Dimension (EQ-5D). Safety will be also assessed with Adverse Events collected during the study.

Results: The results will be disseminated in late 2022 and provide new insights on GAS-D as an effective strategy to assess MDD treatment in Japan.

Conclusions: We expect to observe patients treated with vortioxetine achieving their treatment goals as assessed by GAS-D and improvements on patient- and clinician-reported measures in real-world settings.

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Keywords: real world evidence; vortioxetine; Depression; patient centricity

EPV0592

Prevalence of depressive symptoms and suicide risk among medical residents

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Introduction: Depression and suicide risk are disturbing issues within the medical community. In many countries, physician's mental health is not a concern, due to the fact that many do not even consider medical staff as potential mental health patients. However, health care providers are an at risk population for phycological affliction due to their heavy workload.

Objectives: We aim to describe the prevalence of depressive symptoms and suicidal risk among medical residents from health centers of Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was made, between the months of February and May 2021, using the Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-2) and the Plutchick Suicidal Risk Scale.

Results: There was a total population of 507 residents, where 231 completed the survey. Of these, 1 recanted his participation, and 14 were excluded according to the study's criteria, resultingin a total of 217 residents. The overall prevalence of depressive symptoms was 24.9% and suicidal risk was 22.94%. Residents who worked in a private center had 3.83 times more risk of suffering depressive symptoms compared to those who belonged to the public sector. Furthermore, residents from Internal Medicine (39.5%) had a higher prevalence of depressive symptoms, and residents from Anesthesiology (42.2%) suffered a higher suicide risk compared to other medical residences.

Conclusions: A disturbing percentage of the medical residents suffer from depressive symptoms and suicidal risk. Therefore, residency programs should offer assistance to help prevent and manage mental health disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Suicide; Depression; mental health; medical residents

EPV0593

Association between inflammation and neural plasticity biomarkers in olfactory neuroepithelium – derived cells and cognitive performance in patients with major depressive disorder

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Introduction: Inflammation and neural plasticity play a significant role in major depressive disorder (MDD) pathogenesis and cognitive dysfunction. The olfactory neuroepithelium (ON), closely related to the central nervous system (CNS), allows a non-invasive, low-cost study of neuropsychiatric disorders. However, few studies have used ON cells to ascertain them as biomarkers for MDD.

Objectives: Determine the relationship between inflammatory/neural plasticity markers and cognitive functioning in MDD patients and healthy controls.

Methods: Sample: 9 MDD patients and 7 healthy controls. Exclusion criteria: other Axis I mental disorders (patients) or any mental disorder (controls) and any inflammatory, autoimmune, or CNS diseases. Assessment: sociodemographic, clinical, and cognitive variables (CANTAB) were recorded. mRNA was isolated from ON cells and MAPK14, IL6, TNF-α, Mecp2, BDNF, GSK3, GRIA2, and FosB gene expression levels were quantified using quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

Results: MDD patients showed decreased levels of BDNF (p=0.022), GSK3 (p=0.027), and working memory (p=0.024) compared with healthy controls. In healthy controls, planning was positively correlated with NRF2, BDNF, and MAPK14 gene expression. In MDD patients no correlation between cognitive parameters and inflammation/neural plasticity biomarkers was found.

Conclusions: These results reveal that: (1) Plasticity biomarkers such as BDNF and GSK3 could be useful diagnostic tools for MDD (2) MDD is associated with working memory deficits; (3) no association could be determined between planning and NRF2, BDNF, and MAPK14 gene expression in MDD and (4) the ON is a promising model in the study of neuropsychiatric disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: biomarkers; cognition; inflammation; Depression

EPV0594

Depressive disorders among physician parents in times of COVID-19 pandemic

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