

approaches have been used to treat this group with varying success. Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) is one promising intervention for refugees and asylum seekers that are suffering from post-traumatic stress-disorder (PTSD). NET is a treatment given individually or in small groups in typically 12 sessions or less. In NET, memories are reorganized through a process involving imaginary exposure to trauma.

Objectives: To review the literature on NET for refugees and asylum seekers suffering from PTSD.

Methods: The data bases PubMed, Medline, PsycInfo and Web of Science were searched using a selection of search terms, including 'Narrative therapy', 'refugees' and 'stress disorders, post-traumatic'. The identified relevant articles were qualitatively assessed and effect sizes were compared. Methodological quality was assessed according to the GRADE-criteria.

Results: Thirteen studies were assessed with a total study population of 745. Nine of the included studies were RCTs. Overall, the studies found medium to very high effects of NET. The quality of the studies varied from very low to high. More studies of NET for refugees and asylum seekers are needed, and in particular studies reporting long-term outcomes.

Conclusions: The review suggests that NET shows promise as a method for the treatment of PTSD in refugees and asylum seekers. However, the review is based on relatively few studies and more studies of long-term outcomes are particularly needed.

Keywords: Refugee; Asylum seeker; Narrative Exposure Therapy; PTSD

EPP0934

No distance is too far between friends: Associations of comfortable interpersonal distance with PTSD and anxiety symptoms in traumatized individuals

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Introduction: Previous research indicates that traumatized individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms may show alterations in interpersonal distance regulation that are not evident in traumatized individuals without PTSD symptoms. However, the underlying mechanisms of these alterations are yet to be investigated. Moreover, it is not clear whether altered interpersonal distance regulation is correlated with trauma-related psychopathology.

Objectives: The current study investigated behavioral and neurophysiological markers of interpersonal distance regulation as predictors of PTSD and anxiety in traumatized firefighters.

Methods: Twenty-four active-duty firefighters (M = 30.58, SD = 3.62) completed an experimental task that measures comfortable interpersonal distance. During the task, event-related potentials were recorded to assess attentional processing as reflected in the P1 and N1 components. Trauma-related psychopathology was assessed using the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale and the state version of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory.

Results: Participants who did not choose a closer distance towards friends as compared to strangers experienced greater anxiety post-

trauma. On a neurophysiological level, participants who showed attentional avoidance towards strangers reported more PTSD symptoms. By contrast, participants who showed hypervigilant attention towards strangers reported greater anxiety.

Conclusions: The results demonstrate associations between interpersonal distance regulation and psychopathology after trauma, shedding light on the underlying processes of interpersonal distance regulation in anxiety and PTSD. Future studies should re-investigate these associations in a larger sample and explore potential implications for the prevention and treatment of trauma-related psychopathology.

Keywords: PTSD; Anxiety; ERP; Interpersonal distance

EPP0935

PTSD in Jewish Holocaust survivors' as a risk factor in the development of mental health conditions in their offspring

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Introduction: Transgenerational transmission of trauma (TTT) describes the residual 'presence of the past' through generations. This phenomenon has an established evidence base with Holocaust survivors (HS) and their offspring, who are hypothesised to be at a greater risk of psychiatric conditions. This advanced literature review explores the relationship between Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in survivors and mental health conditions (MHC) in survivor's offspring.

Objectives: The objective is to review the literature, looking for evidence of TTT and exploring the mechanisms of action of such phenomenon.

Methods: An advanced search was performed in three databases; Medline, Ovid PsycInfo and the Yehuda Schwarzbaum Online library using the following search terms; (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder OR PTSD) AND (Holocaust OR Shoah) AND (Offspring OR Children). 190 articles were identified and a following 163 were excluded. 26 studies were reviewed.

Results: Parental PTSD is circumstantially influential in parenting and attachment quality. Unfavourable attachments in offspring are associated with psychiatric conditions. Furthermore, poor health behaviour can be transmitted; for example, poor diet is an independent risk factor for depression. Psychopathology may pass intergenerationally; parental PTSD increases the risk of developing PTSD in response to one's trauma. Parental PTSD can also result in impaired cortisol function and epigenetic changes.

Conclusions: PTSD in HS is an important risk factor for development of MHC in offspring. However, this does not mean all offspring develop MHC. The variability in offspring proneness to psychiatric conditions may reflect specific vulnerabilities. Further research is pertinent for an understanding of TTT. The poster will discuss clinical value.

Keywords: Holocaust; post-traumatic stress disorder; mental health; Offspring