

($p < 0.001$), and $\alpha 1$ -PI activity was much higher ($p < 0.001$) in C2. Patients of C1 and C2 did not differ in age, diagnosis, severity of the disease, but differed in clinical features of the course of the disease: significantly more patients with very late onset schizophrenia (76%) were met in C1 ($\chi^2 = 13.41$, $p < 0.001$). Also, different clinical-biological correlations were found in these clusters. Particularly, negative correlations of baseline NE activity with PANSS general psychopathology subscale scores ($R = -0.39$, $p < 0.05$) and with total PANSS scores ($R = -0.39$, $p < 0.05$) were found in C1. Positive correlation of GST activity with PANSS positive subscale score was found in C2 ($R = 0.43$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The revealed clusters differ in the extent of the glutathione antioxidant system impairment and in levels of the immune response markers. The revealing of the patient subgroups on the basis of biological markers reflecting impairments in metabolic and immune systems can represent interest in the search for individual treatment approaches.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Others

EPP0600

Prevalence of ADHD in Adults: An Umbrella Review of International Studies

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Introduction: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder commonly diagnosed in school-age children. However, it can affect individuals of all age groups. This study aimed to provide a comprehensive analysis of the prevalence of ADHD in adults by conducting an umbrella review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses.

Objectives: To provide a comprehensive synthesis of published evidence on the prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in adults through an umbrella review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses, with the aim of highlighting the significance of addressing and managing ADHD in the adult population.

Methods: To conduct this study, we adhered to the guidelines outlined in the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA). We systematically searched databases such as PsychINFO, Web of Science, PubMed, and Scopus to identify relevant studies. Our review protocol was registered with PROSPERO (registration number: CRD42023389704). The quality of the studies included in our analysis was assessed using the A Measurement Tool to Assess Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR). For the purpose of conducting a meta-analysis, we employed a random-effects model.

Results: Our umbrella review examined findings from five systematic reviews that encompassed data from 57 unique international

primary studies undertaken between 2009 and 2021. These studies involved a total of 21,142,129 adult participants. The meta-analysis, employing an inverse variance-weighted random effect model, yielded a pooled prevalence estimate for ADHD in adults of 3.10% (95% confidence interval: 2.60%–3.60%). Regarding ADHD subtypes, our analysis revealed that ADHD-I (inattentive type) remained the most prevalent among adults, followed by ADHD-HI (hyperactive type) and ADHD-C (combined type).

Conclusions: Our results underscore the relatively high prevalence of ADHD among adults, with ADHD-I emerging as the most common subtype. These findings emphasize the need for proactive measures to prevent, mitigate, identify, and effectively manage ADHD in the adult population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0601

Investigation of the Effect of Curcumin on Metabolic Dysfunction Caused by Clozapine in Rats

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Introduction: Antipsychotics disrupt intracellular cholesterol traffic and prevent the exit of low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-derived cholesterol from the endosome/lysosome compartment. It was showed that curcumin accelerated the release of cholesterol-containing exosomes from cells with impaired intracellular cholesterol traffic due to antipsychotic treatment and suggested that curcumin may help minimize the negative metabolic effects associated with chronic antipsychotic treatment.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of orally administered curcumin to rats in preventing and treating metabolic syndrome-related side effects such as weight gain and dyslipidemia caused by clozapine.

Methods: In our research, a total of 32 male rats (Wistar Albino), 12 weeks old, produced at Selçuk University Experimental Research and Application Center, were used. All animals divided into 4 groups. Venous blood collection and weight measurements were taken from all groups at the beginning. 32 rats were randomly divided into 4 separate groups: control, only oral clozapine, oral clozapine + 50 mg/kg curcumin, and the oral clozapine + 100 mg/kg curcumin group. Groups II-III-IV were given 15 mg/kg clozapine orally daily for 3 weeks. AST, ALT, glucose, total cholesterol, Triglyceride, HDL, LDL and insulin were studied from the blood samples taken at the beginning and at the end of the experiment.

Results: There was no statistically significant difference in comparisons of weight and insulin measurements between the groups at the end of the experiment ($p > 0.05$). In glucose measurements at the end of the experiment, the control group was found to have significantly higher glucose values compared to the other groups ($p < 0.001$). As a result of posthoc analyses, LDL measurements in the control group were found to be lower than those in the CLZ and CLZ + 50 c groups ($p < 0.05$). AST value of the control group was significantly higher than the CLZ+100c group ($p = 0.011$). Measurements of the control group for ALT were found to be higher than those of the CLZ+50c and CLZ+100c groups ($p < 0.05$). There was

no statistically significant difference between the groups in HDL, TG, Cholesterol comparisons ($p > 0.05$).

In the control group, the average weight at the end of the experiment was significantly higher than at the beginning ($p = 0.045$). In the CLZ group, the mean glucose at the end of the experiment was significantly lower than at the beginning ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Metabolic problems due to antipsychotics negatively affect treatment compliance. Treatment support methods that can solve or help this problem may be useful. Our study ended in conflicting results. Needs for new experiments...

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0602

Prevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* IgG Antibodies in Psychiatric Patients from Western Romania

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Introduction: *Toxoplasma gondii*, a ubiquitous protozoan parasite, has been previously associated with psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of IgG antibodies against *T. gondii* in psychiatric patients from Western Romania.

Methods: We included 464 psychiatric patients admitted to the Psychiatric Clinic, County Emergency Hospital of Arad, Western Romania. Clinical evaluation and laboratory tests were conducted in these patients, including serological tests to determine the presence of *T. gondii* IgG antibodies.

Results: Of the 464 psychiatric patients, 258 (55.5%) were residing in rural areas and 245 (52.7%) were female. *T. gondii* IgG antibodies were demonstrated in 325 (70.04%) of 464 study participants and the seroprevalence tended to increase with age.

A significant higher *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was found in psychiatric patients aged between 40 to 59 years ($p < 0.001$) and in patients aged ≥ 60 years ($p = 0.001$) compared to patients aged 19 to 39 years. A higher *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was determined in psychiatric patients residing in rural areas compared to those residing in urban areas ($p = 0.04$). *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was higher in females compared to males ($p = 0.04$).

Assessment of seroprevalence by diagnostic revealed that *T. gondii* IgG antibodies were identified in 23 (85.19%) of 27 patients with delusional disorders, 24 (82.76%) of 29 with dementia, 51 (70.83%) of 72 with organic disorders, 75 (70.75%) of 106 with schizophrenia, 81 (70.43%) of 115 patients with depression, 17 (62.96%) of 27 with bipolar disorders, 27 (58.7%) of 46 with mood disorders and 7 (53.85%) of 13 with impulsive-control disorders.

Conclusions: The presence of *T. gondii* antibodies was demonstrated in a significant number of patients who attended the Psychiatric Clinic in Arad County, Western Romania. Results of this study suggest that *T. gondii* may be associated with several psychiatric disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0603

Examining the Incidence and Predictors of Low Resilience and Potential PTSD Among Residents in Two Canadian Provinces Amidst the 2023 Wildfires

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Introduction: The recent wildfires in Canada provide a clear illustration of the significant and lasting damage they inflict on the well-being of individuals and communities. Evaluating the occurrence and factors associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and low resilience is valuable for policymakers in public health.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the prevalence and predictors of low resilience and likely PTSD among subscribers of Text4Hope, an e-mental health program that delivered daily supportive messages to residents of Nova Scotia (NS) and Alberta (AB) during the recent wildfires.

Methods: Data collection was through a self-administered online survey completed by residents of the affected regions of NS and AB from May 14 to June 23, 2023. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

Results: Out of 298 respondents, the prevalence of low resilience and likely PTSD in our sample were 52.0% and 39.3% respectively. Unemployed respondents were about 3 times more likely to experience both low resilience and PTSD symptoms compared to those employed. Respondents with a history of mental health diagnosis were about 4 times more likely to experience likely PTSD compared to those with no history of mental health diagnosis.

Conclusions: This research demonstrated that the likelihood of PTSD was predicted by both unemployment and a history of mental health diagnosis, with unemployment also being linked to low resilience during the wildfire. These results provide valuable insights for designing clinical interventions and developing psychosocial support programs tailored for vulnerable populations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Promotion of Mental Health

EPP0604

Postgraduate students' mental health, it is the time to be aware and act.

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Introduction: Education is markedly associated with well-being, leading to the acquisition of healthy behaviors while at the same increasing hiring and salary. However, stress among academics is worrying, especially in younger researchers who experience significant levels of job insecurity, the imbalances between life and job,