events, drug effects and the possibility of decreasing dose of antipsychotics is crucial.

Keywords: intellectual disability; Antipsychotics

EPP0711

Cognitive styles and specific learning disorders in children and adolescents

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Introduction: Learning Difficulties relates to significant and unusual difficulties in the acquisition and use of one or more of the following areas: listening, speaking, reading, writing and mathematical skills. In the last twenty years, following the research conducted by cognitive psychology, from neuropsychology, from pedagogy and from the confrontation between educators and psychologists, the attention was focused on the cognitive modalities of the subjects engaged in learning tasks.
Objectives: Thanks to the study of cognitive styles and Learning Styles thelearning subject was placed at the center of the educational project, stimulating from on the one hand there is also reflection on teaching styles and the most appropriate ones methodologies, teaching methods and methods of approaching the individual disciplines and, on the other hand, prompting clinicians to research around the intellectual peculiarities of each subject and a outline a descriptive criterion of his / her cognitive functioning profile.
Methods: The intellectual scale (WISC IV) of 32 children (aged between 7 and 15 years) with specific learning disabilities was analyzed, in order to highlight the underlying intellectual functioning and any cognitive styles.
Results: According to the international scientific literature, the results show a greater fall in the area of working memory, followed by the cognitive domain concerning processing speed.
Conclusions: In detail, by analyzing the individual subtests, greater difficulties are noted, at all ages, in the processes of abstraction and conceptualization, in short-term auditory memory, in the speed of processing and visual-praxic motor coordination.

Keywords: COGNITIVE STYLES; LEARNING DISORDERS; INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING; Working memory

EPP0713

It might not be just an intellectual disability: Change of behavior masking the diagnosis of cancer in a psychiatry unit

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Introduction: Intellectually disabled people are vulnerable to somatic and mental illnesses, often presenting behaviour changes. Moreover, difficulties in describing symptoms can limit their access to healthcare system and adequate treatment.
Objectives: Through a case report, we aim to provide an overview on behaviour changes in people with intellectual disability (ID), emphasizing the screening for organic conditions.
Methods: Description of a clinical case and a qualitative review about the assessment of behaviour changes in persons with ID, using PubMed database.
Results: We present a clinical case of a 57-year-old man with history of ID, alcohol and tobacco abuse and Epilepsy. He had previous acute psychiatric admissions due to behaviour disorganization and irritability. In January he was admitted with disorganized behaviour and caregiver exhaustion, and stabilized with Olanzapine 20mg/day. On the 28th day of hospitalization, he fell of his of bed and suffered a mild traumatic brain injury. Cerebral CT scan revealed two metastatic lesions in the brain. Further investigations found out primary neoplastic lung lesion and multiple metastasis. Afterwards, his relatives mentioned a heavy familiar history of cancer and that he had postural instability signs that they did not value.
Conclusions: Although psychiatric disorders are common in patients with ID, we must always remind that behaviour changes can mask the presentation of an organic disease. Despite a long follow-up in Psychiatry, organic conditions should be considered when patients with ID present behaviour changes. Further studies are needed in the assessment of this particular population to provide proper medical, psychological and social care.

Keywords: intellectualdisability; mentalretardation; Behaviourchanges; cancerdiagnosis

EPP0714

Children with intellectual disabilities: Support in inclusive practice

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Introduction: The inclusion process allows children with special educational needs to be included in a normative environment. A large group consists of children with intellectual disabilities and behavioral disorders, hey need medical and pedagogical rehabilitation due to their low learning ability, neurotic disorders, and mental distortion.
Objectives: Study of psychophysical characteristics of children with intellectual disability and behavioral disorders.
Methods: 140 children with intellectual disabilities who have impairments in the neuro-psychological sphere (2017-2020 r.r.).

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