

Methods: To assess the level of anxiety and depression, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used as the most convenient for application in clinical practice.

Results: The study involved 42 people in the age group 45-60 years old with the consequences of cerebrovascular accident in the form of various types of dysarthria and without severe movement disorders. All participants had a university degree and a confirmed stroke of anamnesis. According to the data obtained, 45% of patients had symptoms of depression, 52% – anxiety. It should be clarified that specific weight of men with manifestations of depression and anxiety was higher (65% and 56%, respectively). The beginning of active antidepressant therapy in a hospital setting showed a positive subjective effect from such influences – in 38% of patients.

Conclusions: The use of modern methods for assessing the level of anxiety and depression in patients with speech disorders should become an obligatory stage of diagnostic measures. Psychological assistance and pharmacological correction not only helps patients to adapt to new social conditions, but also promotes prevention the progression of depressive manifestations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: dysarthria; anxiety; depression; cerebrovascular accident.

EPV0251

Face tuning in female and male individuals with depression

J. Kubon*, A. Sokolov, R. Popp, A. Fallgatter and M. Pavlova
Psychiatry And Psychotherapy, Eberhard Karls Universitaet
Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1830

Introduction: The current COVID-19 pandemic brings social isolation to our daily lives that may elevate depression. The impact of major depressive disorder (MDD) on social cognitive functioning is far from understood, but essential for prevention and treatment of this neuropsychiatric condition.

Objectives: Our aim was to examine (i) whether face tuning is lower in depression; and (ii) how it is related to other cognitive abilities (such as perceptual organization). Furthermore, we intended to clarify gender impact on face tuning in MDD, as twice more females are affected.

Methods: Using a recently developed paradigm, the Face-n-Food task, we examined face tuning in 26 patients with MDD and 26 person-by-person matched controls. The advantage of non-face images is that its single elements do not promote face processing.

Results: Strikingly, MDD individuals showed intact face tuning. As sex ratio in our patient sample was about 2:1 (as in MDD population in general), we recruited additional male patients and found that MDD male patients were as good as female patients. Yet, while face tuning in MDD patients showed a significant correlation with perceptual organization abilities, in controls, it was linked with social cognition.

Conclusions: The outcome suggests that the origins of aberrant social functioning in MDD lie in maladaptive cognitive schemas rather than in a lack of sensitivity towards social signals per se. To elucidate neural circuits involved in face tuning in MDD, a magnetoencephalography (MEG) study with the Face-n-Food images is currently under progress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: face pareidolia; social cognition; Depression; gender impact

EPV0252

Anxiety in depression

E. Tahmazov^{1,2*}, G. Robert^{3,4}, M. Walter^{1,2} and C. Lemey^{1,2}

¹Urci Mental Health Department, Brest Medical University Hospital, Brest, France; ²Ea 7479 Spurbo, University of Western Brittany, Brest, France; ³Academic Department Of Adult Psychiatry, Guillaume Régnier Hospital, Ea 4712, Rennes University Hospital, Rennes, France and ⁴Centre Research Unit Ea 4712 Behavior And Basal Ganglia, Rennes University Hospital, Rennes, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1831

Introduction: There are different clinical forms combining anxiety and depression and it is essential to identify them because they will require different management. Among these clinical forms, there is that including anxiety as a symptom within the depressive episode : the anxious depression.

Objectives: The objective is to find the characteristics of this anxious depression.

Methods: We conducted a literature review on the PubMed® site giving access to the MEDLINE® database, as well as on the Google Scholar® search engine and retained 127 articles.

Results: By studying anxiety as a symptom of the depression, we identify on the pathophysiological level different neurobiological mechanisms (neuroanatomical, biological, immunological and endocrinological) involved in types of symptoms of different anxiety. Thus, by adopting a dimensional point of view, we can say that there are various anxiety symptoms which can be included in multiple forms of anxiety within the depression : psychic anxiety (anxiety and irritability), somatic anxiety (hypochondria, sweating, cardiological, respiratory, gastrointestinal and urinary symptoms), motor anxiety (agitation), anxious arousal (somatic anxiety, fear, panic) or anxious apprehension (anticipatory anxiety and worry). The prognosis which emerges from it is of a more pejorative evolution, and has specificities on which an increased attention is required, such as suicidal behavior which is more frequently described for example. The treatment must be psychotherapeutic, sociotherapeutic, and medication by antidepressant treatment, with SSRIs in the first line.

Conclusions: It is therefore essential to identify the clinical presentation of the anxious depression because it has specific semiological, neurobiological, prognostic and therapeutic characteristics.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; Depression; anxious depression

EPV0253

The structure of depressive manifestations in preoperative cardiac surgery patients

O. Nikolaeva¹, E. Nikolaev^{2*}, N. Maksimova³, E. Litvinova³, A. Zakharova³ and G. Dulina³

¹Cardiosurgery, Republic Cardiology Clinic, Cheboksary, Russian Federation; ²Medical Faculty, Ulianov Chuvash State University,

Cheboksary, Russian Federation and ³Social And Clinical Psychology, Ulianov Chuvash State University, Cheboksary, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1832

Introduction: It is common knowledge that depressive disorders are prevalent in cardiac patients. The fact of a prospective heart surgery can have a negative effect on depressive manifestations in cardiac patients.

Objectives: To describe representation and structure of depression in preoperative cardiac surgery patients and its correlation with the patients' personal time perspective

Methods: We used the Beck Depression Inventory to estimate the level and structure of depression in 60 cardiac surgery patients of both sexes and the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory to identify the patients' personal time perspective.

Results: We revealed depression of various manifestations in 53.4% of preoperative cardiac patients; 3.3% of them had severe depression, 11.7% – moderate depression, 8.3% – mild depression, 30.0% – minimal depression. The patients' average level of depression was certainly higher than the standard one ($t=3.295$; $p=.000$). According to degree, the structure of depressive manifestations included asthenia, irritability, sleeping disorders, low sex drive, weight loss, pessimism, tearfulness, difficulty working, and difficulty taking decision. Two patients showed suicidal thoughts. We revealed a positive correlation between the depression level and a Negative-Past time perspective ($r=.39$) and a negative correlation with the Positive Past time perspective ($r=-.27$).

Conclusions: We identified depressive manifestations in every second preoperative cardiac patient. Every sixth one has moderate or severe depression, which calls for special attention. Research in personal time perspective has good prospects for psychological interventions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: preoperative cardiac surgery patients; Depression; time perspective; psychological interventions

EPV0254

Biochemical markers of depression - an up-to-date review

A. Nobis*, D. Zalewski, E. Dąbrowska and N. Waszkiewicz

Department Of Psychiatry, Medical University of Białystok, Choroszcz, Poland

*Corresponding author.

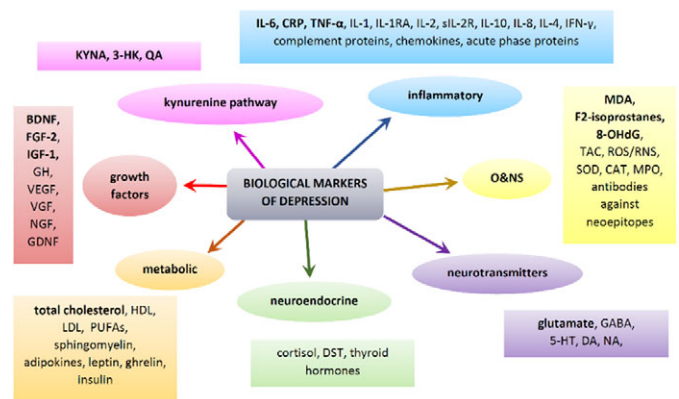
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1833

Introduction: Depression or Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is the most prevalent psychiatric disorder and a leading cause of disability worldwide. Currently affecting around 300 million people worldwide, depression is a major clinical, emotional, and socioeconomic strain for society. There is a growing interest in the biological underpinnings of depression, which are reflected by altered levels of biomarkers.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to present an up-to-date review of potential MDD biomarkers.

Methods: PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases were searched.

Results: Enhanced inflammation has been reported in MDD, as reflected by increased concentrations of inflammatory markers – interleukin-6, C-reactive protein, tumor necrosis factor- α , and soluble interleukin-2 receptor. Dysregulation of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenals axis, along with increased cortisol levels, have also been reported in MDD. Oxidative and nitrosative stress also plays an important role in the pathophysiology of MDD. Notably, increased levels of lipid peroxidation markers are characteristic of MDD. Kynurenine metabolites, increased glutamate and decreased total cholesterol are also features of MDD. Finally, alterations in growth factors, with a significant decrease in brain-derived neurotrophic factor and an increase in fibroblast growth factor-2 and insulin-like growth factor-1 concentrations have also been found in MDD.



Conclusions: A group of substances holds promise as reliable biomarkers for MDD. However, biomarker research in depression faces many difficulties, such as insufficient understanding of MDD etiopathogenesis, substantial heterogeneity of the disorder and low specificity of biomarkers. The construction of biomarker panels and their evaluation with use of new technologies may have the potential to overcome the above mentioned obstacles.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: inflammatory; Depression; biomarkers; oxidative stress

EPV0255

Esketamine in patient with treatment resistant depression : Outcome of the temporary authorization for use programme in France

E. Gaudre Wattinne¹, L. Mekaoui^{2*}, M. Rothärmel³, M.A. Codet¹ and S. Bouju¹

¹Neurosciences, JANSSEN CILAG, ISSY LES MOULINEAUX, France;

²Service Du Pr P. Gorwood, Clinique Des Maladies Mentales Et De L'encéphale (cmme), Centre hospitalier Sainte-Anne, Paris cedex, France and ³University Department Of Psychiatry, Centre Hospitalier du Rouvray, Sotteville-lès-Rouen, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1834

Introduction: Esketamine nasal spray has been developed for patients with treatment resistant depression.