

trauma-focused treatment normalises activation in brain areas involved in the fear circuit and regions involved in emotion regulation in people with PTSD. Although we assume that working mechanism of personality disorder treatments relies on improving emotion regulation and associated brain regions, there is as of yet little evidence of neurobiological effects of personality treatment on people with PTSD and comorbid PD.

Objectives: To 1) study the effect of trauma-focused and/or trauma-focused and personality disorder treatment n brain activation in participants with PTSD and comorbid personality disorders and 2) relate change in brain activation to symptom improvement.

Methods: Participants with PTSD and comorbid borderline and/or cluster c personality disorders from the PROSPER-trials (Prediction and Outcome Study for PTSD and personality disorders) were randomized to either trauma-focused treatment (TFT) or TFT with personality disorder treatment (TFT+PT). Brain activation was measured with an emotional face task during functional magnetic resonance imaging scanning before and after treatment. Regions of interest for the analyses were the amygdala, dorsal ACC, insula, ventromedial prefrontal cortex (PFC), ventrolateral PFC and dorsolateral PFC. Bayesian multilevel analyses were conducted to analyze change in brain activation. Clinical measures were clinician-administered PTSD severity, self-rated emotion regulation problems, depression severity and dissociation severity.

Results: We included 42 participants with a pre- and posttreatment scan (24 with TFT, 18 TFT+PT). Analyses on the pre-post data are currently being run and will be presented in April.

Conclusions: This is one of the first studies to conduct functional MRI analyses on treatment in participants with both PTSD and personality disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0072

A Meta-Analysis of fMRI Activation Studies of Ketamine in Healthy Participants

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Introduction: There has been rapidly growing interest in understanding the pharmaceutical and clinical properties of psychedelic and dissociative drugs, with a particular focus on ketamine. This compound, long known for its anesthetic and dissociative properties, has garnered attention due to its potential to rapidly alleviate symptoms of depression, especially in individuals with treatment-resistant depression (TRD) or acute suicidal ideation or behavior. However, while ketamine's psychopharmacological effects are increasingly well-documented, the specific patterns of its neural impact remain a subject of exploration and basic questions remain

about its effects on functional activation in both clinical and healthy populations.

Objectives: This meta-analysis seeks to contribute to the evolving landscape of neuroscience research on dissociative drugs such as ketamine by comprehensively examining the effects of acute ketamine administration on neural activation, as measured by functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), in healthy participants.

Methods: We conducted a meta-analysis of existing fMRI activation studies of ketamine using multilevel kernel density analysis (MKDA). Following a comprehensive PubMed search, we quantitatively synthesized all published primary fMRI whole-brain activation studies of the effects of ketamine in healthy subjects with no overlapping samples (N=18). This approach also incorporated ensemble thresholding ($\alpha=0.05-0.0001$) to minimize cluster-size detection bias and Monte Carlo simulations to correct for multiple comparisons.

Results: Our meta-analysis revealed statistically significant ($p<0.05-0.0001$; FWE-corrected) alterations in neural activation in multiple cortical and subcortical regions following the administration of ketamine to healthy participants (N=306).

Conclusions: These results offer valuable insights into the functional neuroanatomical effects caused by acute ketamine administration. These findings may also inform development of therapeutic applications of ketamine for various psychiatric and neurological conditions. Future studies should investigate the neural effects of ketamine administration, including both short-term and long-term effects, in clinical populations and their relation to clinical and functional improvements.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

O0073

A longitudinal study of child and adolescent psychopathology in conditions of the war in Ukraine

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Introduction: According to UNICEF, 2 million children have left the country since the beginning of the war. 2.5 million Ukrainian children are internally displaced persons. Minors often become victims or witnesses of violence.

The events of 2022-2023 are the largest military conflict in the world since World War II. The impact on the mental health of the population is characterized by the variety and mass of traumatizing factors.

Mental trauma causes PTSD, depressive disorders (DD), anxiety disorders (AD), behavioral disorders (CD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of PTSD and its comorbidities at different stages of experiencing a traumatic experience.