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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, financials 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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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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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