic Disorder and Generalized Anxiety Disorder

H. Suh[1]* and K.-S. Lee[1]

[1]Psychiatry, CHA University, School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2118

Introduction: It is important to have early diagnosis and early intervention for generalized anxiety disorder(GAD) and panic disorder(PD). However, it is difficult to distinguish GAD from PD. Neurobehavioral markers that differentiate GAD and PD would be helpful to refine classification schemes based on neurobiological measures.
Objectives: The aim of this study is to determine the distinguishing neurophysiological characteristics between generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder using quantitative EEG.
Methods: The study included 36 patients with GAD and 25 patients with PD. Resting vigilance controlled EEG recordings were assessed at 64 electrode sites according to the international 10/20 system. QEEG were compared between GAD and PD groups by frequency bands (delta 1-3 Hz, theta 4-7 Hz, alpha 8-12 Hz, beta 12-25 Hz, high beta 25-30 Hz, gamma 30-40 Hz and total 1-40 Hz) made by spectral analysis.
Results: The absolute powers of theta and alpha bands at the frontal area differed between GAD and PD group. The absolute power of the theta activity was decreased in FP1 and FP2 ($p < 0.05$) and the absolute power of the alpha activity was decreased in F3 ($p < 0.05$) in cases with GAD compared to PD.
Conclusions: The differences in QEEG power suggest that underlying pathophysiologic mechanisms may be different between GAD and PD. The findings that the decreased absolute powers of the theta and alpha activity at the frontal area in GAD may be the main neurophysiological characteristics of the GAD and help to have early differential diagnosis between GAD and PD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Psychosurgery and Stimulation Methods (ECT, TMS, VNS, DBS)

EPV1635

Two-Year Overview of Theta-Burst Stimulation for Treatment-resistant Depression: Assessing Efficacy and Outcomes

R. P. L. Andrade[1]*, C. P. Desport[2], C. Costa[2], C. Gomes[2], A. Dias[2], S. N. Martins[2], V. Covelo[2] and P. Valente[2]

[1]Serviço de Psiquiatria, ULS Viseu Dão-Lafões, Viseu and [2]Hospital de Magalhães Lemos, ULS de Santo António, Porto, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2119

Introduction: Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a very common and debilitating disorder. MDD accounts for 4.3% of the global burden of disease, is among the largest single causes of disability worldwide, and is an important cause of premature death. Depression expands its negative influence in all aspects of life, being estimate that 12 billion productive workdays are lost every year to depression and anxiety.
On top of that, non-response to first line pharmacological and psychotherapeutic treatments are substantial, with treatment-resistant depression (TRD) affecting approximately one third of these patients. These patients are thus candidates for non-invasive neuromodulation procedures such as repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), included in all major treatment guidelines.
Objectives: With this work we intend to present a descriptive analysis of the efficacy of the intermittent theta burst TMS (iTBS)