

1/3 participants were below the detectable limits of ELISA kits. Forward logistic stepwise regression analysis screened out three serum proteins including BDNF, cortisol and IFN-gamma to build the model. The regression equation was $Z = 1/[1 + e^{-(1.438+0.005(BDNF)-0.049(\text{cortisol})-0.007(\text{IFN-gamma}))}]$, and the diagnostic efficacy of these three proteins-combined achieved an area under the ROC curve of 0.884 with sensitivity of 86.7% and specificity of 83.3%.

Conclusions: The results of this study provided a more reliable method to diagnose MDD, and the combination of serum BDNF, cortisol and IFN-gamma may provide an objective diagnostic platform for MDD.

Keywords: major depressive disorder; biomarkers; multiple serum proteins; diagnostic platform

EPP0509

Association of perceived stress and coping strategies with depressive symptoms in students at a private medical college in islamabad

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Introduction: The environment at medical colleges is competitive and typically generates higher stress levels. Both academic and psychosocial stresses appear to play a role, and the resourceful students who are able to employ effective coping strategies to deal with their stress are shown to outperform their peers in the academic settings.

Objectives: Objective: To determine the Association of Perceived Stress and Coping Strategies with Depressive symptoms in students at a private medical college in Islamabad

Methods: Fourth and Final year medical students of Foundation university medical college were enrolled in the study. Beck's Depression Inventory was used to assess the depressive symptoms, Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) was the tool used to look for the perceived stress and the coping strategies were assessed using the Brief COPE Inventory. Association of Perceived Stress and Coping Strategies with Depressive symptoms and other sociodemographic factors was established.

Results: Out of 262 medical students studied, 211 (80.5%) had no or mild depressive symptoms while 51 (19.5%) had moderate to severe depressive symptoms. 66 (25.2%) had low stress, 127 (48.4%) had moderate stress while 69 (26.3%) had high stress. Chi-square test revealed that perceived stress, self-distraction, active coping, denial, substance use, behavioral disengagement, positive reframing, acceptance, religion/ spirituality and self-blaming had statistically significant relationship with presence of depressive symptoms among the target population.

Conclusions: Considerable number of medical students had presence of moderate to severe depressive symptoms in our study. Perceived stress and some specific kinds of coping strategies had significant association with presence of depressive symptoms among target population

Keywords: coping strategies; depression; perceived stress.

EPP0512

Third generation cognitive-behavioral therapies for major depressive disorder- a literature review

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Introduction: Cognitive behavioral therapies (CBT) represent a heterogeneous group of psychotherapies in continuous development that share a directive, structured, collaborative approach. Due to a high degree of treatment-resistant cases of major depressive disorder (MDD), new augmentation therapies are urgently needed, in order to increase the chance of recovery in these patients.

Objectives: To analyze data that may support the indication of third wave CBT in patients with MDD.

Methods: A literature search was performed in the main electronic databases, and papers published between January 2000 and August 2020 were included.

Results: Acceptance and commitment therapy has been associated with positive results, but data are derived from low quality trials (n=2). Dialectical-behavioral therapy (DBT)-based skill group have been also associated with favorable outcome, in MDD patients (n=2). Mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) was also proven effective in the treatment in MDD (n=4), treatment-resistant MDD included, but the difference between MBCT and active comparators was not always significant. Metacognitive therapy (MCT) has been evaluated in good quality clinical trials (n=4), and its efficacy was confirmed. Mild and moderate MDD patients may benefit from compassion-focused therapy (CFT) (n=1). Behavioral activation (BA) is dedicated to MDD patients and according to a meta-analysis (n=26 randomized controlled trials) BA is superior to other active comparators, although the quality of clinical trials was modest.

Conclusions: Third generation CBT could be useful in MDD patients as augmentative strategy, but more good-quality data are necessary before recommending them in an evidence-based treatment guideline as a distinctive intervention from classical CBT.

Keywords: cognitive-behavioral therapy; major depressive disorder; mindfulness

EPP0514

Differences in the preferred food tastes characteristics in patients with depressive disorder and healthy subjects

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