events, drug effects and the possibility of decreasing dose of antipsychotics is crucial.

Keywords: intellectual disability; Antipsychotics

EPP0711

Cognitive styles and specific learning disorders in children and adolescents

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Introduction: Learning Difficulties relates to significant and unusual difficulties in the acquisition and use of one or more of the following areas: listening, speaking, reading, writing and mathematical skills. In the last twenty years, following the research conducted by cognitive psychology, from neuropsychology, from pedagogy and from the confrontation between educators and psychologists, the attention was focused on the cognitive modalities of the subjects engaged in learning tasks.
Objectives: Thanks to the study of cognitive styles and Learning Styles thelearning subject was placed at the center of the educational project, stimulating from on the one hand there is also reflection on teaching styles and the most appropriate ones methodologies, teaching methods and methods of approaching the individual disciplines and, on the other hand, prompting clinicians to research around the intellectual peculiarities of each subject and a outline a descriptive criterion of his / her cognitive functioning profile.
Methods: The intellectual scale (WISC IV) of 32 children (aged between 7 and 15 years) with specific learning disabilities was analyzed, in order to highlight the underlying intellectual functioning and any cognitive styles.
Results: According to the international scientific literature, the results show a greater fall in the area of working memory, followed by the cognitive domain concerning processing speed.
Conclusions: In detail, by analyzing the individual subtests, greater difficulties are noted, at all ages, in the processes of abstraction and conceptualization, in short-term auditory memory, in the speed of processing and visual-praxic motor coordination.

Keywords: COGNITIVE STYLES; LEARNING DISORDERS; INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING; Working memory

EPP0713

It might not be just an intellectual disability: Change of behavior masking the diagnosis of cancer in a psychiatry unit

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Introduction: Intellectually disabled people are vulnerable to somatic and mental illnesses, often presenting behaviour changes. Moreover, difficulties in describing symptoms can limit their access to healthcare system and adequate treatment.
Objectives: Through a case report, we aim to provide an overview on behaviour changes in people with intellectual disability (ID), emphasizing the screening for organic conditions.
Methods: Description of a clinical case and a qualitative review about the assessment of behaviour changes in persons with ID, using PubMed database.
Results: We present a clinical case of a 57-year-old man with history of ID, alcohol and tobacco abuse and Epilepsy. He had previous acute psychiatric admissions due to behaviour disorganization and irritability. In January he was admitted with disorganized behaviour and caregiver exhaustion, and stabilized with Olanzapine 20mg/day. On the 28th day of hospitalization, he fell of his of bed and suffered a mild traumatic brain injury. Cerebral CT scan revealed two metastatic lesions in the brain. Further investigations found out primary neoplastic lung lesion and multiple metastasis. Afterwards, his relatives mentioned a heavy familiar history of cancer and that he had postural instability signs that they did not value.
Conclusions: Although psychiatric disorders are common in patients with ID, we must always remind that behaviour changes can mask the presentation of an organic disease. Despite a long follow-up in Psychiatry, organic conditions should be considered when patients with ID present behaviour changes. Further studies are needed in the assessment of this particular population to provide proper medical, psychological and social care.

Keywords: intellectualdisability; mentalretardation; Behaviourchanges; cancerdiagnosis

EPP0714

Children with intellectual disabilities: Support in inclusive practice

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Introduction: The inclusion process allows children with special educational needs to be included in a normative environment. A large group consists of children with intellectual disabilities and behavioral disorders, hey need medical and pedagogical rehabilitation due to their low learning ability, neurotic disorders, and mental distortion.
Objectives: Study of psychophysical characteristics of children with intellectual disability and behavioral disorders.
Methods: 140 children with intellectual disabilities who have impairments in the neuro-psychological sphere (2017-2020 r.r.).

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Methods: medical and pedagogical, observation, examination, assessment.
Results: Variants of the child's psychophysical development: Option 1. (75%): children with a predominance of violations in behavior, emotional and volitional sphere. There is aggressiveness, inconsistency and impulsiveness of actions, lack of distance with an adult, and difficulties in complying with accepted norms and rules. Option 2 (25%): children with the following manifestations: timidity, tearfulness, distrust, fears, lack of initiative. All children have difficulty sleeping, eating disorders, and frequent psychosomatic illnesses.
Conclusions: Children with intellectual disabilities in an inclusive practice need comprehensive assistance, taking into account different variants of their psychophysical characteristics. The studied children were found to have neurotic and neurosis-like disorders, as well as pathological personality development. All children have: low performance, lability of the nervous system, lack of voluntary regulation, impaired activity, learning difficulties. There are behavioral and mental disorders that require medical, psychological and pedagogical rehabilitation.

Keywords: children with intellectual disabilities; inclusive education; learning difficulties; behavior disorder

Mental health care

EPP0715

The effect of exercise on the cognitive and physical function of patients with dementia

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Introduction: Dementia is characterized by a decrease in mental functions, while disorders of balance, coordination of movements and gait are gradually added. In recent years there has been a growing interest in the role of exercise as a therapeutic strategy for people with dementia.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of different types of exercise and its parameters on cognitive and physical function in patients with dementia after reviewing the relevant literature.
Methods: Review of the literature based on the research of original scientific articles published in the electronic databases PubMed / Medline and Google scholar using as keywords the terms dementia, cognitive function, physical function, functionality, aerobic exercise, resistance exercise.
Results: A review in the literature highlights the beneficial effect of exercise on patients with dementia. Aerobic exercise and mixed interventions have been studied more, while resistance interventions have been less studied. All three types of exercise have shown positive effects. The methodology differences of the studies make it difficult to draw definitive conclusions about the optimal intervention in the cognitive and physical function for the optimal result, the type of exercise, the duration, the frequency and the intensity.
Conclusions: Exercise (physical) may help maintain or improve cognitive function and functionality in patients with dementia but additional study is needed to clarify optimal intervention and establish guidelines.

Keywords: dementia; Exercise; cognitive function; physical function

EPP0716

Burden of the family caregivers of the person with mental illness in portugal: A cross sectional study

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Introduction: The provision of mental health care should be promoted at the community level, in order to facilitate their recovery process. Thus, the people who care for these individuals go through a situational transition, as they have to play the role of Family Caregivers (FC).
Objectives: a) to characterize the FC burden of the person with Mental Illness; and b) to correlate FC overload with the variables age, gender, cohabitation, degree of kinship and level of education.
Methods: A cross-sectional correlational study was conducted. The sample consisted of FC who went to consultations and to the inpatient psychiatric unit of a portuguese hospital. Data were collected through a questionnaire which included sociodemographic data, the Lawton-Brody Index and the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI).
Results: Of the 119 FC, 66.4% were female, with an average age of 53.8 years. 73.1% of FC cohabited with the person they care for, in which the majority was cared for by their child or spouse, 45.2% and 36.1%, respectively. It should also be noted that 71.4% felt the need for more support from health professionals. As for autonomy, 52% of the individuals cared for by FC were moderately dependent. It was verified that about 45% of the FC had an intense overload. Female gender has greater overload and that there are no significant differences between the level of education and cohabitation.
Conclusions: Considering the results, it is understood the importance of valuing FC, as a target and care partners, in order to reduce the burden, they feel when caring for people with MI.

Keywords: Caregiver Exaustion; Family Caregivers; Person with Mental Illness; Situational Transition

EPP0717

Profile of mood states-27: A valid and reliable measure of negative and positive affect for brazilian pregnant women

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