

The total sample was randomly divided into two sub-samples: sample A (n=173) was used to perform an exploratory factor analysis/EFA; sample B (n=173) to perform a confirmatory factor analysis/CFA.

Results: EFA resulted in four components. CFA revealed that the second-order model with four factors presented good fit indexes (X²/df=2.4141; CFI=.9195; GFI=.948; TLI=.9028; GFI=.8181; RMSEA=.0807). BICPP Cronbach alphas was $\alpha=.936$; for F1 Concern about future weight and image, F2 Concern with the new body image, F3 Social avoidance and concern and F4 Concern with appearance were .922, .930, .809, .807, respectively.

Conclusions: This psychometric study provides evidence for the validity and reliability of the Portuguese version of BIC-Perinatal Period, which will be used in an ongoing research project on the relationship between eating, depressive and anxiety disorders in the perinatal period.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Others

EPP0150

Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP): Adaptation and validation for Portuguese Version

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Introduction: Cognitive dysfunction has been reported in acute psychiatric patients for a long time and has profound implications for the management of severe mental disorders. The Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP) is a scale developed for screening cognitive deficits. This tool is simple and easy to administer.

Objectives: To translate and to validate to Portuguese the SCIP.

Methods: The accepted back-translation method is employed for translating from English into Portuguese. One-hundred individuals in good health were characterized using demographic questionnaires and a neuropsychological battery. Subsequently, the new version of the scale was administered on two distinct occasions with a minimum one-week gap between them.

Results: High internal consistencies as well as strong correlations with comparable neuropsychological tests were obtained.

Conclusions: The results obtained from the Portuguese version of SCIP are in line with those from the English version. Effectively, SCIP serves as a key instrument for the initial assessment of cognitive function. Its characteristics, particularly its conciseness and independence from a technological platform, allow it to be integrated into clinical practice. Our aim is to use this version and apply it to different pathologies, comparing patients with controls. This will allow us to study different patients and apply it to our population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0151

Neuroatypical “Moving Mirrors”: exploring the impact of camera movements on individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders without intellectual disabilities.

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Introduction: Neurofilmology is a young and evolving research field, at the intersection between neuroscience and movie experiences, that explores how the brain processes and responds to visual storytelling. It involves examining the cognitive and emotional effects of movies on viewers, including social cognition and perspective-taking aspects. However, up to date, these studies have focused only on the neurotypical population, hence constituting a considerable gap in the literature with respect to individuals with neuroatypical functioning.

Objectives: Aim of this study was to investigate the experience of film viewing and its correlates in individuals with a diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD).

Methods: 30 neurotypical individuals and 30 individuals with ASD without intellectual disabilities were asked to observe 12 short video clips of 3 seconds length, showing an agent grasping an object from a table, and filmed with three different camera techniques: Still, Steadycam, Zoom; for each clip, they were asked to respond to six question on a Visual Analogue Scale (0-100) designed to investigate participants' potential feeling of involvement with the observed scene, their comfort with the different filming conditions, and their estimation of the ecological plausibility of the different types of camera movements.

Results: Participants felt more involved watching videos filmed with a Steadycam, with respect to the Zoom and Still condition. Within the neurotypical group participants felt more comfortable when the camera was in motion (both Steadycam and Zoom condition) compared to the Still condition; no differences were found between conditions in the ASD group, as if they felt equally comfortable in every condition administered, regardless the filming technique.

Conclusions: First, our results reinforce prior findings regarding the influence of different camera techniques on neurotypical individuals. Second, they add to the existing literature suggesting that individuals with ASD may exhibit differences in their subjective experiences related to empathizing with characters and immersing themselves as actors when the camera replicates naturalistic movements, resulting in a diminished overall fulfillment in the movie-watching process.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared