

no statistically significant difference between the groups in HDL, TG, Cholesterol comparisons ( $p > 0.05$ ).

In the control group, the average weight at the end of the experiment was significantly higher than at the beginning ( $p = 0.045$ ). In the CLZ group, the mean glucose at the end of the experiment was significantly lower than at the beginning ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** Metabolic problems due to antipsychotics negatively affect treatment compliance. Treatment support methods that can solve or help this problem may be useful. Our study ended in conflicting results. Needs for new experiments...

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0602

### Prevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* IgG Antibodies in Psychiatric Patients from Western Romania

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**Introduction:** *Toxoplasma gondii*, a ubiquitous protozoan parasite, has been previously associated with psychiatric disorders.

**Objectives:** To assess the prevalence of IgG antibodies against *T. gondii* in psychiatric patients from Western Romania.

**Methods:** We included 464 psychiatric patients admitted to the Psychiatric Clinic, County Emergency Hospital of Arad, Western Romania. Clinical evaluation and laboratory tests were conducted in these patients, including serological tests to determine the presence of *T. gondii* IgG antibodies.

**Results:** Of the 464 psychiatric patients, 258 (55.5%) were residing in rural areas and 245 (52.7%) were female. *T. gondii* IgG antibodies were demonstrated in 325 (70.04%) of 464 study participants and the seroprevalence tended to increase with age.

A significant higher *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was found in psychiatric patients aged between 40 to 59 years ( $p < 0.001$ ) and in patients aged  $\geq 60$  years ( $p = 0.001$ ) compared to patients aged 19 to 39 years. A higher *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was determined in psychiatric patients residing in rural areas compared to those residing in urban areas ( $p = 0.04$ ). *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was higher in females compared to males ( $p = 0.04$ ).

Assessment of seroprevalence by diagnostic revealed that *T. gondii* IgG antibodies were identified in 23 (85.19%) of 27 patients with delusional disorders, 24 (82.76%) of 29 with dementia, 51 (70.83%) of 72 with organic disorders, 75 (70.75%) of 106 with schizophrenia, 81 (70.43%) of 115 patients with depression, 17 (62.96%) of 27 with bipolar disorders, 27 (58.7%) of 46 with mood disorders and 7 (53.85%) of 13 with impulsive-control disorders.

**Conclusions:** The presence of *T. gondii* antibodies was demonstrated in a significant number of patients who attended the Psychiatric Clinic in Arad County, Western Romania. Results of this study suggest that *T. gondii* may be associated with several psychiatric disorders.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0603

### Examining the Incidence and Predictors of Low Resilience and Potential PTSD Among Residents in Two Canadian Provinces Amidst the 2023 Wildfires

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**Introduction:** The recent wildfires in Canada provide a clear illustration of the significant and lasting damage they inflict on the well-being of individuals and communities. Evaluating the occurrence and factors associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and low resilience is valuable for policymakers in public health.

**Objectives:** The study aimed to assess the prevalence and predictors of low resilience and likely PTSD among subscribers of Text4Hope, an e-mental health program that delivered daily supportive messages to residents of Nova Scotia (NS) and Alberta (AB) during the recent wildfires.

**Methods:** Data collection was through a self-administered online survey completed by residents of the affected regions of NS and AB from May 14 to June 23, 2023. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

**Results:** Out of 298 respondents, the prevalence of low resilience and likely PTSD in our sample were 52.0% and 39.3% respectively. Unemployed respondents were about 3 times more likely to experience both low resilience and PTSD symptoms compared to those employed. Respondents with a history of mental health diagnosis were about 4 times more likely to experience likely PTSD compared to those with no history of mental health diagnosis.

**Conclusions:** This research demonstrated that the likelihood of PTSD was predicted by both unemployment and a history of mental health diagnosis, with unemployment also being linked to low resilience during the wildfire. These results provide valuable insights for designing clinical interventions and developing psychosocial support programs tailored for vulnerable populations.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Promotion of Mental Health

### EPP0604

#### Postgraduate students' mental health, it is the time to be aware and act.

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**Introduction:** Education is markedly associated with well-being, leading to the acquisition of healthy behaviors while at the same increasing hiring and salary. However, stress among academics is worrying, especially in younger researchers who experience significant levels of job insecurity, the imbalances between life and job,