Conclusions: Significant improvement in HAM-D17 scores was observed in the analysis, suggesting that sertraline is efficacious in treating women with MDD, including those in the childbearing age.

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EPV0400

Antidepressants and suicide risk in children and adolescents

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Introduction: In recent years, the prescription of antidepressants for children has faced significant scrutiny due to studies suggesting an elevated risk of suicide among those treated with these medications. The primary objective of this study is to examine the causal connection between antidepressant use and suicidal behavior in children and adolescents.
Objectives: In this article, we will examine the current research on this topic and discuss the current status of practical guidelines and recommendations for prescribing antidepressants to children and adolescents.
Methods: We conducted a literature review using the Google Scholar database, employing keywords such as antidepressants, suicide, children, and adolescents.
Results: The literature yielded conflicting data. While it has been established that SSRIs moderately elevate the risk of suicide ideation and attempts, with venlafaxine, paroxetine, and sertraline showing a higher risk compared to other SSRIs like fluoxetine and citalopram, several studies indicate that their use is linked to a noteworthy reduction in suicide rates among children and adolescents.
Conclusions: The existence of a definitive causal relationship between antidepressants and suicidality in children and adolescents is currently uncertain, and the underlying mechanisms remain inadequately understood.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0402

Assessing the relationships between emotion regulation, depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms in a Tunisian University Setting

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Introduction: Difficulties in emotion regulation are known to be associated with various mental health problems, particularly depression, and anxiety.
Objectives: This study aimed to explore the relationship between emotion regulation, depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms in a Tunisian university setting.
Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study was conducted among Tunisian students from August to September 2023. Data were collected through an anonymous online questionnaire, assessing sociodemographic characteristics, the Arabic version of the difficulties in emotion regulation scale short form (DRES-SF), and the depression, anxiety, and stress scale (DASS-21).
Results: A sample of 307 university students were enrolled. The sex ratio (M/F) was 0.28. In the assessment of emotional regulation difficulties, participants reported a mean total score of 42.47 $\pm$ 12.68. The mean score of stress was 18.2 $\pm$ 11.36, reflecting a mild severity. Participants with higher stress levels have more difficulties in emotional regulation (r=0.658, p=0.00). Participants with depressive symptoms showed a higher DRES-SF total score (r= 0.629, p=0.00). Participants had a mean anxiety score of 15.6 $\pm$ 10.57, reflecting a severe severity. A significant correlation between total DRES-SF score and anxiety (r=0.606, p=0.00).
Conclusions: Our study concluded significant positive correlations between depressive symptoms, anxiety, and stress symptoms with emotion regulation difficulties.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0403

Adaptation and analysis of the Hungarian version of the Snaith-Hamilton Pleasure Scale

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Introduction: Anhedonia (loss of ability of experience pleasure) is a transdiagnostic symptom which is presented as a prominent complain in several psychiatric disorders, such as depressive

disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, addictive disorders, certain personality disorders etc. Specific instruments for assessment of anhedonia have been published in the international literature but their Hungarian versions are not available so far, however, the prevalence of affective disorders and suicide are also high in Hungary. The Snaith-Hamilton Pleasure Scale (SHAPS) is an instrument developed in 1995 (Snaith et al. Br J Psychiatry1995;167:99-103) which purposley has been constructed with items that can be easily translated into other languages.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to translate the 14 items into Hungarian and analyse its reability and sensitivity in a Hungarian sample consists of patinets and control persons. Further aim was to explore the differences of anhedonia profiles among diagnostic categories and subgroup of major disorders.

Methods: We recruited 170 subjects (101 controls and 59 patients; 78 men and 82 women; mean age=37,9±6,1y) into our study. Among the patients there were 27 subjects with major depressive disorer (MDD), 10 subjects with bipolar disorder (BD), 9 patients with schizophrenia (SCZ), 6 patients with addictive disorder (AD) and 7 patients with anxiety disorder (ANX)±. We created two major subgorups from the dfferent diagnostic categories: affective and psychotic subgroups to compare the anhedonic profiles. Differences of mean values between case and control, men and women and subgroups were analysed by t-tests and diganostic categories by ANOVA tests performing in SPSS 20.0 software.

Results: Among the MDD, the BD, the SCZ, the AD and the ANX groups, patients with MDD produced the highest score (6.9±3.5; 3.9 ±2.4; 5.9±3.9; 2.8±2.7;2.3±1.8, respectively), while controls prohibited 1.6±1.3. The case group scored significantly higher on the SHAPS than the control group (5.3± 3.6 vs. 1.6±1.3; p=0.0001). The means of SHAPS did not differ significantly between the affective subgroup and the psychotic subgroup (6.0±3.7 vs. 4.8 ±3.2; p=0.24). Among the subgroup of women, the age was significantly associated with the SHAPS score (p=0,04), however, this association has been not detected in men.

Conclusions: The Hungarian version of the SHAPS detected marked difference between cases and controls with good reliability and sensitivity. The instrument can be useful in daily clinical routin becuase subjects could fill it easily and quickly. In case of patients with pronounced anhedonia, treatments with spcifically targeting anhedonia can be preferred (e.g. rTMS as it was demonstrated in our earlier publications, see Lazary et al. Sci Rep 2021,11:8867; Elemery et al. Front Psychiatry 2022, 13:806731). This study was supported by the grant EFOP 5.6.2.

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EPV0404

Breath Gas Markers in Depression and Their Relationship with Brain Metabolism

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Introduction: Dysfunctional changes in the glutamatergic system play an important role in the pathophysiology of depression. Glutamate regulates various neuronal function, such as nerve migration, excitability, plasticity, as well as long-term potentiation and long-term synaptic depression. Failures in this process might cause emotional/cognitive changes associated with stress-induced depressive symptoms, a part of our current understanding of the pathophysiology of depression. These changes might be related to deviations in biochemical blood parameters, but also to volatile organic compounds (VOCs) measured in breath.

Objectives: 1) To replicate our previous finding that concentration of volatile organic compounds in expiratory breath gas and metabolites derived from MR spectroscopy distinguish unmedicated depressed patients from healthy participants, (2) to determine whether the amount of these VOCs is associated with severity of depression and anxiety, and (3) to correlate breath-VOC-content with glutamatergic neurotransmission and energy metabolism derived from MR spectroscopy.

Methods: 25 antidepressant-free patients with major depression according to DSM V (18-65 years of age) are recruited from our out- and inpatient clinics. The controls will consist of 25 healthy age-and-sex-matched participants. Breath gas analyses will be carried out at awakening, and 30 and 60 minutes thereafter, and at 5pm using PTR-TOF-MS with direct on time measurement through a special sampler. A 7 Tesla Siemens Terra MRI scanner will be used to undertake spectroscopic measurements. Concentrations of glutamate and β-hydroxybutyrate levels in the pregenual and dorsal anterior cingulate gyrus will subsequently be assessed.

Results: Statistical analysis for differences between groups corrected for multiple measurements will be carried out. Concentration of VOCs will be correlated with brain metabolism and severity of symptoms.

Conclusions: VOCs in breath are proposed to be an efficient and non-invasive marker for depression-related biochemical changes related to disease severity, and eventually useful for personalized treatment planning.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declred

EPV0406

Effects of a Cognitive Bias Modification Training on Resting State EEG Microstates in Patients with MDD and Healthy Controls

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Introduction: Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is associated with a high burden of disease and notable economic costs. Standard treatments (e.g. medication or cognitive therapy) have been shown to be effective, but some patients remain unresponsive. With the knowledge that MDD patients have been shown to display an attentional cognitive bias towards negative stimuli,