research with an experimental design Pre and Post-Test was carried out, by applying a Horticulture Program and evaluating with PANSS after 6 months its effects on the Clinical Symptomatology. The participants of the experimental group were selectively chosen. The only selection criteria were to attend the orchard at least once a week and be diagnosed with a schizophrenic disorder. The control group was chosen according to the number of members that made up the other group, with the criterion that they did not perform any outdoor activities and also had a diagnosis of schizophrenia.
Results: The comparison of the Pre and Post-Test measures in the case of the experimental group reports the presence of statistically significant differences in the scale of positive symptomatology composite scale and general scale.
Conclusions: This psychopathological improvement of those participants open a door to possible applications of this therapy as a psychosocial treatment.

Keywords: schizophrénia; horticultural; Rehabilitation

Research methodology

EPP1142

Evaluation of executive dysfunction in clinical practice-pragmatic challenges and solutions

D. Vasile* and O. Vasiliu

Psychiatry, University Emergency Central Military Hospital Dr. Carol Davila, Bucharest, Romania
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1359

Introduction: Executive dysfunction (ED) is an important clinical dimension that need to be evaluated in neurologic and psychiatric disorders, due to this factor's impact over patients functionality, quality of life, and overall prognosis. Working memory, inhibition, set shifting, and fluency are the most widely accepted dimensions of ED. The evaluation of these aspects in clinical practive should be more frequently implemented, because they may offer an image about the patients ability to cope with new situations, stressful events, social challenges being included.
Objectives: To determine the most appropriate methods of ED evaluation in psychiatric practice.
Methods: A literature review was conducted through main electronic databases, and papers published between January 2000 and August 2020 were included in the analysis.
Results: Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Battery, Cambridge Neuropsychological Automated Battery (CANTAB), Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), and Controlled Oral Word Association Test (COWAT) have been the most frequently cited instruments for ED evaluation. The neuropsychiatric disorders in which ED was recommended in clinical trials were schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, neurocognitive disorders, bipolar disorders, and major depressive disorders. An integrated approach, that combines initial evaluation and periodic monitoring of symptoms severity, global functioning, quality of life, and ED severity should be considered standard-of-practice for neuropsychiatric disorders.
Conclusions: ED is an important dimension of clinical evaluation in many psychiatric disorders that is useful because the results may correlate to the patients prognosis, quality of life, and overall functional evolution.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP1143

Modern system approach to the diagnosis, therapy and rehabilitation of mental disorders

V. Mitikhin*, T. Solokhina and G. Tiumenkova

Department Of Mental Health Support Systems Research Centre, Mental Health Research Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1360

Introduction: The current stage of research on mental disorders is associated with the use of system approaches to the development of the scientific foundations of psychiatric care.
Objectives: Approach to solving problems that arise in the diagnosis of psychopathological conditions, assessing their severity, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation.
Methods: Clinical, psychometric, system analysis methods and algorithms of the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) [1] were used.
Results: When assessing a patient's condition and behavior, it is necessary to make decisions (diagnosis, development of treatment and rehabilitation plans) based on heterogeneous information (genetic, neuronal and environmental, involving individual characteristics, as well as family and social context). This information is hierarchically organized and includes quantitative and qualitative data. Exposure at each of these different levels can affect the onset and course of the disease, and therefore should be considered in primary prevention and subsequent psychosocial therapy and rehabilitation of patients. Analysis of the problems of assessing psychopathological states and related psychosocial problems shows that these problems can be presented in the form of appropriate hierarchies, the structure of which must be taken into account when processing the initial information. The main advantages of the AHP include the use of the relationship scale (fundamental scale) for processing heterogeneous data based on expert, clinical information.
Conclusions: The approach provides correct integration of heterogeneous characteristics when considering diagnostic procedures, psychosocial therapy and rehabilitation.1. Mitikhin V.G., Solokhina T.A. S.S. Korsakov Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 2019, 2: 49-54. doi:10.17116/jnevro201911902149

Keywords: mental; disorders; system analysis; analytic hierarchy process

EPP1144

Objective risk assessment using a driving computer game

D. Delgado-Gomez[1], A. Sujar[2]*, J. Ardoy-Cuadros[3], S. Moana[1], I. Peñuelas-Calvo[4], D. Aguado[5] and H. Blasco-Fontecilla[2]

[1]Department Of Statistics, Universidad Carlos III, Getafe, Spain; [2]Department Of Psychiatry, Puerta de Hierro University Hospital,

Majadahonda, Spain; [3]Department Of Psychology, University Rey Juan Carlos, Alcorcon, Spain; [4]Department Of Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Fundación Jiménez Díaz, Madrid, Spain and [5]Department Of Social Psychology And Methodology, Autonoma University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1361

Introduction: Accurate and objective risk assessment is important in the evaluation of many mental disorders and behaviours. For example, in the evaluation of suicidal behaviour or the assessment of accidents in ADHD. Video games could contribute to improve the assessment and increase engagement.
Objectives: Our hypothesis is that the proposed videogame can precisely evaluate risk. In addition, the developed game is able to indirectly assess the risk. This feature is useful in setups where patients are prone to lie.
Methods: We have developed a car driving video game where users are told that they should drive near to the border but not too much. We record distance to the border and each key pulsation every 0.1 seconds.



Results: It has been observed that the median of recorded distance positively correlated with the score obtained by Self-report of Risk-taking Behaviors (SRB). In addition, the interquartile range significant correlates with the global score obtained in this questionnaire.
Conclusions: The proposed videogame is able of performing an accurate risk assessment. Our game takes seven minutes and it does not need complicated nor expensive hardware and could be deployed online. Results obtained open up new possibilities of creating video games which make an objective assessment risk.

Keywords: Self-report of Risk-taking Behaviors; risk; video games; e-health

EPP1145

Preliminary data on the psychometric proprieties of the italian version of the reflective functioning questionnaire

S. Beomonte Zobel[1]*, E. Ciavolino[2], S. Beyer[1] and P. Fonagy[3]
[1]Dynamical And Clinical Psychology, Sapienza Università di Roma, Rome, Italy; [2]Dipartimento Di Storia, Società E Studi Sull`uomo, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy and [3]Division Of Psychology And Language Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1362

Introduction: Assessing mentalizing abilities is a complex issue. Only recently an instrument assessing mentalizing capacity as a whole, the Reflective Functioning Questionnaire (RFQ), has been developed.
Objectives: To reach the purpose of our study, we investigated the psychometric proprieties of the Italian version of the RFQ.
Methods: The study was conducted on a sample including a group of violent offenders and a group of community participants. All subjects fulfilled the RFQ, the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) and the Aggression Questionnaire (AQ).
Results: The theoretical model was defined and analysed by using Partial Least Squares–Path Modelling with high-order construct definition. Data showed good psychometric proprieties of the Italian version of the RFQ. Also, specific patterns of correlations were identified between the RFQ subscales and both PID-5 and AQ scores. Offenders significantly differed from controls only in relation to one subscale of the RFQ.
Conclusions: Data supported the factorial structure of the RFQ found in the original validation study. Results also support the existence of a second-order variable, mentalizing, resulting from the convergence of hypomentalizing and hypermentalizing.

Keywords: RFQ; italian validation; Reflective functioning; psychometric properties

EPP1146

Preliminary results of the validation study of the italian version of the nature relatedness scale 6 items

S. Beomonte Zobel
Dynamical And Clinical Psychology, Sapienza Università di Roma, Rome, Italy
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1363

Introduction: The construct of nature relatedness (NR) has received a growing attention in the last decades. Past research suggest that NR may be involved in both positive (e.g. well-being) and negative (e.g. technological addictions) psychological outcome.
Objectives: In addition, some evidences suggest that the construct may be tightly related to emotion regulation capacities. Despite Nisbet et al. (2009) recently developed a short measure to investigate the construct, this has not been still validated in the Italian context.
Methods: We performed three studies to validate the Italian version of the NRS-6 and to extend the nomological network of the construct. In the first study, we tested, throughout Structural Equation Modelling, the factorial structure of the instrument and gender invariance. In the second study, construct validity of the instrument was tested examining correlation pattern between NRS-6 scores and scores obtained on the Connection to Nature Scale, the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale and the Ways of Savoring Checklist. Finally, a longitudinal study tested the temporal stability of the measure and the predictive role of NR on technological addiction.
Results: Data documented a good factorial structure of the instrument, satisfying invariance proprieties and a good test-retest