

Introduction: Threatened preterm labor (TPL) represents an adverse prenatal event that can impact maternal mental health in the long term. Additionally, this prenatal event can disrupt fetal neurodevelopment, primarily during the third trimester of pregnancy when neuronal connections in the fetus are established. Indeed, infants born following TPL exhibit delayed communication and socio-individual skills at 6 months of age, regardless of prematurity. Furthermore, maternal mental health during the postpartum period can also influence the offspring's psychomotor development.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to examine the impact of maternal psychopathology on psychomotor development trajectories in infants born after a TPL from 6 to 30 months of age.

Methods: This prospective cohort study recruited 117 mother-child pairs who suffered from a TPL. Psychomotor assessment was performed at 6 and 30 months of age using the communication and socio-individual subscales of Ages & Stages Questionnaires for psychomotor development. A regression model was carried out, including gestational age at birth, maternal anxiety trait, maternal history of psychological traumas, prenatal and postnatal maternal depression, anxiety, and cortisol as well as parenting stress as predictors.

Results: Increased communication delays were associated with higher maternal anxiety levels ($p < 0.001$), elevated maternal depression scores ($p = .0003$), and increased cortisol levels ($p = .004$) during postpartum. Similarly, elevated cortisol levels after 6 months postpartum were predictive of increased Personal-Social delays ($p = .0018$).

Conclusions: Maternal postpartum psychopathology was the main determinant of the course of psychomotor developmental disturbances. Therefore, infants born after TPL, whose mothers display postpartum psychopathology, should be identified and considered for psychological treatment to improve psychomotor delays in infants.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1130

Is relevant postpartum maternal psychopathology on the prognosis of psychomotor development in infants born after a threatened preterm labour across preschool ages?

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Introduction: Threatened preterm labour (TPL) is associated with long-lasting neurodevelopmental challenges, independent of prematurity. For instance, it is known that infants born a TPL show delayed communication and socio-individual skills, regardless of the gestational age at birth. Furthermore, TPL constitutes an adverse prenatal event that can induce maternal anxiety or depression, even during postpartum period, which can produce a

deleterious effect of the prognosis of infant's psychomotor development.

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the influence of maternal psychopathology as well as other peripartum variables on the course of psychomotor development in children born after a TPL between the ages of 2 and 6.

Methods: In this prospective cohort study, 117 mother-child pairs who experienced TPL were recruited. Psychomotor development was assessed using the Ages & Stages Questionnaires-Third edition at age 2 and 6. A regression model was carried out, including gestational age at birth, maternal anxiety trait, maternal history of psychological traumas, prenatal and postnatal maternal depression, anxiety, and cortisol as well as parenting stress as predictors.

Results: Low gestational week at birth emerged as the most relevant factor in the course of increased communication delay ($p < 0.001$). However, parental psychopathology during prenatal or postnatal stages was not a relevant factor in the prognosis of Communication skills or Socio-Individual development.

Conclusions: Gestation age at birth rather than parental psychopathology during peripartum period was the most relevant predictor of the course of psychomotor development between 2 to 6 years of age. Further studies should examine other potential modifiable predictors to moderate the impact of gestational age on psychomotor development.

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EPV1131

Sex perspective on mandatory admission in acute psychotic patients

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Introduction: Psychotic disorders are strongly linked to a higher risk of mandatory hospitalization, often affecting men more, though some studies report the opposite. Recent investigations also show a higher rate of involuntary admissions in younger individuals. Knowledge in this area is still limited despite extensive research.

Objectives: Analyze whether there is an association between sex and age with involuntary admissions of individuals with psychotic disorders.

Methods: Retrospectively, 254 people with psychotic disorders admitted between 2018-2023 to the adult psychiatric inpatient unit at Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol were selected, collecting their nature of admission, sex, age, and discharge diagnosis. Comparisons between voluntary and involuntary admissions, with respect to sex and age variables, were conducted using independent sample t-tests, Mann-Whitney U tests, Fisher's exact test, and chi-square tests. A logistic regression model was used to identify variables significantly associated with mandatory admission.

Results: In both the male and female groups, there were no statistically significant differences in terms of the mean age at admission

($p = 0.162$) or the nature of admission ($p = 0.586$) (Table 1). When analyzing the voluntary nature of admission based on age and sex, statistically significant differences were only found in the female group ($p = 0.01$), resulting in a 9.18 year age difference among those admitted voluntarily (Table 2). The model that best predicted the probability of involuntary admission in individuals with psychotic disorders included the sex variable (OR = 4.88) and the interaction between sex and age (OR = 0.97) (Table 3).

Table 1: Differences between sex regarding voluntariness of patients with psychotic disorders.

	Male	Female	<i>p</i> value
N (%)	122 (48%)	132 (52%)	
Age, m (SD)	38.39 (16.64)	44.15 (18.44)	0.162
Admissions, N (%)			
Voluntary	38 (31.1%)	37 (28.0%)	0.586
Involuntary	84 (68.9%)	95 (72.0%)	

Table 2: Analysis of voluntariness by sex and age.

Age, m (SD)	Voluntary	Involuntary	<i>p</i> value
Male	37.45 (16.38)	38.81 (16.84)	0.677
Female	50.76 (18.19)	41.58 (17.98)	0.01*
Total	44.01 (18.44)	40.28 (17.46)	0.127

Table 3: Predictors of involuntariness in psychotic patients: Logistic regression model (ENTER METHOD).

Predictor	-2log likelihood	Nagelkerke		OR* (95% CI*)	<i>p</i> value
		R2	χ^2 (df*)		
	301.22	0.039	0.03 (1)		
Age				1.01 (0.98; 1.03)	0.674
Sex				4.88 (1.15; 20.72)	0.032*
Age x Sex Interaction				0.97 (0.94; 0.99)	0.046*

Conclusions: Young women with psychotic disorders face a higher risk of involuntary admissions, emphasizing the need for gender-specific strategies to improve care of these patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Others

EPV1135

Current situation regarding psychedelics and magic mushroom in Korea

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Introduction: Recently, the pros and cons have been debating in Korea even before the approval of use of medical marijuana with very strict limitations. And the next controversial topic is psychedelics. In 1890, when mescaline was first isolated from peyote cactus, clinical researches began, but due to its harmful effects, it was thereafter legally prohibited in 1970 in USA. However, a pernicious debate over the medical efficacy of psychedelic drugs has begun again with the release of a study that uses psychedelic mushrooms to be effective against treatment-resistant depression, alcohol dependence, and depression and anxiety in terminal cancer patient.

Objectives: To make a consensus on the medical use of these, we reviewed wild mushrooms containing hallucinogenic ingredients living in Korea.

Methods: To make a consensus on the medical use of these, we reviewed wild mushrooms containing hallucinogenic ingredients living in Korea.

Results: Mushrooms have long been popular as a food ingredient in Korea. Psilocybin, a classical psychedelic, can be obtained from magic mushroom (*Psilocybe cubensis*). The psilocybin on the CNS and causes hallucinations. Intoxication symptoms include pleasant or nervousness, sudden laughter, hallucinations, visual impairment, tachycardia and hypertension, reflexes, agitation, cognitive impairment, confusion, and aggressive behavior. These symptoms last for 2-4 hours after ingestion, and most disappear within six hours.

Among 114 species of *Psilocybe* containing psilocybin around the world, only five wild mushrooms found in Korea that cause nervous system hallucinations are as follows: *P. argenteipes*, *P. coprophila*, *P. perdaria*, and *P. subcarulipes*.

In Korea, there is acute poisoning case suffering with GI symptoms caused by mushrooms, but it is difficult to find records of abuse or dependences case caused by psychedelic mushrooms. In addition, although oriental medicine treatment is relatively active, it is not used as an herbal medicine.

Conclusions: Currently, the Korean government classifies psychedelic mushroom-derived substances, Psilocybin and Psilocin, as psychotropic drugs by law. If researcher intends to clinical trial with even very small amount of it for academic purpose, it is only possible after obtaining approval from Korean FDA. In order to determine the usefulness of psychedelics, many clinical studies are needed in Korea.

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