Conclusions: There is a plethora of possible factors involved in the development of an inaugural seizure. Although, the risk of spontaneous seizure during ECT is low, it may be increased by the concomitant use of drugs which can lower the seizure threshold. In most cases, when ECT was resumed after removal of such triggers, there were no further complications.

Keywords: Epiletic seizure; ECT; major depressive disorder

EPP0522

Peripheral tryptophan and serotonin and kynurenine pathways in major depression: A case-control study

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Introduction: The tryptophan pathway along with its two branches of metabolism to serotonin and kynurenine seems to be affected in major depression. In depressed patients, peripheral levels of tryptophan, serotonin, kynurenine and their metabolite remain unclear.
Objectives: Therefore, peripheral tryptophan and metabolites of serotonin and kynurenine were investigated extensively in 173 patients suffering from a current major depressive episode (MDE) and compared to 214 healthy controls (HC).
Methods: Fasting plasma levels of 11 peripheral metabolites were quantified: tryptophan, serotonin pathway (serotonin, its precursor 5-hydroxy-tryptophan and its metabolite the 5-hydroxy-indole acetic acid), and kynurenine pathway (kynurenine and six of its metabolites including anthranilic acid, kynurenic acid, nicotinamide, picolinic acid, xanthurenic acid and 3-hydroxy-anthranilic acid).
Results: 60 (34.7%) patients were antidepressant drug free. Tryptophan levels did not differ between MDE patients and HC. Serotonin and its precursor (5-hydroxy-tryptophan) levels were lower in MDE patients than HC. Whereas, its metabolite (5-hydroxy-indole acetic acid) levels were within the standard range. Kynurenine and four of its metabolites (kynurenic acid, nicotinamide, picolinic acid and xanthurenic acid) were lower in MDE patients.
Conclusions: This study uses the largest ever sample of MDE patients, with an extensive assessment of peripheral tryptophan metabolism in plasma. These findings provide new insights into the peripheral signature of MDE. The reasons for these changes should be further investigated. These results might suggest a better stratification of patients and different therapeutic strategies therapeutic strategies.

Keywords: Major Depression; Peripheral serotonin pathway; Peripheral kynurenine pathway; Peripheral tryptophan

EPP0523

On psychosocial pathomorphosis of depression

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Introduction: The concept of depression has long been a matter of controversy. Sociocultural factors greatly influence the phenomenology of depression and the meaning that patients assign to their symptoms.
Objectives: The aim is to determine the changes in the phenomenology of depression over the past decades.
Methods: To compare the proportions of biologically mediated symptoms of typical recurrent melancholic depression with the ideator components of the depressive syndrome and a depressive decrease in reactivity. We compared the archival data of one of the authors (V.N.K.) obtained in the study of depression: 1980-1987 (first group) and 2014-2020 (second group). The groups are age-comparable (21-64 y.o.). The Hamilton Depression Scale has been used to assess depression (score of 21–32, in both groups).
Results: Basic, i.e., biologically mediated symptoms, were not statistically different in the study groups. Whereas symptoms associated with emotional reactivity, the patient's introspective abilities and capacity to identify and verbalize feelings - in the second group, were statistically rare, except for anhedonia, which, on the contrary, came to the fore. Based on some longitudinal studies of the dangers of excessive reliance on computer-mediated communication, one could foresee such contrasting phenomenology changes, which were especially clearly manifested in young patients.
Conclusions: Over the past decades, there are changes in the phenomenology of depression. The same underlying disorder can produce different clinical presentations, and agreement on a pathological entity does not necessarily mean deal with a descriptive label.

Keywords: Depression; Psychosocial pathomorphosis; Patient's capacity to verbalize feelings

EPP0524

The impact of religiousness on life satisfaction and anxiety level of the patients with depression disorders treated at the neuro-psychiatric center in riem, munich

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Introduction: Religious people suffer less from depression disorder than less or non-religious people. According to a longitudinal study investigating religiousness and negative life events, religious participants demonstrated fewer depressive symptoms than non-religious. Furthermore, depressed patients with higher religiosity scores show lower values of depression symptoms.
Objectives: The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between religiosity and patients with depression symptoms in the Neuro-Psychiatric Center in Riem (NPZR). The correlation between religiousness and life satisfaction as well as anxiety level was analyzed. Additionally, possible gender differences are also assesed.
Methods: The patients of the NPZR were selected as sample of the study (N =106, F=61, M=45). The participants were provided with three surveys including the life satisfaction questionnaire, state trait anxiety inventory and the Centrality Scale. A Pearson Correlation was conducted to investigate the association between life satisfaction, level of anxiety and religiousness. T-Test was carried out to find out the differences between female and male patients.

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