

alcohol, thiamine shortage, and alcohol-related cerebrovascular illness. Moreover, it is worth noting that alcohol use disorder (AUD) has the potential to worsen the advancement of neurodegenerative processes in individuals already diagnosed with dementia.

Conclusions: The association between AUD (Alcohol Use Disorder) and dementia is complex and involves multiple factors, presenting considerable difficulties in terms of clinical intervention and treatment. The use of early intervention strategies and public health initiatives focused on addressing alcohol use disorder (AUD) could have a significant impact on preventing or reducing the development of dementia.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0761

Under-attribution in self-agency on pre-reflexive task connected to positive schizotypal traits among healthy students

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1394

Introduction: The aim of this study was to identify low-risk traits of schizophrenia among healthy undergraduate student volunteers, and the investigation of these traits with regards to their specificity in contrast to individuals with a latent disposition towards bipolar disorder. Self-agency, as a phenomenon closely related to psychomotor functioning, provides a unique opportunity for the investigation of subjective self-perception.

Objectives: The implicit self-agency performances that are considered illness- (or risk state-) specific were compared between groups to find early markers of a specific schizotypic developmental path.

Methods: In a sample of 710 healthy university students, with the help of screening questionnaires, we were able to successfully form two risk groups, in one of them the emphasis on cyclothymia (CTF: Cyclothymia factor group, N=25), and in the other (PSF: Positive schizotypy factor group, N=26) the tendency to unusual experiences and paranoid thinking emphasis was typical. We assigned a properly matched control group (N=29) displaying both features on average. We focused on the implicit aspect of self-agency, using the well-known paradigm of intentional binding, as well as the self-developed device that exclusively tests the pre-reflexive feeling of movement initiation, the sense of self-agency.

Results: During the examination of intentional binding, although the specific predictive and retrospective component indicators did not show any significant difference for either group, the association of the sound alone could induce a binding effect in the control group. In the predictable frequency condition, there was a strong significant effect ($W = 65.00$, $p = .007$, $r_{rb} = -.60$), and in the non-predictable condition a trend-level effect. Remarkably, this binding

effect did not develop in either the CTF or PSF groups, indicating an implicit agency impairment in both risk groups. However, during the examination of sense of self-agency, we observed a disturbance specifically among healthy college students with positive schizotypal traits, in the form of falsely attributing their movement initiation to external influences. The percentage of this 'miss'-type answering differed between groups, $H(2) = 7.68$, $p = .021$, $\epsilon^2 = .10$. The Dwass-Steel-Critchlow-Fligner pairwise comparisons showed that this difference was due to the PSF Group showing a significant difference from the Control Group ($W = -3.83$, $p = .019$), but not from the CTF group, and the CTF Group also did not differ from the Control Group.

Conclusions: Thus, in premorbid conditions, in at-risk groups of non-help-seeking individuals, or in cases of early detection of prodromal abnormalities, objective confirmation of suspected susceptibility to schizophrenia may be aided by, among other things, instrumental assessment of self-agency.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0762

Chronotype and health related quality of life among undergraduate university students

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1395

Introduction: Chronotype represents genetically determined behavioral characteristics of a person's twenty-four-hour activity. Research shows that a person's chronotype is interrelated with their mental health. Are there similar connections with general health and health related quality of life?

Objectives: To establish how various chronotypes are represented in university students and if there are any interrelations between chronotypes and health-related quality of life

Methods: We used SF-12 Health Survey и Morningness–Eveningness Questionnaire (MEQ) by Horne and Ostberg to survey 305 university students of both genders.

Results: The results showed that the majority of the students (71.2%) have an intermediate chronotype. The second goes a moderate morning chronotype (17.7%), the third – a moderate evening chronotype (9.8%). Definite morning and definite evening chronotypes were revealed in less than 1% of the students. SF-12 Health Survey scale indicators that assess quality of life corresponded to standard scores for the given group of the respondents. We have revealed valid relations in correlational interconnections of the achieved parameters. Thus, the morning chronotype is most consistently associated ($p < 0.01$) in undergraduate university students with higher indicators of health related quality of life including General Health ($r = .23$), Vitality ($r = .21$), Role Physical ($r = .18$), Role Emotional ($r = .17$), Physical Functioning ($r = .16$), Social Functioning ($r = .13$). Mental Health and Bodily Pain in university students are not connected with the chronotype ($p > .05$).

Conclusions: Therefore, this research establishes that the majority of the students are related to the intermediate chronotype, and the

morning chronotype corresponds to higher levels of most indicators of health related quality of life excluding the level of mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0763

Assessment of the relationship between psychotic-like experiences and traumatic life events: a cross-sectional study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1396

Introduction: Traumatic life events (TLEs) have been associated with the entire spectrum of psychosis outcomes, including risk and severity of psychotic disorders and psychotic-like experiences (PLEs). In a non-clinical setting, understanding the relationship could help improve prevention services.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to establish the relationship between TLEs and PLEs.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in a Tunisian business and engineering school from March 2022 to June 2022. Participants completed the Tunisian dialect version of the Prodromal Questionnaire-Brief (PQ-B), a validated self-report instrument designed to evaluate prodromal symptoms. TLEs such as physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as neglect experiences, lived or witnessed have been assessed along with bullying experiences.

Results: The final sample size consisted of 358 participants, with a median age of 22 ± 2.22 years, with a sex ratio (M/F) of 1.41. More than half of the participants (58.6%) reported having experienced TLEs (49% in the preceding 6 months) while 31% had experienced bullying or abuse in school (27.9% in the preceding 6 months). The mean total score of the PQ-B for the study population was 7.27 ± 4.387 , 36.3% reached the threshold and were defined as PQ-B-positive subjects. Those with a lifetime history of major life events were more likely to screen positive on the total score PQ-B ($p = 0.000$), as were those with a lifetime history of bullying or abuse ($p = 0.000$).

Conclusions: Understanding the factors that interact in the significant association between PLEs and TLEs may provide useful information for prevention programs and the improvement of mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0764

Urban planning, noise pollution and mental health outcomes

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1397

Introduction: In large cities around the world, many sources of noise including traffic, domestic, construction, and industrial activities, contribute to urban noise pollution, which is now, a major concern in public health as declared by the WHO, for more than a decade (in 2011).

Objectives: The aim of this study was to try to find potential recommendations and references in terms of urban planning, particularly with the emergence of smart cities, to combat the problem of noise pollution and related mental health hazards.

Methods: We conducted a comprehensive review of the scientific literature using the following keywords: cities, smart cities, noise, pollution and mental health.

Results: Our research found that the continuous exposure to high noise levels could lead to psychological and physiological problems, such as hearing disorders, high blood pressure, heart disease, inconvenience and sleep disorders. While recent evidence indicates that road traffic noise has a negative impact on mental health and that aircraft noise significantly increases the risk of depression, there are not enough studies to date to properly assess the relationship between urban noise pollution and mental health hazards such as anxiety, mood disorders, sexual disturbance, cognitive impairment, learning disabilities, dementia, etc. In the field of urban planning, there is also a lack of reliable data on individual exposure to environmental noise in space and time, and on its effects on mental health.

Conclusions: Various noise mitigation strategies in urban renewal plans are proposed, such as the implementation of noise mapping to provide the detailed spatial distribution of noise levels in urban areas, their sources and time intervals, noise barriers along traffic arteries, vegetation and landscaping. New infrastructure projects involving new expressways and high-speed trains as well as the widening of major roads in their central areas are also suggested.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0765

The impact of eating habits on mood disorders (A prospective study to show the importance of food on preventing mental health disorders)

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1398

Introduction: Adopting a traditional healthy eating pattern is strongly associated with a more stable, adaptive, and serene mood. In contrast, adopting a modern and industrialized diet is linked to a higher incidence of anxiety and depressive disorders.

To prevent mood disorders, a varied diet rich in colorful fruits and vegetables is recommended. Studies show that the consumption of vegetables, whole grains, and fruits can help prevent the risk of major depression and anxiety disorders by more than 35%. A well-rounded plate, rich in micronutrients (trace elements, vitamins, minerals), is essential for the proper functioning of our brain and its emotional areas.

Our brain requires significant amounts of iron, zinc, magnesium, and vitamins B, E, D, and K. Unfortunately, our modern diet often lacks sufficient intake of these essential micronutrients. A deficiency in iron or zinc is associated with a significantly higher risk