Multivariate Cox regression analysis demonstrated that depressive symptoms and elevation of sST2 were both independent predictors of all-cause mortality and HF-related hospitalization.

**Conclusions:** The serum levels of sST2 and depressive symptoms were independent and additive predictors of all-cause mortality and heart failure-related hospitalization in patients with ischemic HF.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Heart Failure; Neurobiological Factors; Depression; comorbidity

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**O0128**

**Remote Assessment of Disease and Relapse in Major Depressive Disorder (RADAR-MDD): Recruitment, retention, and data availability in a longitudinal remote measurement study.**

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**Introduction:** The challenge for psychiatrists is keeping up to date with the latest clinical trial data in managing major depressive disorder (MDD) and psychiatric emergencies.

**Objectives:** We evaluated whether an online educational video lecture directed at psychiatrists, could improve knowledge and confidence regarding management of psychiatric emergencies associated with MDD.

**Methods:** Educational effect was assessed using a 3-question repeated pairs, pre/post assessment survey. A paired-samples t-test was conducted to assess overall number correct and confidence change. A McNemar’s test was conducted to assess question-level significance. P values < 0.05 are statistically significant. Cohen’s d test was used to estimate the magnitude of effect of education. The activity launched on 8 April 2021, and preliminary data analysed as of 24 June 2021.

**Results:** 807 psychiatrists participated in the programme, of which 150 completed the pre- and post-assessment test. An average overall correct response rate of 44% pre- increased to 74% post- (67% relative increase, P<0.001; Cohen’s d = 0.91). Knowledge on the burden of suicide and MDD improved from 38% pre- to 85% post- (124% relative increase,P<0.001). Knowledge regarding clinical data for novel therapies for use in psychiatric emergencies improved from 47% pre- to 68% post- (45% relative increase, P< 0.01). Knowledge regarding signs of suicidal intent in patients with MDD improved from 49% pre- to 71% (45% relative increase, P< 0.001) following education.

**Conclusions:** This study demonstrates the positive effect of online medical education on psychiatrists’ knowledge in contemporary management of psychiatric emergencies associated with MDD in Europe.