

EPP0946

Management of diabetes mellitus in patients with severe mental disorders using new generation hypoglycemic drugs- A review of the literature

O. Vasiliu

Psychiatry Department, Dr. Carol Davila University Emergency Central Military Hospital, Bucharest, Romania
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Introduction: Severe mental disorders (i.e., schizophrenia spectrum disorders and bipolar disorders) have been associated with a high incidence of metabolic dysfunctions, diabetes mellitus (DM) included. There are multiple factors converging to this phenomenon, and not all of them are yet known (i.e., a specific genetic vulnerability, lifestyle factors, adverse events of antipsychotics and antidepressants, etc.). Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists (GLP1RAs), dipeptidyl-peptidase-4-inhibitors (DPP4Is), and sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors (SGLT2Is) are new hypoglycemic drugs which are generally well tolerated and associate good glycemic control in clinical trials (usually in combination with classical antidiabetics).

Objectives: To explore the available evidence supporting the use of new-generation hypoglycemic drugs (NGHD) in patients with severe mental disorders with comorbid DM.

Methods: A literature review was performed through the main electronic databases (PubMed, CINAHL, Clarivate/Web of Science, and EMBASE) using the search paradigm “schizophrenia spectrum disorders” OR “bipolar disorders” OR “major depression” AND “diabetes mellitus” AND “new-generation hypoglycemic agents” OR “glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists” OR „dipeptidyl-peptidase-4-inhibitors” OR „sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors”. All papers published between January 2000 and September 2022 were included.

Results: Based on the reviewed papers, GLP1RAs may be useful (n=20 sources identified) in order to obtain glycemic control in patients with severe mental disorders receiving antipsychotics; SGLT2Is added to metformin could be beneficial to the same population, but data that support their use is extremely limited (n=4 sources); extremely limited data (n=2) about DPP-4Is do not allow to formulate any recommendation about this class in patients with severe mental disorders and associated DM. A number of ongoing trials have also been identified during this search (n=5), especially focused on GLP1RAs, which are expected to bring more information regarding the efficacy and safety of these drugs in this specific population. Most of the collected data in this review were of low and moderate quality.

Conclusions: Based on the currently available evidence, GLP1RAs and SGLT2As may be useful in the management of DM in patients with severe mental disorders, but more data about their long-term efficacy and safety is required before making any categorical recommendation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0947

The Relationship Between Somatization and Depression and Anxiety Levels of Parents with Children Diagnosed with Spina BifidaP. ulual^{1*}, V. özer¹, M. uyar², I. alatas³, G. özpinar² and O. guclu⁴

¹Psychiatry, Istanbul Basaksehir Cam ve Sakura Sehir Hastanesi; ²private; ³neurosurgery, istanbul bilim universitesi and ⁴Istanbul Basaksehir Cam ve Sakura Sehir Hastanesi, Istanbul, Türkiye
*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Spina Bifida, a congenital neural tube defect causing multi-system dysfunction. The birth of a disabled child in the family inevitably affects the family members, their lives, feelings, behavior and social life negatively. A lifelong challenge with the disease may give rise to severe pathologies to the parents or caregivers; such as somatization disorder which is characterized by various functional somatic symptoms that can not be explained by organic pathology. For the DSM-V, the diagnosis of complex somatic symptom disorder is proposed to replace the current diagnoses of somatization disorder, undifferentiated somatoform disorder, hypochondriasis and pain disorder. The proposed diagnostic criteria for complex somatic symptom disorder require the presence of somatic symptoms, together with misattributions, excessive concern or preoccupation with symptoms and illness and increased healthcare use.

Objectives: We aimed to find out the relationship between somatization, depression and anxiety levels of parents with children diagnosed with SB.

Methods: Interview form, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and the SCL-90-R (Psychological symptoms screening test) were used. 79 individuals were included.

Results: Severely depressed and anxiatic parents show correlating levels of somatization. Depression and anxiety scores were above normal range. SCL-90-R Test the ratio of general somatization level compared to other values was found to be 1.72. Parameters above 1 are considered high. This ratio was found to be 100 % in pie charts, indicating all parents had somatization.

Conclusions: SB is not only physical but also a psychological burden to the child as well as the parents. Families often find themselves in despair and feel powerless while giving care to their child with SB. They have a greater tendency for mood and somatization disorder, long term psychiatric follow-up and more frequent evaluations and interventions should be undertaken.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0948

A comparison about the depression, anxiety, and despair levels of the parents' of healthy children and children with Spina bifida diseaseP. ulual^{1*}, V. Ozer¹, G. Özpinar², I. alataş³, R. Çetiner⁴ and O. Güçlü¹

¹Istanbul Basaksehir Cam ve Sakura Sehir Hastanesi; ²private office; ³Istanbul Bilim Üniversitesi and ⁴Istanbul Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, İstanbul, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

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