of depressed older patients, who need multimodal treatment strategies integrating physical, cognitive, and psychological functioning.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: cognition; Older Adults; Frailty; Depression

EPP0061

Association of FKBP5 gene methylation and adolescents' sex with depressive symptoms outcomes: a nested case-control study among Chinese adolescents

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Introduction: Altered DNA methylation in the FK506 binding protein 5 (*FKBP5*) gene has been shown to regulate stress response, which may serve as a biomarker of depression and a promising candidate for explaining sexual differences. However, there is no consistent conclusion so far.
Objectives: The present study aimed to test the associations of *FKBP5* DNA methylation with depressive symptoms and whether these associations were influenced by sex.
Methods: A nested case-control study comprising 87 cases and 151 controls was conducted in South China from January 2019 and December 2019. Peripheral blood for DNA extraction and DNA methylation analysis of *FKBP5* gene promoter was collected, and severity of depressive symptoms was assessed at baseline and after one year follow-up.
Results: Compared to healthy controls, lower methylation percentage of *FKBP5*-12 CpG 1 was observed in adolescents with depressive symptoms after adjusting covariates (case: 0.94 ± 2.00, control: 0.47 ± 0.92; $F = 5.41$, $P = 0.021$). In addition, hypomethylation of *FKBP5* CpG sites was not an independent risk factor for depressive symptoms after adjustment for environmental stress factors ($P > 0.05$). No significant sex differences were found in the association of *FKBP5* gene methylation with depressive symptoms.
Conclusions: Lower levels of *FKBP5* methylation were found in adolescents with depressive symptoms. Our study supported that the epigenetic factors did not act alone in the development of depressive symptoms. Taken together, these findings contribute to a better understanding of complex mechanisms of gene-environment interactions involved in depression.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: FKBP5; DNA methylation; depressive symptoms; sex differences

EPP0062

Specifics of depression in epilepsy

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Introduction: The strong comorbidity between depression and epilepsy is widely acknowledged. However, depression in epilepsy can manifest atypically, leading to its low detection rate and lack of access to treatment in patients with epilepsy
Objectives: To study the specifics and pattern of depression in epilepsy for its timely diagnosis and therapy and to prevent suicide risk and improve the quality of life in patients with epilepsy
Methods: Clinical, statistical, psychometric. A total of 149 patients, mean age 45.0 ± 11.7 years, 74 males, 75 females, were examined
Results: It was found that depression was manifested in 46.3% of patients before the onset of epileptic seizures, and in 20.8% of patients it developed after treatment with some AEDs. The incidence of symptoms characteristic of depression in epilepsy, such as unstable mood, irritability, euphoria, episodes of pain and sleep disturbances, and its' impact on the quality of life in patients with epilepsy were analysed. Gender differences were identified for a range of symptoms
Conclusions: The authors expanded their understanding of the clinical specifics of depressive manifestations in patients with epilepsy to allow timely detection and medical and rehabilitative care for these patients

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: comorbidity; Depression; epilepsy

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Routine treatment pathways of patients with major depression and active suicidal ideation with intent in Italy: interim results from the ARIANNA observational study

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Introduction: Major depressive disorder (MDD), especially in case of suicidal risk, is a psychiatric emergency, associated with high patient burden and healthcare resource utilization. Although active and urgent treatment is crucial, little is known on comprehensive care management of this condition in Italy.
Objectives: Here we report the ARIANNA study [NCT04463108] interim results to primarily describe the treatment utilization pathways of patients with MDD and active suicidal ideation with intent in the current clinical practice in Italy.
Methods: This observational prospective cohort study included adult patients with a moderate-to-severe major depressive episode (MDE) and active suicidality from 24 Italian sites. Real-world data