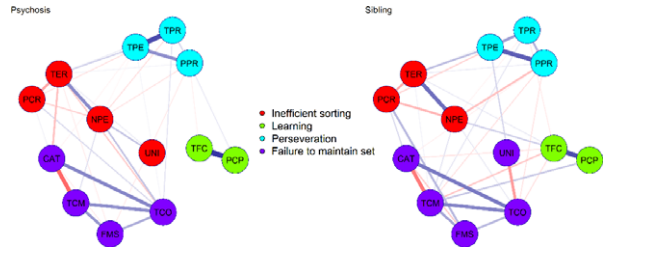
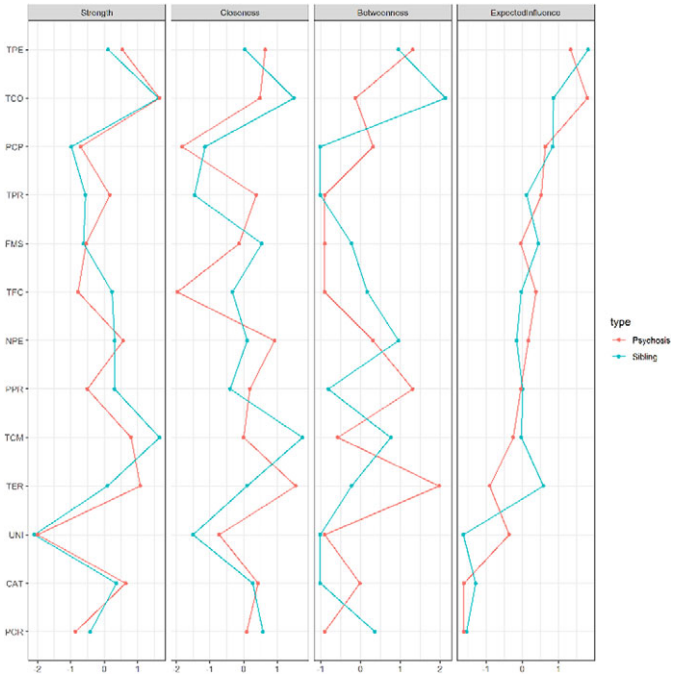
executive deficits remains unclear, as there may be different underlying processes.
Objectives: The study's aims were to explore and compare the network structure of the WCST measures in psychosis and their unaffected siblings.
Methods: Subjects were 298 patients with a DSM 5 diagnosis of psychotic disorder and 89 of their healthy siblings. The dimensionality and network structure of the 13 WCST measures were examined by means of the Exploratory Graph Analysis (EGA) and centrality parameters.
Results: The WCST network structure comprised 4 dimensions: Perseveration (PER), Inefficient sorting (IS), Failure to maintain set (FMS) and Learning (LNG). Patient and sibling groups showed a similar network structure and in both cases the network structure was reliably estimated.





Conclusions: Perseveration measures reflect the inability to switch sorting rules when necessary. Scores for the IS dimension can occur when the subject ineffectively tries to test different sorting hypotheses, changing at random the response. FMS reflects the subject's strategy when he/she is able to find out the sorting rule, but is unable to keep applying that rule long enough. LNG comprised conceptual ability and learning items. The lack of significant difference between network structures is in keeping with results from exploratory and confirmatory studies demonstrating an invariant cognitive factor structure between schizophrenia patients and their unaffected siblings.

Keywords: Executive functions; WCST; Network analysis; Exploratory graph analysis

EPP1178

Empirical validation of the wcst network structure in patients

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Introduction: Cognitive impairment is a core feature of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders and executive deficits are within the most impaired cognitive functions The Wisconsin Card Sorting test (WCST) has been extensively used in literature on schizophrenia and psychosis. The underlying structure of executive impairment may have important implications for our understanding of the complex connections between executive dysfunction and the psychopathology and neurofunctional basis of psychosis.
Objectives: The objective was to empirically validate the dimensions of the WCST network structure of patients regarding antecedent, concurrent and outcome variables.
Methods: Subjects were 298 patients with a DSM 5 diagnosis of psychotic disorder. To assess the empirical validation of network structure of the WCST antecedent, concurrent and outcome variables were selected from the CASH interview and other scales of patients.
Results: Pearson coefficient correlations between the 4 network loadings (NL) of WCST, namely perseveration, inefficient sorting, failure to maintain the set and learning, and antecedent, concurrent and outcome validators are shown in the table. PER and IS showed common and strong associations with antecedent, concurrent and outcome validators. LNG dimension was also moderately associated and FMS did not show significant associations.
Conclusions: 'Perseveration' and 'Inefficient sorting' dimensions achieve and share common antecedent, concurrent and outcome validators. While 'Learning' dimension achieves partial validation in terms of antecedent and outcome validators and 'Failure to maintain the set' dimension was not associated with external validators. These four underlying dysfunctions might help to disentangle the neurofunctional basis of executive deficits in psychosis.

Keywords: WCST; Empirical validation; Antecedent; concurrent and outcome validators; Network analysis

EPP1179

Cognitive impairment associated with psychosis (CIAPS): Validity of clinical criteria to detect cognitive impairment

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