and accurate interpretation of research. Furthermore, improved reporting practices are expected to enhance feasibility and safety of future clinical research and real-world implementation of treatments.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

JS006

Applications of psychedelics in small doses and alternative treatments in psychiatry

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Abstract: Several years ago, the first studies were conducted in which the effects of psychedelics in low doses were tested in healthy participants. These studies focused mainly on the acute effects of LSD. Questions that remained unanswered were whether low doses have lasting effects, as well as whether they can reduce symptoms of ADHD. To answer these questions, we conducted two studies, administering LSD (15 mcg) repeatedly over 2 weeks to healthy participants and administering LSD (20 mcg) repeatedly over 6 weeks to participants with ADHD. The latter study was a multicenter trial conducted by Universitatsspital (Basel) and Maastricht University. Based on the findings of both studies, we have now planned a follow-up study in 100 individuals with ADHD who also have problems with emotion regulation and/or sleep, to get closer to an "average" ADHD population. This study, which will start later this year, aims to find markers of treatment response. Lastly, plans for a study investigating high-ventilation breathwork as a novel intervention for individuals with social anxiety symptoms will be presented. High-ventilation breathwork has the potential to induce altered states of consciousness similar to those elicited by psychedelics. This research aims to explore its therapeutic potential as a non-pharmacological alternative to psychedelics in psychiatric treatment.

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JS007

EPA position paper

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Abstract: The EPA acknowledges both the therapeutic potential of psychedelic substances and the challenges for both research and clinical implementation. Steps need to be taken towards a well-balanced policy based upon sound scientific evidence and research, aiming at safe, ethical responsible integration of psychedelic therapy available for all patients who can potentially benefit. In the EPA policy paper the importance of the psychosocial components of the treatment as well as the ethical and professional aspects playing a role in real-world implementation, are highlighted. Four recommendations are formulated for further research and clinical implementation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

JS008

Using advanced neuroimaging and bioinformatics methods to study brain-behaviour relationships

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Abstract: Understanding the complex relationships between brain structure, function, and behavior is a central challenge in neuroscience. This presentation aims to showcase the transformative potential of neuroimaging and bioinformatics in bridging the gap between neural mechanisms and behavior, ultimately advancing our understanding of the human brain and informing precision medicine. Recent advancements in neuroimaging and bioinformatics enable researchers to explore these relationships with unprecedented precision and scale. This presentation will provide an overview of how neuroimaging modalities can be integrated with advanced bioinformatics tools, including machine learning to uncover novel brain-behavior associations. We will discuss key applications of these methods for neuropsychiatric disorders and specific examples will be used to highlight how combining neuroimaging data with bioinformatics pipelines enhances our ability to measure brain organization at the level of a single individual. Additionally, challenges such as data complexity, standardization, and interpretability will be addressed, alongside strategies to overcome them.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

JS009

The Precision Psychiatry Roadmap: towards a biology-informed framework for mental disorders

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Abstract: Measuring biology is considered the cornerstone of diagnosis in medicine. For example, we have blood tests to diagnose auto-immune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis or lupus. Also, cancer patients with, for example, colon cancer, will receive personalized treatments following biomarker diagnostics of their tumor. In contrast, current classification methodologies for mental

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