

such as insomnia. These findings hold significant implications for clinical practice, emphasizing the necessity of an individualized approach in treating patients with psychiatric disorders.

Conclusions: Psychopharmaceuticals exert a substantial impact on sleep architecture, with effects contingent on drug class and duration of use. Understanding these alterations is crucial for optimizing the treatment of patients with psychiatric disorders, striking a balance between therapeutic benefits and potential sleep-related adverse effects. Furthermore, these discoveries underscore the importance of closely monitoring the sleep of patients undergoing psychopharmacological treatment and tailoring therapeutic approaches in accordance with individual needs.

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Old Age Psychiatry

EPP0533

The possible role of platelet APP processing in the pathophysiology of Alzheimer's Disease

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Introduction: Alzheimer's disease (AD) stands as the most prevalent form of dementia. Alzheimer's Disease is acknowledged to have a complex origin, a gradual neurodegenerative progression, and a wide-ranging clinical profile marked primarily by progressive memory loss, cognitive decline, and various functional impairments that significantly diminish the quality of life: Key characteristics of AD encompass the presence of amyloid plaques, which are characterized by the pathological accumulation of insoluble β -amyloid ($A\beta$) aggregates within the brain tissue and blood vessel walls. Several reports have indicated the existence of cerebral abnormalities within platelets in individuals afflicted by AD.

Objectives: The objective of this investigation was to review studies investigating the metabolism of APP in platelets among individuals with AD to identify potential dependable peripheral indicators leading to novel approaches to its management and treatment.

Methods: A systematic review according to the PRISMA guidelines was carried out, by accessing the PubMed database up to June 2023. The authors screened the titles and the abstracts of all the potentially relevant papers on the basis of a strict list of exclusion and inclusion criteria.

Results: A total of thirty-two studies were included. The evidence points towards the observation that AD individuals exhibit various modifications in platelet APP processing when compared to matched healthy controls, that are frequently associated with the severity of cognitive impairment and functional independence. The majority of the evidence supports changes in platelet ADAM-10 activity, β -secretase activity, APP ratio, a state of heightened platelet

activation or hyper-responsiveness, and a potential release of platelet APP via vesicular mechanisms, which may ultimately contribute to $A\beta$ production.

Conclusions: Platelets offer a promising peripheral model for detecting and evaluating molecular changes associated with AD, as they hold the potential to provide vital insights into the development of an effective diagnostic tool and open doors to innovative therapeutic approaches.

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Oncology and Psychiatry

EPP0534

The European Portuguese version of the Reproductive Concerns After Cancer Scale for male cancer survivors: A preliminary psychometric validation study

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Introduction: Cancer treatments can affect male fertility. However, the reproductive concerns of this population remain little explored. There is a need to invest in understanding how concerns related to fertility and parenting affect psychosocial adjustment, in order to improve counseling in this context. To this end, it is a priority to provide reliable and valid measures for assessing this construct.

Objectives: This study aimed to translate, adapt and preliminarily explore the psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of the Reproductive Concerns After Cancer Scale - Male Version (RCAC-M).

Methods: Translation and back-translation were carried out by two independent translators. A reconciled version was obtained and evaluated by a panel of experts who ensured its cultural adaptation. Before studying the psychometric properties, a pre-test was carried out involving a focus group of 5 male cancer survivors who assessed the adequacy of the measure. The preliminary validation included 32 male cancer survivors aged between 18 and 55. Recruitment was carried out by providing an online questionnaire. A principal component analysis was carried out to explore the factor structure of the measure and to analyze the reliability and convergent validity of the measure.

Results: The results showed good internal consistency of a version consisting of 17 items, grouped into four factors: fertility potential,