

S0125

Epigenetic pathways in PTSD

T. Klengel

Department Of Psychiatry, McLean Hospital and University Medical Center Goettingen, Belmont, United States of America
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Abstract Body: Nonhuman primates (NHPs) are critical for translational research due to their close genetic, physiological, and behavioral similarity to humans. In particular, higher brain functions depend on brain regions and neural circuits that evolved differently between primates and rodents. Thus, NHPs are a strong translational model system to investigate the pathophysiology and relevant biological correlates of mental disorders. This talk will focus on translational approaches leveraging NHP models to advance our understanding of environmentally induced epigenetic changes in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Environmental factors including early life stress significantly contribute to risk and resilience for psychiatric disorders including PTSD. However, human studies are often confounded, and it remains challenging to identify robust epigenetic signals in clinical populations even in large studies. We investigate the natural spectrum of behavioral phenotypes in rhesus macaques to complement human studies with a focus on stress and fear. This talk will present data on epigenetic signatures of fear and the effects of early life stress in rhesus monkeys and their relationship to human studies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

New perspectives on bipolar disorder

S0121

New insights on affective morbidity and childhood maltreatment

V. Kumari

Life Sciences, Brunel University London, Uxbridge, United Kingdom
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Childhood maltreatment (physical, sexual or emotional abuse, and physical or emotional neglect, by a parent, caregiver or other adult) is a major problem of global significance. Children who suffered maltreatment of any kind are known to experience a range of mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, psychosis, substance abuse, eating disorders, suicidal symptomatology and personality disorder. These problems often emerge in childhood and last through adulthood to old age. Furthermore, people with a history of childhood maltreatment show a worse-than-usual response to standard treatment approaches to improve their mental health. There is growing evidence that emotional abuse, one of the most prevalent forms of childhood maltreatment, may have the most wide-ranging impact of all maltreatment types on mental health outcomes as it appears to be a transdiagnostic risk factor for several psychiatric disorders, and found to be more strongly associated with development of affective disorders than physical abuse or neglect. There is a need to move beyond simple association studies and shift the research focus on sophisticated multimodal studies to fully understand the psychobiological mechanisms

underlying affective morbidity, as well as the protective factors that might promote resilience, in the face of (specific forms of) childhood maltreatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: emotional abuse; Neglect; physical abuse

S0122

The clinical relevance of childhood manic symptoms

S. Frangou

Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York City, United States of America
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Background: The Adolescent Brain and Cognitive Development (ABCD) study, a US population-based sample of 10 year-olds, offers a unique opportunity to examine the neural correlates of manic-like symptoms presenting in children about to enter adolescence.

Methods: The study will avail of the rich dataset of over 11,000 children aged 9-10 years at enrolment using data from the baseline and 2-year follow-up assessment. The analyses aim to track the evolution of manic-like symptoms between the two follow-up waves and test their sensitivity of their association with brain correlates.

Results: Data analyses are ongoing and will focus on changes in manic-like symptoms, focusing on youth with remitting, persistent and emerging symptoms and examine their associations with brain structure and resting-state functional connectivity.

Conclusions: The results will inform about the early trajectory of manic-like symptoms and offer new insights into their brain-related correlates.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: childhood mania

Early intervention in psychoses: Assessment and treatment to improve functional outcome

S0125

Prediction of drop-out and functional impairment in recent-onset schizophrenia spectrum disorders

A. Mucci^{1*}, P. Bucci¹, I. Winter Van Rossum², C. Arango³, L. Baandrup⁴, B. Glenthøj⁴, P. Dazzan⁵, A. Demjaha⁵, P. McGuire⁶, C. Martínez Díaz-Caneja⁷, S. Leucht⁸, R. Rodriguez-Jimenez⁹, R. Kahn¹⁰ and S. Galderisi¹

¹Department Of Psychiatry, Univeristy of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy; ²Department Of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Utrecht Brain Center, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; ³Child And Adolescent Department Of Psychiatry, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Madrid, Spain; ⁴Department Of Clinical Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; ⁵Department Of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College, London, United Kingdom; ⁶Department Of Psychosis Studies, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; ⁷Psychiatry, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Madrid, Spain; ⁸Department Of Psychiatry And Psychotherapy, School of Medicine, Technical University Munich,