

who underwent cosmetic procedures. Therefore, we recommend physicians conduct screening for patients seeking cosmetic procedures before starting any treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Eastern Province; Saudi Arabia; Body Dysmorphic Disorder; cosmetic procedures

EPP0524

Refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder: a challenging treatment

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Introduction: Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a chronic and impairing condition included in the DSM-5 Obsessive-Compulsive Spectrum Disorders. Despite psychopharmacological and psychotherapeutic measures, there are patients who remain refractory to different therapeutic strategies.

Objectives: The authors aim to present different alternatives in approach, treatment and management of refractory OCD, based on a review of the existing literature.

Methods: Analysis of the data about this subject, considering the review articles and the case reports published at current time and highlighting the most essential topics, concerning the latest developments in the area.

Results: Therapeutic options are presented, including transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), deep brain stimulation (DBS) and ablative neurosurgery.

Conclusions: The treatment of OCD represents a great challenge in clinical practice. Despite the advances accomplished by a more extensive knowledge of the disease and a burden of new techniques in the last decades, more treatment strategies are needed, especially for patients with non-response to conventional treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Deep brain stimulation; transcranial direct current stimulation; obsessive-compulsive disorder; repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation

EPP0526

Inflammatory Markers in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Introduction: A growing number of studies have examined the link between inflammatory markers (IM) and the pathophysiology of

obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). However, this association has yet to be fully identified.

Objectives: This review aims to systematically evaluate evidence from studies examining peripheral IM in adult participants with OCD compared to controls. IM included: CRP, TNFa, IFN γ , IL1/4/6/10.

Methods: Databases used for literature searching: Medline, Embase, PsycINFO (until October 2021). Studies that examined IM in the blood of adult OCD and control groups were included. Screening and data extraction adhered to PRISMA guideline standards. The quality assessment utilised funnel plots and the approach developed by Hawker et al. 2002. A random-effects meta-analysis model was adopted. PROSPERO reference number: CRD42021284766.

Results: The systematic review (19 studies, 1,225 participants) and meta-analysis (12 studies, 796 participants) had an average quality assessment score of 28.3 (medium quality) and 30.7 (high quality), respectively. The average heterogeneity of each IM analysed was 76.6%. Totalled, each study and IM analysis showed more insignificant differences (n=35) than significant differences (n=25). The meta-analysis revealed no significant difference for overall IM assessments. However, a sub-analysis of IL6 (excluding studies using serum or lipopolysaccharide stimulation) found significantly lower levels of IL6 within the OCD group (effect size: 3.98 and 95% CI: 0.43,7.53).

Conclusions: This is an up-to-date systematic review examining IM in OCD. Insignificant results found may have resulted from the relatively high heterogeneity or varied study designs. One sub-analysis of IL6 identified an association, although further studies are required with larger sample sizes and fewer disparities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: inflammatory markers; systematic review; psychiatry; obsessive-compulsive disorder

EPP0528

Efficacy of Synchronous Remote-Based Interventions for Suicide Prevention among Adolescent and Adult Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Introduction: Suicide is a universal, complex, and multifaceted public health problem that is among the leading causes of

preventable death worldwide. The impact of suicide affects families, communities, and societies; hence its prevention is an emerging priority for public health systems.

Objectives: The current systematic review aims to investigate the efficacy of distance suicide prevention strategies implemented through synchronous technology-based interventions (i.e., any digital tool that allows interactive and immediate real-time communication conducted remotely).

Methods: The bibliographic search has been carried out in the electronic databases MEDLINE/PubMed, PsycInfo, Scopus, and Web of Science, with no restrictions on the publication period and limited to publications in English or Spanish. Two reviewers independently will conduct screenings, data extraction, risk of bias (RoB), and methodological quality assessment.

Results: The preliminary data searches seem to support the effectiveness of providing active contact to persons who have made a suicide attempt and indicate that receiving early specialized assistance decreases the relative risk of recurrence. The reduction would be attributable to improved detection of patients at increased risk and effective referral to emergency services.

Conclusions: Telematics suicide prevention has been an emergent field for years, facilitated by the notably increased in acceptance and availability. Considering that distance programmes can reach affected individuals regardless of their location, it stands to reason that these interventions will be part of future suicide prevention efforts. The results will be discussed regarding (a) the effect size of the intervention outcomes and (b) the main moderators of the effectiveness found.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; Emergency Department; e-mental health; secondary prevention

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EPP0534

Problematic Internet Use and wellbeing during adolescence

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Introduction: PIU has not yet been recognized by diagnostic classification systems, but it has received increasing research and clinical attention. It is defined as a generalized and compulsive use of the Internet associated with a loss of control and negative consequences for the individual

Objectives: The main goal was to analyze the relation between problematic Internet Use and wellbeing in adolescents

Methods: The sample included a total of 1059 adolescents (47% were males). Age range was between 14 and 18 years old ($M = 15,12$; $SD = 1,03$). We used the Compulsive Internet Use Scale to assess Problematic Internet Use and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire to screen for psychological difficulties and prosocial behaviour.

Results: The results found in the ANOVA revealed that problematic internet use was statistically significant associated with

psychological difficulties and prosocial capabilities ($\lambda = 0.475$, $F(3,83,000) = 25.569$, $P \leq 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.215$). Adolescents with higher levels of Problematic Internet Use revealed more emotional and behavioural difficulties. In addition, those adolescents with higher levels of prosocial abilities were at a lower risk for Problematic Internet Use.

Conclusions: Previous research have revealed that the use of Internet has almost doubled in the last decade among adolescents across different European countries. Results revealed statistically significant correlations between Problematic Internet Use and indicators of well-being such as emotional difficulties and behavioral problems, as well as prosocial behaviours. Prevention strategies should focus on detecting problematic internet use among adolescents, as it is a variable related with different psychological difficulties that are diminishing adolescents' well-being.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; Internet use; adolescence; wellbeing

EPP0536

Implications of Covid-19 Pandemic on School-age children with Autism Spectrum Disorders

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has caused multilevel changes worldwide. Everyday life of all people has been altered drastically. Children with ASD seem to face difficulties due to their heightened sensitivity to unpredictable and complex changes in their lifestyle. Our presentation aims to reveal the effects of Covid-19 on school-age children with Autism Spectrum Disorders.

Objectives: The main thematic areas of this research, concerning the social workers' questionnaire, focused on the routine, psycho-emotional field, school performance, sociability and school environment of children with ASD.

Methods: Between June 22nd and August 16th, 2021, social workers ($n=38$) and parents ($n=25$) administrated a questionnaire -through google form platform- which investigated issues around routine, psycho-emotional field, school performance, sociability, school, and family. Descriptive statistics were used for statistical analysis of the data.

Results: The routine and psycho-emotional conditions of children with ASD were found to have a negative shift. Moreover, the degree of change on school performance was moderate, while sociability change was minimal. The significance of the school's contribution and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the family functionality was highly observed. Another interesting finding was that children with ASD did not display discomfort for the mandatory social limitations or fear for the virus transmission.

Conclusions: Lastly, it is important to implement appropriate practices for the protection of children with ASD, through the mobilization of the responsible parties and thus, social policy transformations are vital for this vulnerable population.