

the absence of overt hyperactivity, often leading to delayed diagnosis or misdiagnosis. Functional impairments extend to academic, occupational, interpersonal, and emotional domains, affecting the overall quality of life for affected individuals. Gender-specific factors, including societal expectations and biases in healthcare evaluation, contribute to diagnostic disparities and hinder timely access to appropriate interventions.

Conclusions: The literature review underscores the critical need for enhanced recognition, understanding, and tailored support for female adults with ADHD. The distinct symptomatology, diagnostic complexities, functional impairments, and gender-specific factors contribute to a multifaceted clinical landscape. Advancing gender-sensitive diagnostic criteria, increasing awareness among healthcare professionals, and developing interventions that address the unique needs of this population are essential steps toward improving the quality of life and outcomes for female adults with ADHD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0490

Clinical features of suicidal behaviour in youth with borderline personality disorder

V. Kaleda^{1*}, A. Kuleshov¹ and E. Krylova¹

¹Mental Health Research Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) in youth has the greatest spectrum of psychopathology and is strictly associated with nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) and suicidal behaviour [Guile et al. *Adolesc Health Med Ther* 2018; 9 199-210; *Paris Med.* 2019; 55(6):223]. The formation of autoaggressive behaviour and suicidal activity is due to the psychopathological features of BPD, which include affective instability, impulsivity and impaired self-identity.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate the psychopathological features of suicidal behaviour in BPD in youth.

Methods: Clinical and psychopathological examination with assessment of suicidal behaviour at the time of, 6 and 12 months later. For additional psychometric examination of patients we used: SCID-II questionnaires, Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11), Toronto Alexithymic Scale (TAS), Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS). Sample: N=62 male and female youth males and females in two equal groups of 31, respectively, with an established diagnosis of BPD and the presence of suicidal behaviour. The mean age of first referral in both groups was 19.1 ±2.2 years.

Results: This study defined 2 variants of suicidal behaviour in patients with BPD in youth: 1) Expansive - with predominance of impulsiveness (BIS-11 70±3), affective instability, associated with psychosocial factors as a trigger of suicidal activity. Suicidal attempts were made at the height of psychoemotional stress. These patients were characterised by moderately high scores of the C-SSRS scale 2±1, in which patients noted the absence of a plan and specific intentions before the attempt, and a lower incidence of repeated attempts after 6 (N=6 (19.4%) and 12 months N=10 (32.2%)). 2) Rationalistic variant of suicidal behaviour was found in patients with predominance of self-identification disorders,

dissociative disorders and high level of alexithymia TAS 81±4.2 in the clinical picture. Suicidal ideation was revealed in all patients, often throughout the entire youth period, and attempts were characterised by thoughtfulness and led to severe consequences, including fatal outcome. Patients with rationalistic variant of suicidal activity had higher C-SSRS scale scores of 4±1, with the presence of suicidal intentions and high frequency of attempt recurrence after 6 (N=11 (35.5%) and 12 months (N=17 (54.8%)).

Conclusions: The variant of suicidal behaviour depended on the degree of severity and correlation of the psychopathological structure of BPD in youth. Less favourable prognosis was characteristic of the rationalistic variant due to the high frequency of repeated attempts. The results obtained require further analysis and contribute to the development of differentiated therapeutic strategies.

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Depressive Disorders

EPP0491

Weight changes in esketamine nasal spray and quetiapine extended-release treated patients with treatment resistant depression: Results from ESCAPE-TRD study

A. Reif^{1,2*}, A. Fagiolini³, E. Buntinx⁴, H. Ruggeri⁵, Y. Godinov⁶, J. Buyze⁷, S. Mulhern-Haughey⁸ and I. Bitter⁹

¹Goethe University Frankfurt, University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, Frankfurt;

²Fraunhofer Institute for Translational Medicine and Pharmacology ITMP, Theodor-Stern-Kai 7, 60596, Frankfurt am Main, Germany;

³Department of Molecular Medicine, University of Siena School of Medicine, Siena, Italy;

⁴Medical Center Anima, Alken, Belgium;

⁵CEN (Centro especializado en Neurociencias), Córdoba, Argentina;

⁶Janssen EMEA, Sofia, Bulgaria;

⁷Janssen Pharmaceutica NV, Beerse, Belgium;

⁸Janssen EMEA, Dublin, Ireland and

⁹Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: In ESCAPE-TRD, esketamine nasal spray (ESK-NS) significantly increased the probability of remission at Week (Wk)8 and being relapse-free through Wk32 after remission at Wk8 versus (vs) quetiapine extended-release (QTP-XR), in patients (pts) with treatment resistant depression (TRD). Safety data were consistent with established profiles of each treatment, with no new safety signals identified (Reif *et al.* DGPPN 2022; P-01-04).

Objectives: To explore weight changes and their impact on treatment discontinuation in ESCAPE-TRD.

Methods: ESCAPE-TRD (NCT04338321) was a randomised, open-label, rater-blinded, phase IIIb trial comparing efficacy and safety of ESK-NS vs QTP-XR in pts with TRD. Safety analyses were conducted on pts who received ≥1 dose of study treatment. Treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were defined as occurring at or after the first dose of study treatment and within 14 days/30 days (non-serious/serious) of the last dose. A ≥7% increase/decrease in weight from screening was considered for evaluation as a TEAE. Weights were measured and are reported as observed, with no missing data imputation.