

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: tirotrophin; major depression; antidepressant response; MADRS

EPP0394

Procalcitonin as new inflammatory mediator in cases of 1st episode drug naive major depressive disorder: a case-control study

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Introduction: Procalcitonin (PCT) is the prohormone of calcitonin. Whereas calcitonin is only produced in the C cells of the thyroid gland as a result of hormonal stimulus, PCT is secreted by different cells from numerous organs in response to proinflammatory stimulation, particularly bacterial overactivity, also procalcitonin level might be elevated during the depressive episode as a result of inflammatory theory. PCT assessment is not fully studied in different psychiatric disorders and particularly in major depressive disorder.

Objectives: 1-To study the level of Procalcitonin level in 1st episode drug naive major depressive disorder. 2-To investigate the relation between procalcitonin level and cognitive dysfunctions in these patients 3-To illustrate the role of PCT in psychopathology of Major depressive disorder

Methods: 1-Socio-demographic data of the target group of patients 2-Psychiatric evaluation using DSM 5 diagnostic criteria 3-Hamilton rating scale of Depression 4-Laboratory assessment of Procalcitonin level (PCT) using VIDAS® B·R·A·H·M·S PCT™ 5-Cognitive evaluation using novel battery of THINC-IT

Results: 1-Elevated level of Procalcitonin(PCT) in the targeted patients in comparison to control group 2-The level of PCT is positively associated with the cognitive dysfunctions reported in these patients. 3-The severity of depressive psychopathology is related positively to the elevated level of PCT

Conclusions: Procalcitonin (PCT) assessment played an important role in the etiopathogenesis of 1st episode drug naive major depressive disorder, also it has a crucial role in the cognitive dysfunctions commonly reported in these patients

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Procalcitonin; inflammatory; Depressive

EPP0395

Childhood trauma and anger in adults with and without depressive and anxiety disorders

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Introduction: Childhood trauma is associated with an increased risk of anxiety and depressive disorders, but its association with anger, irritability, and related constructs has received less attention.

Objectives: We aimed to investigate (1) the relationship between childhood trauma and anger constructs in adulthood, and (2) which types of childhood trauma is most predictive.

Methods: In the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA), childhood trauma at baseline was assessed with a semi-structured interview. Childhood trauma was analyzed in relation to the Spielberger Trait Anger Subscale (STAS), the Anger Attacks Questionnaire, and the cluster B personality traits part of the Personality Disorder Questionnaire 4 (PDQ-4), measured at 4-year follow-up, using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and multivariable logistic regression analyses, adjusting for sex, age, level of education, BMI, smoking, alcohol dependency/abuse, disorder status.

Results: Participants were on average 42.1 years (SD = 13.1), and 66.3% (n = 1.508) were female. Childhood trauma showed a dose-response association with all anger constructs. Zooming in, emotional neglect, and psychological, and physical abuse were associated with all anger constructs, independently of depression or anxiety. Additionally, sexual abuse and childhood life events were associated with trait anger and borderline personality traits, and trait anger and antisocial personality traits retrospectively.

Conclusions: Childhood trauma is linked with anger in adulthood. Childhood trauma may cause not only anxiety and depression, but also anger, and tailored interventions (at both childhood trauma and anger itself) might help to improve unsatisfactory relationships and prevent violent behaviors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Childhood Trauma; Anger; Depression; Anxiety

EPP0396

The role of the practice nurse in the management of Postpartum depression

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Introduction: Nurses specializing in maternal and child health are poised to play a pivotal role in the early identification and prompt treatment of perinatal depression. Postpartum period it is well-known for presenting high-risk for the appearance of a mental illness.

Objectives: This study has been carried out with the aim of investigating the level of knowledge of the nurses and their role in the management of post-partum depression.

Methods: 73 participants (n=73) were selected which are professional nurses. The data were collected through a questionnaire