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Introduction: It is common knowledge that depressive disorders are prevalent in cardiac patients. The fact of a prospective heart surgery can have a negative effect on depressive manifestations in cardiac patients.

Objectives: To describe representation and structure of depression in preoperative cardiac surgery patients and its correlation with the patients' personal time perspective

Methods: We used the Beck Depression Inventory to estimate the level and structure of depression in 60 cardiac surgery patients of both sexes and the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory to identify the patients' personal time perspective.

Results: We revealed depression of various manifestations in 53.4% of preoperative cardiac patients; 3.3% of them had severe depression, 11.7% – moderate depression, 8.3% – mild depression, 30.0% – minimal depression. The patients' average level of depression was certainly higher than the standard one ($t=3.295$; $p=.000$). According to degree, the structure of depressive manifestations included asthenia, irritability, sleeping disorders, low sex drive, weight loss, pessimism, tearfulness, difficulty working, and difficulty taking decision. Two patients showed suicidal thoughts. We revealed a positive correlation between the depression level and a Negative-Past time perspective ($r=.39$) and a negative correlation with the Positive Past time perspective ($r=-.27$).

Conclusions: We identified depressive manifestations in every second preoperative cardiac patient. Every sixth one has moderate or severe depression, which calls for special attention. Research in personal time perspective has good prospects for psychological interventions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: preoperative cardiac surgery patients; Depression; time perspective; psychological interventions

EPV0254

Biochemical markers of depression - an up-to-date review

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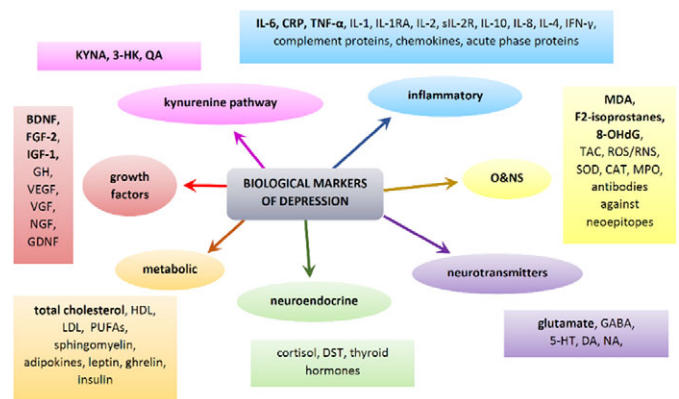
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Introduction: Depression or Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is the most prevalent psychiatric disorder and a leading cause of disability worldwide. Currently affecting around 300 million people worldwide, depression is a major clinical, emotional, and socioeconomic strain for society. There is a growing interest in the biological underpinnings of depression, which are reflected by altered levels of biomarkers.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to present an up-to-date review of potential MDD biomarkers.

Methods: PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases were searched.

Results: Enhanced inflammation has been reported in MDD, as reflected by increased concentrations of inflammatory markers – interleukin-6, C-reactive protein, tumor necrosis factor- α , and soluble interleukin-2 receptor. Dysregulation of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenals axis, along with increased cortisol levels, have also been reported in MDD. Oxidative and nitrosative stress also plays an important role in the pathophysiology of MDD. Notably, increased levels of lipid peroxidation markers are characteristic of MDD. Kynurenine metabolites, increased glutamate and decreased total cholesterol are also features of MDD. Finally, alterations in growth factors, with a significant decrease in brain-derived neurotrophic factor and an increase in fibroblast growth factor-2 and insulin-like growth factor-1 concentrations have also been found in MDD.



Conclusions: A group of substances holds promise as reliable biomarkers for MDD. However, biomarker research in depression faces many difficulties, such as insufficient understanding of MDD etiopathogenesis, substantial heterogeneity of the disorder and low specificity of biomarkers. The construction of biomarker panels and their evaluation with use of new technologies may have the potential to overcome the above mentioned obstacles.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: inflammatory; Depression; biomarkers; oxidative stress

EPV0255

Esketamine in patient with treatment resistant depression : Outcome of the temporary authorization for use programme in France

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Introduction: Esketamine nasal spray has been developed for patients with treatment resistant depression.