EPV1047
Premorbid screening of healthy students may carry latent liability for schizophrenia or bipolar affective disorder with neurocognitive and neurophenomenological methods

I. Szendi Md Habil1,2*, A. Bagi1, S. Szalóki1, E. Hallgató3, N. Domján1, A. Kanka1, B. Gál1, É. Karcher1, H. Pásztor1, T. Jenei2, A. Dér7, Z. Gingl8 and T. Gyimóthi9

Introduction: Early detection of psychosis is a promising area in preventative psychiatry. The use of early intervention can prevent the first episode psychosis and improve outcomes.

Objectives: Identification of premorbid features of depressive patients at clinical high risk for psychosis (CHR) comparing with depressive patients without CHR in order to improve early recognition of the psychotic process.

Methods: 219 young depressive in-patients with CHR criteria for SOPS with attenuated positive and attenuated negative symptoms and 52 young depressive in-patients without CHR were examined. Presence of obstetric complications, neurodevelopmental deviance, neurological and psychiatric signs at the premorbid stage, and the level of premorbid functioning on the PAS were examined.

Results: It has been established that depressive patients at CHR and without CHR had some obstetric complications (57.5% and 40.4%, respectively). Neurodevelopmental deviance in the first year of life was in 57.5% patients with CHR. At the age of 3-5 sleep disorders, ADHD and phobias were more common in patients at CHR than without it (58.8% and 32.7%, p=0.014). In pubertal, patients at CHR were more likely to show depression symptoms, obsessions, and aggression - 90.4% versus 76.9% (p=0.029). On the PAS scale, a decrease of the level of premorbid functioning has been observed in two groups of patients with and without CHR from the age of 12: from 12 to 15 years, 0.4 and 0.3 (p=0.004), from 16 to 18 years, 0.47 and 0.37 (p 0.001).

Conclusions: Premorbid functioning were worst in patients with CHR, which indicates the possibility of early clinical detection of psychosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Youth depression; prevention; Clinical high-risk; premorbid

EPV1048
Premorbid of depressive youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis

M. Omelchenko

Mental Health Research Centre, Youth Psychiatry, Moscow, Russian Federation
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Introduction: Early detection of psychosis is a promising area in preventative psychiatry. The use of early intervention can prevent the first episode psychosis and improve outcomes.

Objectives: Identification of premorbid features of depressive patients at clinical high risk for psychosis (CHR) comparing with depressive patients without CHR in order to improve early recognition of the psychotic process.

Methods: 219 young depressive in-patients with CHR criteria for SOPS with attenuated positive and attenuated negative symptoms and 52 young depressive in-patients without CHR were examined. Presence of obstetric complications, neurodevelopmental deviance, neurological and psychiatric signs at the premorbid stage, and the level of premorbid functioning on the PAS were examined.

Results: It has been established that depressive patients at CHR and without CHR had some obstetric complications (57.5% and 40.4%, respectively). Neurodevelopmental deviance in the first year of life was in 57.5% patients with CHR. At the age of 3-5 sleep disorders, ADHD and phobias were more common in patients at CHR than without it (58.8% and 32.7%, p=0.014). In pubertal, patients at CHR were more likely to show depression symptoms, obsessions, and aggression - 90.4% versus 76.9% (p=0.029). On the PAS scale, a decrease of the level of premorbid functioning has been observed in two groups of patients with and without CHR from the age of 12: from 12 to 15 years, 0.4 and 0.3 (p=0.004), from 16 to 18 years, 0.47 and 0.37 (p 0.001).

Conclusions: Premorbid functioning were worst in patients with CHR, which indicates the possibility of early clinical detection of psychosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Youth depression; prevention; Clinical high-risk; premorbid

EPV1049
Sustainability for humans and the humane from a pediatric point of view

Á. Victorin

Gothenburg Public health, School Medicine, Hovås, Sweden
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Introduction: We need to live in harmony with our lifestyle rhythms to stay healthy. A problem in our time is that technical devices have no respect for rhythm. If we get caught up in the technique and start neglecting our natural body needs such as sleep, eat and exercise – it will affect our health negatively. Today, children have increasing problems with mental health. When analyzing the problem we find rhythmical problems, often associated to technology. Being a parent in our time is hard. Time has come for us to take active care of our natural rhythms, to stay healthy.
**EPV1049**

**E-tool for mental health prevention: a study of the receptivity and engagement in a large-scale group of subjects**

R. Maçorano¹,², F. Canais¹, H. Ferreira¹, M. Parreira² and M. Ribas³

¹Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lisbon, Institute For Biophysics And Biomedical Engineering, Lisboa, Portugal; ²NeuroGime, Neuropsychology, Braga, Portugal and ³NeuroGime, Psychology, Braga, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Due to the Covid-19 effects, mental health conditions are now, more than ever, affecting our daily lives - both personally and professionally. The average delay between the onset of first symptoms of a mental health disorder and seeking suitable healthcare is 11 years. The WHO states that the only sustainable way to reduce mental healthcare burden is by acting earlier.

**Objectives:** The aim of this project is to assess the receptivity and engagement of a mobile app for mental health prevention, amongst a large-scale and heterogeneous group of individuals. The main hypothesis under testing is that people are receptive to actively act towards mental health prevention, despite still being a very neglected and stigmatized topic.

**Methods:** A mobile app for mental health improvement and disease prevention was developed through the digitalization of positive psychology strategies, such as mood tracking, journaling, breathing exercises, among others, which are personalized to the user through biofeedback. The app aims at teaching people how to autonomously cope with mental health conditions, identifying early signs and redirecting them to proper mental health professionals. The app is being released for a population of 35,000 subjects resident in Portugal.

**Results:** Receptivity and engagement metrics will be assessed on a weekly and monthly basis, for 3 months, segmented by different subject profiles. Mental health metrics will also be assessed, namely anxiety, depression, and burnout levels - using standard psychiatric scales.

**Conclusions:** We have yet to draw conclusions from the project; however, we aim to achieve first results in due time.

**Disclosure:** The aim of this research is to assess the receptivity of mental health prevention strategies using technology, namely a mobile app provided by a company.

**Keywords:** sustainability; mental health; prevention; Adolescents

**EPV1050**

**Economic evidence of preventive interventions for anxiety disorders in children and adolescents – a systematic review**

A.-K. Vartiainen¹,², V. Kuvaja-Köllner¹, M. Rantsi¹, E. Rissanen¹, T. Luntamo², M. Kurki², A. Sourander² and E. Kankaanpää³

¹University of Eastern Finland, Department Of Health And Social Management, Kuopio, Finland and ²University of Turku, Research Center For Child Psychiatry, Turku, Finland

*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Anxiety disorders are common in children and youth. Also, in prevention, be it universal, selective or indicated, economic evaluation supports decision-making in the allocation of scarce resources.

**Objectives:** This review identified and summarised the existing evidence of economic evaluations for the prevention of anxiety disorders in children and adolescents.

**Methods:** A systematic search was conducted on the EBSCO, Scopus, Web of Science, ProQuest, Cochrane and PubMed databases. We included studies that focused on children and adolescents under 18 years of age, aimed to prevent anxiety disorders, and presented an incremental analysis of costs and effectiveness. A registered checklist was used that assessed the quality of the included articles.

**Results:** The search yielded 1,697 articles. Five articles were included in this review. Three were RCT-based and two were model-based studies. Out of five included interventions, one was a universal school-based intervention, two selective interventions and two indicated interventions. Universal school-based prevention of anxiety was not cost-effective compared to usual teaching. Selective parent training and indicative child- and parent-focused CBT prevention were likely cost-effective compared to usual care or doing nothing.

**Conclusions:** Parent education and cognitive behaviour therapy interventions can be cautiously interpreted as being a cost-effective way of preventing anxiety in children and adolescents. However, the evidence is weak related to cost-effectiveness as there are only a few studies, with relatively small sample sizes and short follow-ups.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** prevention; Anxiety; economic evaluation; children and adolescents

**EPV1051**

**The Worldview Attitudes and Self-Determination in Russian Students who are Different Passion Degree of Tolkien Fans**

D. Zakrevskaya¹ and T. Sadovnikova

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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