first year of the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020 – February 2021), with those for the year prior (March 2019 – February 2020).
Methods: We screened the clinical records of all individuals living in the London boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth who were referred to the early intervention in psychosis services before (from 1 March 2019 to 28 February 2020) and during (from 1 March 2020 to 28 February 2021) the COVID-19 pandemic. We used Office for National Statistics (ONS) data to estimate the risk populations stratified by sex and age group. We computed crude and sex-age standardised FEP incidence per 100,000 persons-year. We used Poisson regression to calculate the incidence rate ratio (IRR) before and during the COVID-19 pandemic and to examine the incidence variation by sociodemographic factors.
Results: A total of 321 incident cases of FEP were identified during the COVID-19 pandemic accounting for a crude rate of 70.1 (95% CI 62.4 - 77.7) per 100,000 person-year. The crude rate for the year before was 47.5 (95% CI 41.2 - 53.8). The incidence variation between the two years accounted for an adjusted IRR of 1.46 (95% CI 1.23 – 1.76). The increased FEP rates were equally observed across the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth and men and women. Individuals aged 20-24 (IRR 1.66; 95% CI 1.13 – 2.42) and those from the black ethnic group (IRR 1.61; 95% CI 1·24 – 2·09) showed the greatest incidence increases.
Conclusions: To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study establishing the variation in FEP incidence before and during the COVID-19 pandemic across all adult age groups. We provide the first evidence that the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a 46% increase in the incidence of psychotic disorders in South London. The increase was higher for young individuals and ethnic minorities. This finding should inform public health research and demonstrates the need for adequate resources for mental health secondary services.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0268

Quantitative electroencephalogram study in patients with schizophrenia : a literature review

D. Jardak*, N. Smaoui, L. Triki, M. Mnif, I. Gassara, R. Feki, M. Maalej, N. Charfi, J. Ben thabet, L. Zouari, S. Omri and M. Maalej

psychiatry, Hedi Chaker Sfax Hospital, sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.592

Introduction: There has been a continuous effort to discover and specify the neural correlates of schizophrenia (SCZ) based on spontaneous electroencephalogram (EEG) records. Besides contributing to a more effective diagnosis, biomarkers can be crucial to SCZ to hope for therapeutic progress.
Objectives: a literature review was conducted to ascertain whether or not quantitative EEG spectral abnormalities are consistent enough to warrant additional effort towards developing them into a clinical diagnostic test for schizophrenia.
Methods: A systematic search of the databases , ScienceDirect, and PubMed was conducted using the following words : schizophrenia, electroencephalography, neurobiology. The Preferred Items Reporting for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines were followed in the construction of this literature review. Primary research articles that reported descriptive EEG results, included comparisons of subjects with and without antipsychotic therapy, and excluded patients with epilepsy were included in the analysis. We analyzed pooled data, where possible, from studies with a similar intervention and methodology.
Results: Our study included 11 articles on quantitative EEG changes in schizophrenic patients divided as follows: 2 articles on the genetics of SCZ and EEG data, 3 articles on the psychopathology of SCZ and EEG data, 2 articles on hemispheric coherence, and finally 4 articles on the effect of treatment on EEG.Increased beta activity can be considered as an inherited feature of SCZ. Elevated delta/theta and gamma activity may serve as a specific biomarker for this condition. The delta wave may be a neurophysiological tool to differentiate between negative and positive forms of SCZ.EEG tracings of schizophrenic patients showed increased intra- and inter-hemispheric coherence compared to healthy subjects. Treatment with an antipsychotic drug was associated with a more marked increase in frequency bands in patients receiving an atypical antipsychotic drug.
Conclusions: It is important to study the electroencephalographic changes not only to better understand the etiopathogenesis of SCZ, but also to search for specific physiological biomarkers.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0269

The structure stability of negative symptoms: longitudinal network analysis of the Brief Negative Symptom Scale in subjects with schizophrenia

E. Caporusso[1]*, G. M. Giordano[1], A. Mucci[1], P. Rucci[2], F. Sanmarchi[2], L. Giuliani[1], A. Perrottelli[1], P. Pezzella[1], P. Bucci[1], P. Rocca[3], A. Rossi[4], A. Bertolino[5], S. Galderisi[1] and M. Maj[1]

[1]Department of Psychiatry, University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli", Naples; [2]Department of Biomedical and Neuromotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna; [3]Department of Neuroscience, Section of Psychiatry, University of Turin, Turin; [4]Section of Psychiatry, Department of Biotechnological and Applied Clinical Sciences, University of L'Aquila, L'Aquila and [5]Department of Basic Medical Science, Neuroscience and Sense Organs, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro', Bari, Italy
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.593

Introduction: Negative symptoms (NS) represent an unmet need of treatment in schizophrenia (SCZ). As a result, these symptoms pose a significant burden on patients, their families, and the health care system. In the last decade, the conceptualization model that has received the most support from the literature has described 2 domains of NS: the expressive deficit (EXP), which includes blunted affect and alogia, and the motivational deficit (MAP), which includes avolition, asociality, and anhedonia. However, different confirmatory factor-analytic studies suggest that the bi-dimensional model may not capture the complexity of this construct, which could be better defined by the 5-factor model. To date no study exploiting innovative tools and state of the art assessment instruments has yet been conducted to evaluate the NS structure stability over time.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the stability of the latent structure of NS in subjects with SCZ.

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.592 Published online by Cambridge University Press