

intruder test, reflects decreased aggressive motivation. Behavioral changes in recipients were accompanied with cytokines brain changes: decreased IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-2, IL-6, INF $\gamma$  in the hippocampus; increased IL-4 and decreased INF $\gamma$  in the hypothalamus; decreased IL-1 $\beta$  in the frontal cortex.

**Conclusions:** Chlorpromazine - modulated immune cells have a positive aggressive behavior editing effect being involved in the central mechanisms underlying the development of aggressive reactions.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** aggression; immune cells

## O0087

### SSRIs treatment did not completely restore affective state in patients with the initial clinically confirmed major depressive disorder/generalized anxiety disorder after COVID-19 disease

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**Introduction:** The major clinical outcomes of COVID-19 in the brain are associated with its deleterious neurological and mental health actions.

Today, there are limited findings concerning the studying of neuropsychiatric action for SARS-Cov-2 in humans after COVID-19 disease.

**Objectives:** The aim of the present study was to compare the efficacy of SSRIs (escitalopram, sertraline and fluoxetine) for 6 months therapy on the affective profile of man and women with the clinically confirmed Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) or Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) cases following COVID-19 disease.

**Methods:** . For the assessment of affective profile in man and women (30-55 years) with the initial clinically confirmed MDD or GAD cases after COVID-19 disease, we used the different tests: Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) and anxiety scale (ShARS Scale). The hormonal and monoamines levels in the serum blood were measured by ELISA tests before and after SSRIs therapy.

**Results:** After 6 months of SSRIs therapy, MADRS Scale showed an incomplete disappearance of the depressive/anxiety manifestations in both men and women with the initial clinically confirmed MDD case after COVID-19 ( $p < 0,05$ ). We found that SSRIs were able to reduce depression/anxiety levels only on 20% in man or on 30% in women with the initial MDD case after COVID-19 before treatment.

**Conclusions:** SSRIs treatment alone failed to produce the decrease of depression/anxiety in the patients of both gender with the initial MDD or GAD diagnosis after COVID-19. The further randomized clinical trials involving new pharmacological therapies for psychiatric patients after COVID-19 disease are needed.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; depression; anxiety; SSRIs; pharmacotherapy

## O0089

### Clinical, genetic and environmental influences on weight gain and metabolic disorders induced by psychotropic drugs

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**Introduction:** Weight gain and obesity are important health problems associated with psychiatric disorders and/or with psychotropic drug treatments. There is a high inter-individual variability in the susceptibility to drug induced weight gain and/or other cardiometabolic disorders.

**Objectives:** To study the genetic and environmental risk factors for weight gain and onset of metabolic syndrome during psychotropic treatment

**Methods:** Analysis in PsyMetab, a large ( $n > 3000$ ) ongoing longitudinal prospective cohort study investigating cardiometabolic disorders in psychiatric patients.

**Results:** Aside from well-known clinical risk factors for metabolic worsening (e.g. young age, first episode status, rapid weight gain during the first month of treatment and/or low initial BMI), additional risk factors have been recently identified. We showed an inverse association between socio-economic status (SES) and worsening of cardiometabolic parameters, adult patients with a low SES having a three-fold higher risk of developing metabolic syndrome over one year versus patients with a high SES ( $n = 366$ ). In addition, a causal inverse effect of educational attainment on BMI was revealed using Mendelian randomization in the UKBiobank ( $n = 30'069$ ). Results from an epigenome-wide association study (EWAS) performed in 78 patients before and after one month of treatment and from a genome-wide association study (GWAS) in 1924 patients will also be presented.

**Conclusions:** Differences in clinical, genetic and environmental factors contribute to the differences in weight gain and metabolic disorders induced by psychotropic drugs. When starting a psychotropic drug at risk, a prospective monitoring of clinical (e.g. weight and blood pressure) and biochemical (fasting glucose, lipid levels) parameters is essential.

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**Keywords:** Genetics; metabolic syndrome; psychotropic drugs; epigenetics

## O0090

### Comparative efficacy and safety of escitalopram, desvenlafaxine, and vortioxetine in the acute treatment of anxious depression: A randomized rater-blinded, 6-week clinical trial

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