EPP0505

Psychosis in muslim arab population. Case report and article review

R. Sagarra Arruego*, E. Ramos García, F.L. Bianchi Ramos, Á. Martínez Fernández, R. Molina Cambra, A. Muñoz Domenjó, M. Ortega Moreno and M. Hernández Barrera

Psychiatry, University Hospital of Móstoles, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.866

Introduction: In Spain, we are forced to familiarize ourselves with Arab-Muslim culture to properly treat our patients. The diagnosis becomes complicatedbecause western health professionals are not usually familiar with thisform of symptom presentation.
Objectives: The objective of this work is to study the influence of Arab culture and Muslim religion on the psychopathological symptoms presented duringa psychotic episode.
Methods: We present two cases of psychosis in two brothers of Maghreb originwho were treated for the first psychotic episode in the acute psychiatricunit in a Spanish regional hospital. Then, we carried out a litle researchfrom the literatura.
Results: The common psychopathological symptoms presented by two brothersof 26 and 27 years were: symptoms of thought, control and influence of the self. Delusional ideas of self-referential harm and persecution. Auditory and cenesthetic hallucinations. In the literature we find that patients with Islamic backgrounds whosuffer hallucinations can attribute these experiences to different beliefs-such as geniuses (jinn), black magic and the evil eye. One of the siblings was diagnosed with a psychotic episode withoutspecification, while the other brother got the schizophrenia label. Webelieve that this may be related to the fact that mental healthprofessionals generally tend to label fantastic stories as mind-blowingor delusional in nature.
Conclusions: 1. Religious beliefs and fantastic tales of Muslim culture can be considered psychotic symptoms if healthcare professionals are notfamiliar with this culture. 2. Teamwork between mental health professionals, translators and religious counselors can improve care for Muslim patients.

Keywords: psychosis; arab; muslim; transcultural psychiatry.

Depressive disorders

EPP0504

The results of PHQ-9 screening of latvian general population in 2019-2020

V.V. Vinogradova[1]*, A. Kivite-Urtane[2], J. Vrublevska[1] and E. Rancans[1]

[1]Department Of Psychiatry And Narcology, Riga Stradins University, Riga, Latvia and [2]Department Of Public Health And Epidemiology, Riga Stradins University, Riga, Latvia

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.867

Introduction: Under-diagnosis of depression is a concerning problem for Latvia. According to our previous research at least 115 000 new cases have to be diagnosed each year, but the data of National Health Service show that most of the cases remain undiagnosed and untreated.
Objectives: To determine the point prevalence of depressive episode and associated factors in Latvian general population.
Methods: Computer assisted face-to-face interviews were carried out between November 2019 and March 2020 to gather information on a representative sample of the Latvian adult population (n=2687). The study sample was selected using a stratified random sampling method. The participants were interviewed using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9; a score of ≥10 was defined as indicating the presence of a clinically relevant depressive symptoms. Multinomial logistic regression was applied.
Results: There were 1238 males (46.1%) and 1449 females (53.9%) recruited. Mean age of respondents was 49.9 (SD 18.2). The point prevalence of depressive episode in general population was 6.5% with statistically significant difference between genders: 4.8% in men and 7.7% in women (p=0.02). Lower level of education (p<0.001) and unemployment (p=0.01) were statistically significant associated factors for depressive episode among women. The odds of having depressive episode were higher in male urban dwellers (p=0.03) (but not in the capital city) and in man, who live separately, are divorced or widowed (p=0.004).
Conclusions: Females, especially unemployed women and those with unfinished education, are at particular significant risk of depression, which should be adressed in developing prevention strategy and screening programmes of depression.

Keywords: PHQ-9; general_population; Screening; depressive_episode

EPP0505

Polyunsaturated fatty acid in treatment resistant depression: A pilot study

T. Jannini*, L. Longo, Y. Barone, C. Niolu, S. Bernardini, A. Siracusano, P. Bertucci and G. Di Lorenzo

Department Of Systems Medicine, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.868

Introduction: The deficiency of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) and an alteration between the ratio of omega-6 and omega-3 PUFAs may contribute to the pathogenesis of depressive disorders.
Objectives: To investigate the levels of omega-3 and omega-6 in red cell membranes (mPUFAs) and plasma (pPUFAs) of patients with treatment-resistant (TRD) and non-treatment resistant depression (non-TRD).
Methods: TRD and non-TRD consisted of 75 patients enrolled at the Psychiatric and Clinic Psychology Unit of the University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy, and met the DSM-IV criteria for major depressive disorder (MDD). A group of healthy controls (HC) matched for agender and age was enrolled. All blood samples were performed in conditions of an empty stomach between 07:00 am and 09:00 am. For each subject were obtained 5 ml of whole blood with the use of tubes for plasma with EDTA as an anticoagulant. Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) for omega-3 and arachidonic acid (AA) for omega-6 were measured.
Results: Levels of pPUFAs did not differ between the three groups. The mPUFAs were altered in the MDD. TRD and non-TRD had lower EPA and AA values respect to the HC. DHA in red cell membranes was lower in TRD than non-TRD and HC.

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.868 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Conclusions: Changes in levels of PUFAs in red cell membranes, but not in plasma, may be an important factor to evaluate the resistance to the pharmacological treatment.

Keywords: fatty acids; Treatment Resistant Depression; omega3; omega6

EPP0506

Behaviours of general practitioners in the city of douala's in cameroon in front of depressive disorders

T. Michael*

Psychiatry, university of nairobi, nairobi, Kenya

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.869

Introduction: In Cameroon, skepticism and neglect of doctors towards patients with mental disorders is noted. In order to change this, it was important to have an objective assessment. Depressive disorders are the most common form of mental disorders and Douala has the second largest number of general practitioners in the country. Thus, we proposed to evaluate the behaviour of general practitioners in Douala in front of patients with depressive disorders.
Objectives: Evaluate the frequency of depressive disorders in outpatient general consultation Evaluate the competence of general practitioners at diagnosing depressive disorders Evaluate the practices of general practitioners towards depressive disorders Evaluate obstacles faced by general practitioners regarding depressive disorders
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional descriptive study from February to June 2017 in the outpatient department. For each general practitioner include, we had 3 patients who complete the patient health questionnaire to find out if the patient has depression. During each consultation, we filled out a clinical fact sheet to determine if the general practitioner had diagnosed a depressive disorder. If so, what care has he taken? Finally, we gave the general practitioner a questionnaire to know his difficulties when facing depression.
Results: We obtained a frequency of 32.5% of depressive disorders in consultation of general medicine in Douala and a rate of diagnosis by general practitioners of 1.92%. Diagnosed cases have just received counseling.
Conclusions: in Cameroon, despite the low interest in depressive disorders, they constitute a public health issue in Douala, and surely in Cameroon; Because of its frequency and the harm, they inflict on patients.
Conflict of interest: I don't have any conflict of interest

Keywords: Practice; Obstacle; Depression; Diagnostic

EPP0507

Inverse autonomic stress reactivity in depressed patients with and without prior history of depression

A. Agorastos[1]*, A. Heinig[2], K. Wiedemann[2] and C. Demiralay[2]

[1]Ii. Dept. Of Psychiatry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece and [2]Psychiatry & Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.870

Introduction: There is a considerable association between major depressive disorder (MDD) and cardiovascular disease, most possibly relying on abnormalities in the autonomic nervous system (ANS)-related cardiac reactivity, although the exact underlying pathophysiological pathway is unclear.
Objectives: This study tends to shed some additional light on this background by investigating ANS reactivity in MDD with respect to previous depression history through an objective stress challenge paradigm.
Methods: The study assessed the effects of an overnight hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis stimulation with metyrapone (MET) on baseline ANS activity through linear and non-linear heart rate variability (HRV) measures in the morning of two continuous days in a group of 14 physically healthy, antidepressant-free patients with clinical, non-psychotic MDD, to investigate differences in autonomic reactivity with respect to prior MDD history.
Results: The main findings of this study include statistically significant time x group interactions with respect to several HRV measures, suggesting substantial differences on autonomic reactivity between patients with and without depression history. Hereby, recurrent-episode MDD patients showed lower vagal activity, while first-episode MDD patients increased PNS activity after HPA axis stimulation.
Conclusions: These findings indicate that HPA axis stimulation in MDD patients leads to inverse vagal response according to MDD history. We suggest that chronic stress system overactivation, as found in MDD, might lead to a progressive inversion of the original stress response through HPA axis and ANS divergence over the course of a recurrent illness. HRV could, thus, represent a significant biomarker in MDD with temporal sensitivity.

Keywords: recurrent episode; history of depression; Depression; heart rate variability

EPP0508

Potential objective diagnostic biomarker platform of serum proteins for major depressive disorder:a preliminary exploration

S. Chen[1]*, Y. Zhang[2] and Y. Yuan[1]

[1]Department Of Psychosomatics And Psychiatry, ZhongDa Hospital, School of Medicine, Southeast University, Nanjing, China and [2]School Of Nursing, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, China

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.871

Introduction: Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a severe, disabling condition with unknown etiology. Misdiagnosis is common when clinical symptomology criteria are used solely. Considerable evidence suggests that the upregulation of inflammatory factors and cortisol, and a decrease in neurotrophic factors, are involved in the pathogenesis of MDD.
Objectives: This study explored the application of platforms composed of these serum proteins in the objective diagnosis of MDD.
Methods: Serum samples from all participants including 30 MDD patients and 30 well-matched healthy controls were collected at enrollment, eight serum proteins selected initially according to previous studies were analyzed with ELISA. A logistic regression model with these proteins was built to construct the diagnostic platform for the MDD and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to analyze the diagnostic potential of the model.
Results: Among the eight selected proteins, three (TNF-alpha, IL-6 and IL-1beta) were removed because the measurements in more than

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.868 Published online by Cambridge University Press