EPA 2020 ABSTRACT SUPPLEMENT

European Psychiatry

THE JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

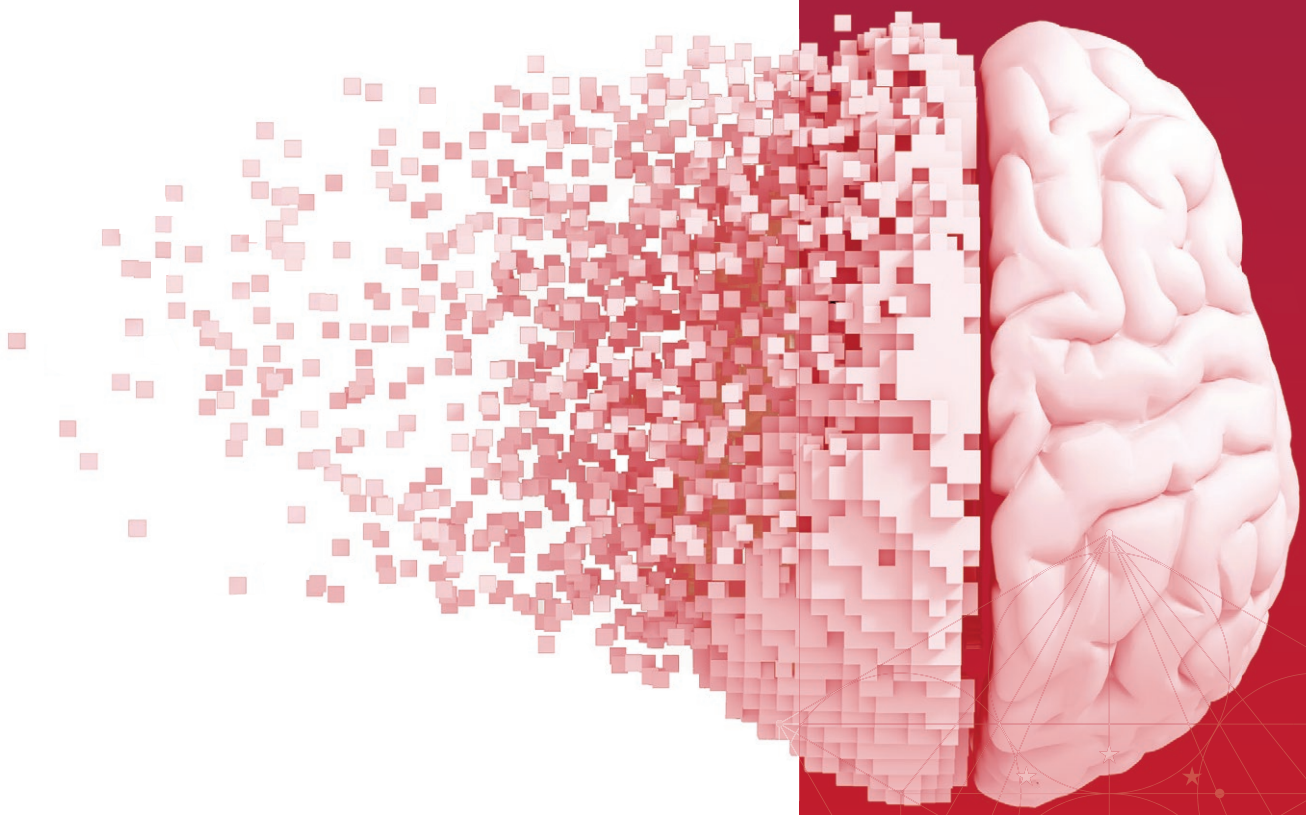
EUROPEAN
PSYCHIATRIC
ASSOCIATION

EPA 2020

28TH EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

4-7 July 2020

VIRTUAL CONGRESS



VIRTUAL CONGRESS

THE SHARED HERITAGE OF EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRY

EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

The Abstracts of the 28th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2020 are published as a Supplement to *European Psychiatry* and have been peer-reviewed by the Local Organising Committee of the European Congress of Psychiatry.

European Psychiatry (ISSN 1778-3585 (Online) 2020 (volume 63). Published by Cambridge University Press.

Abstract author inquiries

For inquiries please contact: ewilson-eames@cambridge.org

Contents of the Supplement are available on the journal website:

https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/european-psychiatry

The Journal of the European Psychiatric Association

EPA Membership (100 €) includes free access to the *European Psychiatry* Archives. If you are interested in becoming a member of EPA, please visit

https://www.europsy.net/become-a-member

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Vol. 63, Supplement July 2020

CONTENTS

EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

Abstracted in: Science Citation Index (SCI) - Clarivate, Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) - Clarivate, Scopus, Medline/PubMed, Google Scholar, PsycINFO

Abstracts of the 28th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2020

Conflict of interest: No
Keywords: young people; Systematic Review; psychotherapy; Mood disorders

EPV0450

Biological and psychosocial predictors of treatment resistant depressive disorders

M. Markova[1]*, L. Rahman[2], H. Kozhyna[3], K. Zelenska[3], I. Leshchyna[4], V. Koshchii[5], K. Kosenko[6] and K. Gaponov[7]

[1]Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Sexology, Medical Psychology, Medical Abd Psychological Rehabilitation, Kharkiv, Ukraine; [2]Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, Psychiatry, Psychology And Sexology, Kharkiv, Ukraine; [3]KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, Psychiatry, Narcology And Medical Psychology, Kharkiv, Ukraine; [4]Kharkiv National Medical University, Psychiatry, Narcology And Medical Psychology, Kharkiv, Ukraine; [5]Kharkiv National Medical University, Psychiatry,narcology And Medical Psychology, Kharkiv, Ukraine; [6]Odessa National Medical University, Psychiatry, Odessa, Ukraine and [7]Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Narcology, Kharkiv, Ukraine
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: 30-60% of all depressive disorders show signs of resistance to treatment, which is an additional burden in the socio-economic aspect, significantly impairs the quality of life of patients, is the cause of disability and social maladaptation of depressed patients.
Objectives: To identified biological and psychosocial predictors of treatment resistant depressive disorder (TRD).
Methods: Based on comparative socio-demographic, Clinical and patho-psychological, psycho-diagnostic, laboratory biochemical and neurophysiological analysis 187 patients with TRD were examined.
Results: Neurochemical studies have shown that in TRD marked imbalance for prooxidant and antioxidant systems with upward last one, also infringement mechanisms of active transport of Na into the extracellular environment, which is a marker of violation of the integrity of cells and their subsequent damage. Neuroimunological research in TRD showed significant disregulation systems, cellular and humoral immune deficiency with the appearance of activity. The predominance of rhythm changes in brain structures in the right hemisphere, expressed interhemispheric assymmetry that preferentially localized in the frontal and parietal lobe of the right hemisphere, reducing synchronization signals in the frontal, parietal and central temporal cortical areas with potentiation reduce integration in both hemispheres was identificated as neurophysiological predictors for TRD pathogenesis. Non-adaptive coping variants prevalent in patients with TRD, the result is a lack of medical compliance (48.3% of cases with TRD), which creates additional difficulties in treatment of such patients.
Conclusions: The principles and components of a complex treatment system for TRD were defined. The implemented system showed positive clinical dynamics, changes in social functioning and quality of life in patients with TDR

Conflict of interest: No
Keywords: treatment resistant depressive disorders; psychosocial predictors; biological predictors

EPV0453

The use of vasopressin type 1b receptor antagonists as psychotropic agents- a literature review

O. Vasiliu

University Emergency Central Military Hospital Dr. Carol Davila, Psychiatry, Bucharest, Romania

Introduction: Vasopressin is involved in the regulation of the HPA axis through vassopresin 1a (V1a) and 1b (V1b) receptors located in the limbic system, and this axis is a key structure in the regulation of social behaviors and response to stressful stimuli.
Objectives: To assess the level of evidence in favour of V1b receptor effects in Clinical and preclinical models of psychiatric disorders.
Methods: A search of major electronic databases (Cochrane, PubMed, PsychInfo, EMBASE) was performed, using keywords "vasopressin type 1b receptor", "major depression", "anxiety disorders", and "psychiatric disorders". Also, the database clinicaltrials.gov was questioned using the same keywords.
Results: ABT-436 is a V1b receptor antagonist that was investigated for major depression and showed positive results, while the tolerability was good overall, main adverse events being nausea, decraesed systolic blood pressure, increased heart rate. HPA attenuation was observed during this trial with ABT-436 after 7 days. A single-dose interaction study with ABT-436 was conducted in moderate alcohol drinkers and no significant interaction was detected between the two substances. TASP0233278, TASP0390325, V1b-30N, and SSR149415 have exerted anxiolytic and antidepressant effects in several preclinic models of depression and anxiety. Also, V1b receptors antagonists have been explored for the treatment of aggressive behaviors and stress-related disorders in preclinical models.
Conclusions: Antagonism of the V1b receptors is a promising therapy for affective, anxiety, stress-related and substance-related disorders, but most data are derived from preclinical trials and more research is needed before considering it a clinically valid option.
Disclosure: The author was speaker for Servier, Eli Lilly and Bristol-Myers, and participated in clinical trials funded by Janssen Cilag, Astra Zeneca, Otsuka Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi-Aventis, Sunovion Pharmaceuticals.

Keywords: vasopressin receptors; major depressive disorder; HPA axis; anxiety disorders

EPV0461

The role of acupuncture in the treatment of depression in china

X. He

Zhengzhou University, Hospitality Management, Zhengzhou, China

Introduction: Depression is recognized as a major public health problem that has a considerable impact on individuals and society. For treating depression, antidepressants are the most popular choices. However, their undesirable side effects and delayed onset of therapeutic action are still raising concerns. The number of studies investigating the effectiveness and adverse effects of acupuncture in treating depression has increased gradually in the past decades. However, as most clinical studies or reports were published in Chinese-language journals, various acupuncture methods and their effects remain unknown for the western world.