



Conclusions: This study highlighted the crucial role of avoidant attachment in the relationship between AN and sexual dysfunctions, underlining the importance of assessing adult attachment for a better characterization and treatment. Attachment-focused interventions may be beneficial for a full recovery.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Cognitive Behaviour Therapy; Anorexia nervosa; female sexuality; adult attachment style

O0018

Mental health treatments in an Italian prison: the Parma integrated approach.

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Introduction: Mental health interventions for Italian (and European) prisoners with mental disorders remain a problematic issue, despite radical changes in general psychiatric care and a 2008 major government reform transferring mental health care in prison to the National Health Service. Indeed, according to the American Psychological Association, 64% of incarcerated individuals report mental health concerns.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to describe the mental health intervention model implemented since January 2020 for prisoners allocated in the Parma Penitentiary Institutes (PPI). This approach is specifically based on specialized, “person-centered” and “person-tailored” therapeutic-rehabilitation plans in line with psychiatric treatments usually provided in community mental health-care centers of the Parma Department of Mental Health.

Methods: All the processes and procedures included in the PPI intervention model were first carefully described, paying special attention to the service for newly admitted prisoners and each typology of specialized therapeutic-rehabilitation treatment potentially provided. Additionally, a preliminary descriptive process analysis of the first six months of clinical activity was also performed.

Results: Since January 2020, 178 individuals entered the PPI service for newly admitted prisoners. In total, 83 (46.7%) of them were engaged in the services of the PPI mental health-care team (35 with pathological addiction and 48 with mental disorders):

56 prisoners were offered an integrated mental health intervention and 27 exclusively an individual psychological or psychiatric treatment.

Conclusions: The results support the potential applicability of an integrated mental health intervention in prison, planning a person-tailored rehabilitation in close collaboration with the prisoners, their families and the local mental health/social services.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychiatric services; rehabilitation; Prison; mental health care

O0019

The effect of childhood trauma and trauma-focused psychotherapy on blood expression of MED22 in patients with major depressive disorder

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Introduction: The only available genome-wide study (Minelli et al., 2018) indicated an association between the neglect CT and MED22, a transcriptional factor gene.

Objectives: To verify how the dysregulation of MED22 could be affected by environmental and genetic factors, we carried out an analysis on these components and a longitudinal study concerning the effect of trauma-focused psychotherapy in MDD patients that experienced CT.

Methods: On a large mRNA sequencing dataset including 368 MDD patients we computed the genetic (GReX) and the environmental (EReX) components affecting gene expression in relation to CT. Furthermore, we measured the expression of MED22 in 22 MDD patients treated with trauma-focused psychotherapy.

Results: The dissection of MED22 expression profiles revealed an association of neglect with environmental and genetic components ($p=6 \times 10^{-3}$ $p=2.6 \times 10^{-4}$). Furthermore, in an independent cohort of 177 controls, we also observed a significant association between cis-eSNPs of MED22 and higher neuroticism scores (best p-value: 0.00848) that are usually associated with a decreased amount of resilience to stress events. Finally, the results of psychotherapy revealed a reduction of depressive symptomatology ($p < 0.001$) and 73% of patients resulted responders at the follow-up visit. MED22 expression during psychotherapy showed a change trend ($p=0.057$) with an interaction effect with response ($p=0.035$). Responder and non-responder patients showed MED22 expression differences at different trauma-focused psychotherapy timepoints ($p=0.15$; $p=0.012$) and at the follow-up ($p=0.021$).

Conclusions: Our results provide insights suggesting that some biological and clinical consequences of CT depend on genetic background and environmental factors that could induce vulnerability or resilience to stressful life events.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: major depressive disorder; Childhood Trauma; Psychotherapy; Blood Expression