Objectives: The current study had the initial goal to check the effect of theta tACS on accuracy and resting state EEG in a set of match-to-sample WM tasks.
Methods: In the first experiment, we tested 31 participants in the WM task after 20-min tACS applied at Fpz and CPz at 6 Hz, 1 mA.). In the second experiment, we compared the after-effects and online effects of the stimulation in a sample of 25 individuals. Five similar 25-min blocks filled with the same working memory task were distributed over 3 days. We assessed the same group of participants in all three sessions. On the Training day, the participants performed one block without stimulation. On the Sham-Verum day (SV), the first block with Sham stimulation followed by the second block with Verum stimulation. On the Verum-Sham day (VS), the blocks order reversed.
Results: After-effects of the stimulation did not produce any significant changes either in behavior (accuracy in the task) or resting-state EEG (theta frequency band spectral power in the first experiment. In the second experiment, 6 Hz tACS delivered before the WM task was not able to produce any observable changes in working memory performance. The same hold true for online stimulation.
Conclusions: Theta frequency tACS applied to Fpz-CPz electrodes is not an efficient method to improve WM.

Keywords: Working memory; EEG; tACS

EPP1074

An hiv infection - a problem of quality of life!?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1304

Introduction: The quality of life is a multidiimensional and subjective construct, based on the patient's experience.
Objectives: The objective of this study is to observe if at the HIV - positive patient the quality of life in relation to health is a consequence of disease and treatment and if his perception about the disease changes his ability to have a full and useful life.
Methods: We centralized the data coming from a number of 600 patients registered in the Iasi Regional Center, for a period of 12 months. The side effects reported by the patients emerged from discussions with the infectious diseases specialist and the psychologist.
Results: From 600 pacients, 59% of them were male with mean age of 21.1 years old. Approximately 14% of the patiens had stable jobs, the rest were unemployed or had part-time jobs. 38% came from foster care units of from broken homes. The average number of days of hospitalization was 4 days, 25% of them were at their first scheme, 10% in the seventh-eighth scheme. Among the antiretroviral side effects patients complained nausea and vomiting in 85% of cases, lipodystrophy symptoms in 25% of cases, diarrhea in 15% of the cases; regarding the psychological aspects, 65% of patients showed an above level of anxiety, 40% had depressive manifestations, 10% had specific obsessions-compulsions and 10% neurotic and hysterical tendencies.
Conclusions: We need a close collaboration between the infectious diseases specialist and the psychologists in order to enhance the quality of life of the HIV patient.

Keywords: quality of life; side effects; antiretroviral therapy; HIV/AIDS

EPP1075

Ssri-treated psychiatric disorders prediction with AI

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1305

Introduction: SSRI-treated psychiatric disorders (STPD), such as general anxiety disorder and major depression disorder, are common psychiatric diagnoses. Serotonin-mediated effects of solar insolation are an active topic of research. Artificial intelligence (AI) could help to better examine that complex relation.
Objectives: To investigate whether AI could predict the STPD relying primarily on average ambient temperature and annual solar insolation.
Methods: Data of age, average ambient temperature and annual solar insolation were employed to predict STPD status in 7,587 subjects using an AI. To simplify the data analysis, only individuals with white ethnicity were assessed. SPTD prevalence was 17.1%. The AI was conservatively tuned to maximize the positive likelihood ratio considering predicted and real STPD statuses. The free and open source programming language R was used for all the analyses. Dataset source: Wortzel, Joshua; Kent, Shia; Avery, David; Al-Hamdan, Mohammad; Turner, Brandon; Norden, Justin; Norden, Michael; Haynor, David (2018), "Data for: Ambient temperature and solar insolation are associated with decreased prevalence of SSRI-treated psychiatric disorders", Mendeley Data, V1, doi: 10.17632/trs43ybh92.1
Results: Predictions obtained a positive likelihood ratio of 4.850. The results were indicative of fair performance.
Conclusions: AI might be useful to predict STPD. Furthermore, the results of this study might indicate a moderate effect of age, average ambient temperature and annual solar insolation on the probability of STPD occurrence. Finally, the AI used in this study is freely available, allowing anyone to experiment.

Keywords: mood disorders; anxiety disorders; Artificial Intelligence; serotonin

Psychosurgery & stimulation methods (ECT, TMS, VNS, DBS)

EPP1076

Assessment of cognitive function following a course of electroconvulsive therapy

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1306

Introduction: ECT is a potentially life-saving treatment for patients with severe or treatment resistant depression. Cognitive function disturbances following ECT are generally transient, but could be of longer duration in some cases
Objectives: To assess the cognitive side effects in patients with affective disorders treated with a course of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).