

frequently used instrument in assessing QOL in epilepsy. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-X) were used to assess depressive and anxiety symptoms, respectively.

Analyses: Prediction analysis was performed to evaluate the impact of psychosocial adjustment on QOL (simple linear regression). Simple moderation models were used to examine the moderation effect of depressive and anxiety symptoms on the association between PA and QOL (Figure 1). We used SPSS (version 29 IBM Corp) and PROCESS Macro (version 4.1. for SPSS) to perform regression and moderation analyses (Figures 2 and 3), respectively.

Results: Poor psychosocial adjustment (higher scores on SAS) impacted on poor QOL (lower scores on QOLIE-31) ($R=0.39$; $R^2=0.15$; adjusted $R^2=0.12$; $B=-0.39$; $t=-2.28$; $p=0.03$). The severity of anxiety symptoms (Trait and State; coefficient=-0.64; $t=-2.01$; $p=0.05$ and coefficient=-1.17; $t=-2.20$; $p=0.03$, respectively), but not the severity of depressive symptoms (coefficient=0.77; $t=1.37$; $p=0.18$), moderated the relationship between psychosocial adjustment and QOL.

Image:

Figure 1. Variables of moderation model studied

Predictor (X)	Outcome (Y)	Moderators* (W)
Psychosocial Adjustment (Social Adjustment Scale score)	Quality of Life (Quality of Life in Epilepsy-31 Inventory score)	Depressive symptoms (Beck Depression Inventory score) Anxiety symptoms (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory State score and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory Trait score)

*It was considered separately, for the Models 1, 2 and 3

Image 2:

Figure 2. Moderation model diagram (PROCESS, Model 1) adopted

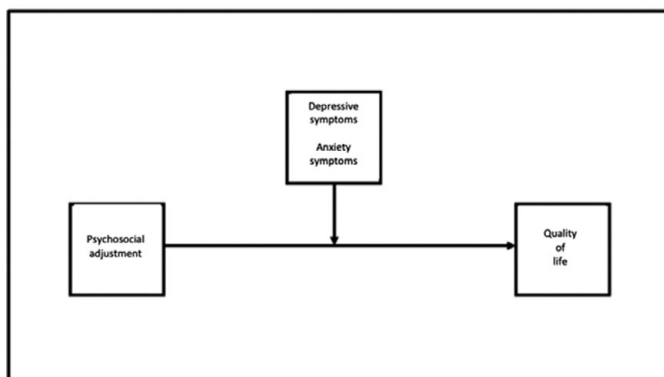
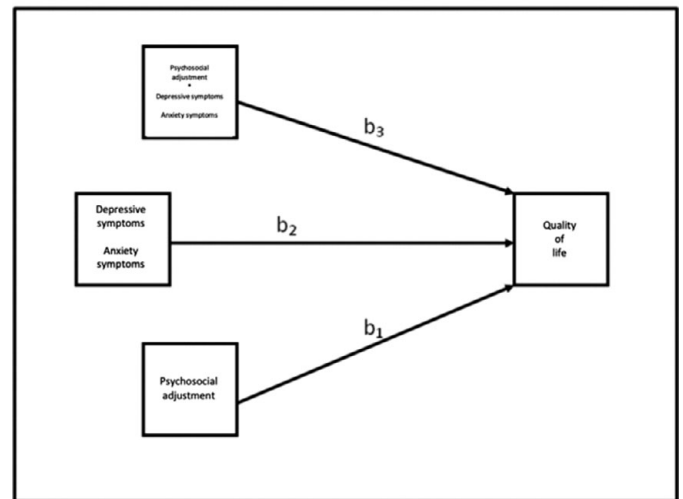


Image 3:

Figure 3. Moderation statistical diagram (PROCESS, Model 1) adopted



Conclusions: Psychosocial adjustment is a predictor of QOL in TLE-HS. Anxiety symptoms moderate this relationship between psychosocial adjustment and QOL. Consequently, higher anxiety symptoms are associated with worse psychosocial adjustment and quality of life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

COVID-19 and related topics 04

EPP0427

Relationships of eeg and immunological parameters in depressive patients who survived COVID-19

A. F. Iznak^{1*}, E. V. Iznak¹, E. V. Damyanovich¹, S. A. Zozulya² and I. V. Oleichik³

¹Laboratory of Neurophysiology; ²Laboratory of Neuroimmunology and ³Department of endogenous disorders, Mental Health Research Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.738

Introduction: Coronavirus infection affects the CNS and modulates the immune system. The associated processes of neuroplasticity play an important role in the pathogenesis of depression.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to identify the relationships between EEG and immunological parameters in depressive patients who recovered from coronavirus infection, in order to clarify the features of neuroimmune interaction after suffering COVID-19.

Methods: 30 female patients aged 16-25 enrolled in the study were admitted for treatment during the pandemic in 2020-2022 ("COVID" group). Previously, they had been ill with COVID-19 in a mild or asymptomatic forms on a background of depressive state (F31.3-4, F21.3-4 + F34.0, according to ICD-10) from 3 months to 2 years before the examination.

All patients underwent pre-treatment multichannel background EEG recordings in a state of quiet wakefulness with eyes closed and analysis of the absolute EEG spectral power (SP) in 8 narrow frequency sub-bands.

As well, markers of neuroplasticity — the levels of autoantibodies to the S100b protein (AAT-S100b) and to the myelin basic protein (AAT-MBP) were measured in each patient's blood plasma using the laboratory technology "Neuro-immuno-test".

The EEG and immunological parameters of the "COVID" group were compared with similar data of 40 depressive patients who were treated in 2018-2019, that is, they did not have COVID-19 ("pre-COVID" group), but matched by sex, age, syndrome structure, as well as the pre-treatment severity of depression (according to the HDRS-17 scale) to patients of the "COVID" group.

Statistical analysis of the data obtained was carried out by the correlation analysis method of the IBM SPSS Statistics, v.22 software package.

Results: In the "COVID" group, the AAT-S100b level values positively correlated with the EEG delta sub-band (2-4 Hz) SP values in T3, T4, P4, and O1 leads. The values of the AAT-MBP level correlated with the SP values of delta (2-4 Hz) and theta1 (4-6 Hz) EEG sub-bands in C3, T4, P3, P4, O1, and O2 leads. In the "pre-COVID" group, the values of the AAT-S100b level correlated positively with the SP values of not slow-wave, but alpha2 (9-11 Hz) and alpha3 (11-13 Hz) EEG activity in T3, P3, O1, and O2 leads.

Conclusions: Positive correlations of the AAT-S100b level with alpha2 and alpha3 SP values indicate that in the "before COVID" group, the AAT-S100b level reflects rather the reparative processes of neuroplasticity. On the contrary, in the "COVID" group, positive correlations of the AAT-S100b and of the demyelination marker AAT-MBP levels with the SP values of slow-wave (delta and theta1) EEG frequency components, reflecting a reduced brain functional state, indicate that elevated levels of AAT-S100b and AAT-MBP in this group are markers of nerve tissue damage caused by coronavirus infection.

The study supported by the Russian Science Foundation (grant No. 21-18-00129).

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0428

EEG Correlates of suicidal intentions in depressive patients who survived and have not been ill with COVID-19

A. F. Iznak*, E. V. Iznak and E. V. Damyanovich

Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Mental Health Research Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.739

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an increase in suicidal intentions and attempts. One of the ways to prevent suicides is the timely detection of suicidal intentions. In this regard, it seems relevant to search for objective markers of suicidal intentions.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to identify EEG correlates of suicidal intentions in depressive patients who survived and not have been ill with COVID-19.

Methods: The study included 30 female patients aged 16-25 years with depressive disorders (F31.3-4, F21.3-4 + F34.0, according to ICD-10), who had previously a mild or asymptomatic coronavirus

infection (group "COVID"), and 40 depressive patients, matched by sex, age, syndrome and the pre-treatment severity of depression (according to the total score of the Hamilton HDRS-17 scale), but not sick with COVID-19 ("non-COVID" group). The severity of suicidal intentions was quantified by the number of points of item 3 of the HDRS-17 scale. All patients underwent pre-treatment registration of the background EEG in a state of quiet wakefulness with eyes closed in 16 monopolar leads: F7, F3, F4, F8, T3, C3, Cz, C4, T4, T5, P3, Pz, P4, T6, O1 and O2. The analysis of the absolute EEG spectral power (SP) was carried out in 8 narrow frequency sub-bands. Statistical processing of the data obtained was carried out using the methods of descriptive statistics, comparison of means and correlation analysis of the IBM SPSS Statistics, v.22 software package.

Results: In the "COVID" group, the mean number of points of item 3 of the HDRS-17 scale was slightly higher than in the "non-COVID" group (2.1 ± 1.5 and 1.8 ± 1.6 , respectively), but these differences did not reach the level of statistical significance ($p > 0.05$). However, the structure of correlations between the values of this indicator of the severity of suicidal intentions and EEG parameters in the two groups turned out to be different. In the "COVID" group, the largest number of significantly ($p < 0.05$) positive correlation coefficients was noted between the number of points of item 3 of the HDRS-17 scale and the SP values of slow-wave EEG components, e.g. theta2 sub-band (6-8 Hz) in leads F7, F3, F4, F8, T4, C3, C4, P3 and P4, as well as the delta sub-band (2-4 Hz) in leads F7 and P4. In the "non-COVID" group, the number of points of item 3 of the HDRS-17 scale positively correlated with the SP values of the alpha2 sub-band (9-11 Hz) in leads F7, F8, F4, C3, C4, T4, P4 and O2, as well as with SP values of the delta sub-band (2-4 Hz) in leads F7, F3 and C3.

Conclusions: In depressive patients who underwent COVID-19, the severity of suicidal intentions is associated with EEG signs of a more reduced functional state of the cerebral cortex, including the anterior regions, than in patients who did not have coronavirus infection.

The study supported by the RSF grant No. 21-18-00129.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0430

Self-Compassion and General Well-Being among Self-Quarantined Residents: Mediation by Certainty in Control and Moderation by Positive Coping

A. Li^{1*} and S. Wang²

¹College of Teacher Education, Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology and ²Department of Mental Health Education, Nanjing Audit University, Nanjing, China

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.740

Introduction: The outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused adverse outcomes on tens of millions of people worldwide, both physically and psychologically. As a public health response, quarantine has been recruited as a national measure in COVID-19, which subjects people who are suspected and confirmed cases to strictly isolation. Unfortunately, people may suffer from various adverse effects under self-quarantine at home. Thus, it is crucial to explore how to improve the psychological