

Conclusions: The study may illuminate how future development and planning of psychiatric facilities might improve psychiatric treatment and increase the understanding of how structural changes might contribute the prevention of the use of coercive measures.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: modernisation; Architecture; Structural milieu; coercion

Migration and mental health of immigrants

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The influence of ethnic minority background and migration history on recovery in psychotic disorders: A systematic literature review

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Introduction: Recovery in psychotic disorders is a concept that evolved through the last decades. Thanks to the contribution of different researchers, together with the recovery movement, a switch happened from a service-based to a client-based approach towards recovery. The Dutch framework considers recovery as the interplay of symptomatic, personal, functional and societal aspects, determined by different biological, psychological, personal and social factors. Literature on this fourdimensional perspective is still scarce. In addition, even if an increased incidence of psychotic disorders has been recognized in ethnic minority populations and migrants, studies on the influence of ethnicity and migration on recovery in psychotic disorders is limited.

Objectives: To write a systematic literature review on how ethnic minority status and migration history may affect symptomatic, personal, functional and societal recovery.

Methods: A systematic search of the main databases, followed by a four-step selection process to include studies comparing migrants or ethnic minority populations and the non-minoritarian/ autochthonous population in terms of recovery. A qualitative, narrative summary has been performed.

Results: Thirty-eight articles have been included. Literature is heterogeneous, focused on clinical outcomes and mostly based on data from the UK and the USA. As a common thread, ethnic minority status and migration history result to negatively influence societal, personal and, to a lower extent, clinical recovery.

Conclusions: Further studies based in different cultural backgrounds and focused on recovery in its multiple aspects are needed, to get a better understanding of the contextual and structural factors that affect the interaction between ethnicity, migration and recovery in psychotic disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychotic disorders; recovery; migrants; ethnic minorities

Neuroimaging

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Movement, mood and cognition: Preliminary insight into the effects of electroconvulsive therapy in depression through a data-driven resting-state connectivity analysis

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Introduction: ECT is an effective treatment for depression. Beyond its therapeutic effect on mood it has a unique impact on psychomotor and cognitive symptoms. Its mechanism of action remains still unclear. To investigate this, we set out to study the brain's response to ECT from a large-scale brain-network perspective.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate changes in resting-state functional connectivity following ECT at the whole brain, between-network and within-network level, in patients with a depressive episode.

Methods: Resting-state fMRI data were collected from 17 patients with depression before and after an ECT course. Using a group independent component analysis approach, we focused on four networks that are known to be affected in depression: the salience network (SN), default mode network (DMN), cognitive executive network (CEN) and a subcortical network (SCN). Clinical measures including mood, cognition and psychomotor symptoms were assessed.

Results: ECT increased connectivity of the left CEN with the left angular gyrus and left middle frontal gyrus. An increase in left CEN within network connectivity was observed. Both the right CEN and the SCN showed increased connectivity with the precuneus. Furthermore, the anterior DMN showed increased connectivity with the left amygdala. Finally, improvement of psychomotor retardation was positively correlated with an increase of within-posterior DMN connectivity.

Conclusions: We demonstrate that ECT induces a significant increase of connectivity at both the whole brain and within-network level. Furthermore, we provide first evidence on the association between an increase of within posterior DMN connectivity and an improvement of psychomotor retardation, a core symptom of depression.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Neuroimaging; Electroconvulsive therapy; Independent Component Analysis; psychomotor symptoms