

and vociferous attitude with verbal aggressiveness only the week before menstruation during several years. These symptoms interfered negatively in her relationships. We started sertraline treatment with ad integrum clinical recovery after two menstrual cycles. 6 months later we indicated to take sertraline only the week before menstruation, maintaining stability.

Conclusions: 1) It is important to consider premenstrual dysphoric disorder as a possible diagnosis in women with premenstrual discomfort symptoms. 2) It might be considered as a depressive disorder. 3) Antidepressant treatment should be considered in women with disabling symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: depressive disorder; premenstrual; women; Treatment

EPP0650

Perfectionism and stereotype in plastic surgery

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.842

Introduction: The concept of beauty has transformed through time and across the globe during specific events in history and continues to evolve.

Objectives: This study will focus on how tendency toward perfectionism and stereotypes promoted by media influence beauty perception and the need of plastic surgery.

Methods: In this study we examined factors influencing attitudes toward plastic surgery among 23 women with an average 35 years old and the data were collected through three questionnaires: The abbreviated multidimensional perfectionism scale (MPS) is a 30-item measure separated into two 15-item subscales: self-oriented perfectionism and socially prescribed perfectionism; The abbreviated perfectionistic self-presentation scale (PSPS) is a 20-item measure divided into two ten-item subscales: perfectionistic self-promotion and non-display of imperfection. Participants' perceptions of media messages about appearance issues have been assessed using 30 items of the Sociocultural Attitudes toward Appearance Questionnaire-3 (SATAQ-3). Sociocultural attitudes toward appearance, physical appearance perfectionism were considered as predictors of tendency toward plastic surgery.

Results: The results showed that there is significant positive association between perfectionism, the influence of mass media and increased women's likelihood of undergoing plastic surgery.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest firstly that a greater perfectionist tendency and psychological investment in physical appearance predict more favorable attitudes toward plastic surgery. Perfectionist women may choose plastic surgery as part of their need of bodily perfection. Secondly, the choice of plastic surgery depended on sociocultural attitudes toward physical appearance.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: attitude; beauty; stereotyping; cosmetic surgery; perfectionism

EPP0653

Mother-Baby Day Hospital (MBDH): preliminary results of effectiveness of multidisciplinary intensive intervention for women with postpartum affective/anxiety disorder.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.843

Introduction: Women experiencing postpartum mental illness have unique needs. Psychiatric Mother Baby Units (MBUs) can provide specialist in-patient care for mothers without separation from their baby. Since 2018, an innovative Mother-Baby Day Hospital (MBDH) have been developed and implemented in a public hospital in Spain, directed at the intensive, integral, and multidisciplinary treatment.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to obtain preliminary data regarding its effectiveness in postpartum women with affective and anxiety disorders.

Methods: Thirty-three mothers and their babies with affective or anxiety disorders attended to MBDH CLINIC-BCN participated in the study. All women were assessed at admission, discharge, and 3 months follow-up. Primary outcomes were depression (EPDS) and anxiety symptoms (STAI-S), mother-infant bonding (PBQ) and functional impairment (HoNOS).

Results: At discharge, 100% of women no longer met the full criteria for the main diagnosis (PSR \geq 5). Significant improvements from admission to discharge were achieved in depression and anxiety symptoms, mother infant bonding and functional impairment. Clinical significance was also calculated. After treatment, mothers had greater autonomy for care their babies. Similar results were observed at 3 months follow-up. The MBDH was rated by mothers as an excellent quality program and they would recommend it.

Conclusions: This study found that multidisciplinary intervention at MBDH for postpartum women with affective or anxiety disorders is effective, not only for maternal psychopathology but also for maternal care and bonding. It is imperative to develop specialized devices that integrate the care of the dyad by professionals specialized in perinatal mental health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Mother-Baby Day Hospital; Perinatal anxiety disorders; Perinatal mood disorders; Perinatal interventions

EPP0654

Unplanned Pregnancy in women with mental disorder

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.844

Introduction: Few studies have investigated the level of planning of pregnancy among women with mental disorder and associated risk factors.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the associated factors to UP and psychopathological consequences.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted at the Perinatal Mental Health Unit of the Hospital Clínic in Barcelona. The total sample comprised 675 consecutive pregnant women with diagnosis of mental disorder (DSM-IV criteria), seen between January 2006 and December 2018. Clinical, psychometric and socio-demographic variables were collected at the first visit. Pregnancy planning was assessed by a question "Was this pregnancy planned?" with three possible answers: 1) Yes, it was planned and has been well received; 2) No, it was not planned but it has been well received; and 3) No, it was an accident. Response 1 was coded as "planned pregnancy" and responses 2 and 3 as "Unplanned Pregnancy".

Results: 38.4% of the sample had an UP. Younger age, lower levels of education, Latin-American population, multiparity, financial problems and poor relationship with the partner were associated with UP in women with mental disorder. The mean EPDS and STAI scores and the presence of self-harming thoughts were significantly higher in women with UP.

Conclusions: UP was associated with more depressive and anxious symptoms and more self-harming thoughts. It is necessary to promote reproductive health care for women with mental disorders and to take into account their reproductive life plan, especially in those with risk factors described.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: unplanned pregnancy; risk factors; self-harm; perinatal mental health

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EPP0655

EEG alpha band functional connectivity and network structure mark hub overload in Mild Cognitive Impairment during memory maintenance

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.845

Introduction: While decreased alpha-band functional connectivity (FC) and changes in network topology have been reported in Alzheimer's disease, it is not yet entirely known whether these

differences mark cognitive decline in the early stages of the disease.

Objectives: Our study aimed to analyze EEG FC and network differences in the alpha frequency band during visuospatial memory maintenance between Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) patients and healthy elderly with subjective memory complaints.

Methods: FC and network structure of 17 MCI patients and 20 control participants were studied with 128-channel EEG during a visuospatial memory task. FC was measured by amplitude envelope correlation with leakage correction (AEC-c), while network analysis was performed by applying the Minimum Spanning Tree approach.

Results: Increasing memory load enhanced the mean alpha-band FC in the control group. In contrast to that, after an initial increase, the MCI group showed significantly ($p < 0.05$) diminished FC in the highest memory load condition. Mean alpha AEC-c correlated significantly with the size and mean diffusivity of medial temporal lobe structures in the entire sample. The network analysis revealed a rerouted network in the MCI group with a more centralized topology and a more unequal traffic load distribution compared to the control group.

Conclusions: Alpha-band FC correlates with cognitive load-related modulation, with medial temporal lobe atrophy, and with the disruption of hippocampal fiber integrity in the earliest stages of cognitive decline. The more integrated network topology of the MCI group is in line with the "hub overload and failure" framework and might be part of a compensatory mechanism.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Network Analysis; functional connectivity; EEG; mild cognitive impairment

EPP0656

Deficient Multisensory Integration with concomitant resting-state connectivity in adult ADHD

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.846

Introduction: ADHD patients often report that they are being flooded by sensory impressions. Studies investigating sensory processing show hypersensitivity for sensory inputs across the senses. While studying unimodal signal-processing is relevant and well-suited in a controlled laboratory environment, our daily interaction with our environment does not occur merely unimodal. A complex interplay of the senses is necessary to form a unified percept. In order to achieve this, the unimodal sensory modalities are bound together in a process called multisensory integration (MI).

Objectives: In the current study we investigate MI in an adult ADHD sample accompanied by resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (RS-fMRI).

Methods: Twenty-five ADHD patients and twenty-four healthy controls were recruited. MI was examined using the McGurk effect, where - in case of successful MI - incongruent speech-like phonemes between visual and auditory modality are leading to a