clozapine. (C)Melatonin, an hormone produced in the pineal gland has been used to treat insomnia. Positive effects on metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular risk factors have been reported. Several works considered it an alternative in schizophrenia.
Conclusions: Few evidence is available on the use of BZD, GP, and PG in schizophrenia. Melatonin is a promising compound to treat insomnia.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0272

Executive dysfunctions in schizophrenia measured using a virtual reality task - Jansari assessment of Executive Functions (JEF©)

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Introduction: Impairments in executive functions are often observed in schizophrenia. However, previous studies using standard tests show inconclusive and conflicting findings.
Objectives: The main objective of this study was to compare the performance of schizophrenia patients and healthy controls on classical tasks and a non-immersive virtual reality task, Jansari assessment of Executive Functions (JEF©)
Methods: A total of 71 schizophrenia patients and 80 healthy controls took part in the study. Executive functions were assessed with JEF© and the following classical tasks: Color Trail Test (CTT), Stroop Color World Test (SCWT), Ruff Figural Fluency Test (RFFT), and computerized tasks from the PEBL battery: Berg Card Sorting Test (BCST), Tower of London (TOL), and Go/No Go task (GNG). The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) was used to assess psychopathological symptoms.
Results: Compared to healthy controls, schizophrenia patients scored lower on most of JEF© indices i.e., prioritization, selective-thinking, creative-thinking, adaptive-thinking, multi-tasking, time-based prospective memory, event-based prospective memory, and action-based prospective memory ($p < 0.001$). Moreover, schizophrenia patients performed poorer on all traditional tasks ($p < 0.001$), except the GNG task.
Conclusions: Schizophrenia patients were demonstrated to manifest deficits in executive functions as measured by traditional tests, such as concept formation, problem-solving, cognitive flexibility, planning or cognitive inhibition, and the executive functions measured by the JEF© i.e., those that are used and observed in everyday situations such as working in an office.

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EPP0273

Are Linguistic and Motricity domains intertwined in Schizophrenia? A preliminary analysis.

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Introduction: The disruption of minimal Self is believed to be a core element of Schizophrenia and intimately connected to a disruption of bodily self, which in turn leads to impairments in intersubjectivity dimension. Motor abnormalities have been associated to Schizophrenia since the early conceptualization of the disorder, as well as inefficient body-related multisensory integration processes are considered nowadays a plausible origin of disembodied Self. In particular, there is evidence for significant abnormalities in Peripersonal Space (PPS) extension in Schizophrenia patients. PPS is the plastic sector of space immediately surrounding our body, whose coherent representation is based on efficient body-related multisensory integration processes. With a specific experimental task based on multisensory integration processing, we estimated PPS size and PPS boundary's demarcation in 27 Schizophrenia patients, confirming a narrower PPS size and weaker bodily boundary in patients, thus paving the way for a deeper investigation of the mechanisms underlying the disruption of bodily self (Ferroni et al., Schziophr.Bull.2022, 5 1085-1093). We suggest that disembodiment might be responsible for the loss of the immediate linkage between Self and others ("intercorporeality"), so linking the disruption of the corporeal dimension to specific anomalies of intersubjectivity in Schizophrenia patients. Since language is one of the most important instrument through which intersubjectivity unfolds, it is intriguing to hypothesize a connection between language and multi-sensory processing.
Objectives: Therefore, the present study was aimed at investigating possible correlations between patients' motor impairments in multi-sensory integration processes and their alterations in language and communicative interactions.
Methods: Twenty-five outpatients were recruited in an experimental task investigating PPS extension; they were administered the Scale for the Assessment of Thought, Language and Communication (TLC) and the Clinical Language Disorder Rating Scale (CLANG).
Results: Our data showed significant correlations between TLC and CLANG total scores and PPS size, with narrower PPS size for more severe formal thought disorders and higher language and communication impairments.
Conclusions: Our preliminary results seem to confirm the presence of a link between language impairment and multi-sensory processing, suggesting that bodily and linguistic disorganization may have

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