WS014

A transdiagnostic approach to addiction: possible targets for tDCS

M. W. Van Kernebeek

Dpt of Psychiatry and NEUR Research Group, Center for Neurosciences (C4N), Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Universitair Ziekenhuis Brussel (UZ Brussel), Brussels, Belgium
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.203

Abstract: Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS) has already been proven to be an effective modality in substance use disorder (SUD), often targeting the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex bilaterally. However, addiction is a very broad concept, comprising many different neurocognitive defects.
To better guide and investigate the potential benefits of tDCS for people who suffer from SUD, we shall take a transdiagnostic approach to SUD to see which other targets for tDCS might lead to additional clinical use, paving the way for personalised neurostimulation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

WS015

Connectivity-guided iTBS versus rTMS for treatment-resistant depression: Results from the BRIGhTMIND Study

M. Abdelghani

TMS Service, North London NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.204

Abstract: Treatment-resistant depression (TRD) remains a major clinical challenge, necessitating novel and more effective therapeutic approaches. The BRIGhTMIND study is the largest transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) clinical trial conducted in the UK. This multicentre, randomised controlled trial compares the efficacy of connectivity-guided intermittent theta burst stimulation (iTBS) with standard repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in patients with TRD. This talk will present key findings from the study, including response and remission rates, reported side effects, and key differences between the novel iTBS protocol tested and the conventional rTMS protocol used as the control condition. Additionally, we will explore the clinical implications of using functional connectivity to optimise stimulation targets. The results contribute to the growing evidence supporting TMS as an effective intervention for TRD and offer insights into the future of precision psychiatry in brain stimulation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

WS016

Transmagnetic Stimulation in Special Situations: Is Its Use Safe During Pregnancy?

P. Lusilla

Psiquiatria, Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.205

Abstract: Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive procedure that uses magnetic fields to stimulate nerve cells in the brain. It is primarily used to treat depression and other mental health conditions. When it comes to the safety of TMS during pregnancy, the current evidence is limited but generally suggests that it may be a safer alternative to medications that could potentially harm the fetus. Several small studies and case reports have indicated that TMS does not appear to pose significant risks to the pregnant woman or the fetus. However, the data is not extensive, and more research is needed to fully understand the implications. The procedure is typically avoided in the first trimester unless absolutely necessary, as this is a critical period for fetal development. In summary, while TMS is considered relatively safe during pregnancy, especially compared to some pharmacological treatments, it should only be used when the potential benefits outweigh the risks, and under the close supervision of a healthcare provider. Pregnant women considering TMS should discuss their specific situation with their doctor to make an informed decision.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

WS017

The Portrayal of Psychosis and Delusion in Film History (1895–1930)

D. Henkel

Institute for the History of Medicine and Medical Ethics, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.206

Abstract: The turn of the century was an important era for the field of psychiatry. Influential physicians such as Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) or Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) made headlines and new theories on the pathogenesis of psychological disorders emerged with the psychoanalytic approach – the whole field seemed in a state of transition. But did this modern image correspond to how two of psychiatry's most famous conditions – psychoses and delusions – where framed in the mass media of film? Surprisingly, there are no systematic works on these question, neither by medical nor film historians. This lecture tries to close this gap and, for the first time in international research, provides a systematic overview of the representation of the theme in silent cinema. With the aim of sketching a representative image, 36 works portraying psychoses and / or delusions were identified and, among other things,

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.203 Published online by Cambridge University Press