

Image 2:

Figure 2: Action Pathway



Conclusions: High prevalence rates suggest that effective detection and treatment mechanisms should be integrated into usual care. The use of standardized clinical pathways can help with this aim, allowing better clinical management and referral to treatment, but still face challenges to increase retention. The use of e-health tools offers the opportunity to improve accessibility and therapeutic outcomes through online interventions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0054

The association between prenatal cannabis use and congenital birth defects in offspring: A systematic review and meta-analysis

A. W. Tadesse^{1*}, G. Ayano², B. A. Dachew¹, B. S. Tusa¹, Y. Damtie¹, K. Betts¹ and R. Alati¹

¹School of Population Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia and

²School of Population Health, Curtin University, Perth, Austria

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: A body of research has examined the association between prenatal cannabis use and congenital birth defects in offspring; however, these studies have not been synthesised. We performed a comprehensive synthesis of existing research to test whether there is an association between prenatal cannabis use and congenital birth defects in exposed offspring.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to conduct a comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis of existing evidence to synthesise the association between prenatal cannabis use and congenital birth defects in exposed offspring.

Methods: In line with the preregistered protocol (PROSPERO: CRD42022368623), we systematically searched PubMed/Medline, CINHAL, EMBASE, Web of Science, ProQuest, Psych-Info, and Google Scholar for published articles until 4 April 2023. The methodological quality of the included studies was appraised by the Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale (NOS). A meta-analysis was carried out to report the pooled effect estimates from the included studies. We further performed subgroup, leave-one-out sensitivity, and meta-regression analyses, which increased the robustness of our findings.

Results: Thirty observational studies (i.e., fifteen case-control and fifteen cohort studies) with 229,930 cases of birth defects and 26,826,741 controls (healthy babies) were included in the final analysis. We found that offspring exposed to maternal prenatal

cannabis had a 56%, 69%, 47%, 23%, and 13% increased risk of any birth defects (irrespective of specific body system) [RR = 1.56: 95 % CI 1.28 – 1.92], defects of the gastrointestinal [RR = 1.69: 95 % CI 1.37 – 2.09], cardiovascular/heart [RR = 1.47: 95 % CI 1.09 – 1.97], central nervous systems [RR = 1.43: 95 % CI 1.09 – 1.89], and facial/oral cleft [RR = 1.13: 95 % CI 1.08 – 1.18], respectively.

Conclusions: The findings from the current study suggest that maternal prenatal cannabis exposure is associated with a higher risk of birth defects in offspring. The findings highlight the importance of promotive and preventive strategies to reduce cannabis use during pregnancy that contribute to minimising the risk of birth defects in offspring.

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Comorbidity/Dual Pathologies

O0055

Traits of narcissistic vulnerability in adults with Autism Spectrum Disorders without intellectual disabilities

G. Broglio^{1*}, V. Nistico^{1,2,3}, B. Di Paolo¹, R. Faggioli⁴, A. Bertani⁵, O. Gambini^{1,3,4} and B. Demartini^{3,3,4,4}

¹Health Science Department, University of Milan; ²Department of Psychology, University of Milan Bicocca; ³Aldo Ravelli Research Center for Neurotechnology and Experimental Brain Therapeutics, University of Milan; ⁴UO Psichiatria 51 e 52 and ⁵Centro Giovani Ettore Ponti, ASST Santi Paolo e Carlo, Presidio San Paolo, Milan, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The relationship between Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD), considering the dimensions of narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability, represents an important differential diagnosis and potential ground of comorbidity, since both conditions show high grades of pervasiveness, a life-long course, ego-syntonic traits, and difficulties in building up and sustaining interpersonal relationships. Although the co-diagnosis rates, according to the categorical criteria in use, are limited (0%–6.4%), it is common to encounter diagnostic doubts in clinical practice.

Objectives: Here we aimed to explore both the dimensions of narcissistic vulnerability and grandiosity in a group of adults diagnosed with ASD without intellectual disabilities.

Methods: 87 individuals with ASD completed the Pathological Narcissism Inventory-52 Items (PNI-52). The mean scores of our sample were compared with the normative distribution available in the literature. Participants also underwent a detailed sociodemographic and anamnestic interview, along with an assessment for autistic traits, comprising the “Ritvo Autism and Asperger Diagnostic Scale-Revised” (RAADS-R) and the Autism Quotient (AQ). **Results:** Individuals with ASD scored significantly higher than neurotypical controls at the Total Score and at the Vulnerable Narcissism subscale, but not at the Grandiose Narcissism subscales. Demographic features did not influence these results. Vulnerable narcissism was significantly associated with the RAADS-R subscale Social Relatedness.

Conclusions: Our findings could potentially be indicative of a greater comorbidity rate between the two disorders with respect