

population (N=2,000). TTO vignettes were created to describe hypothetical health states of depression based on the nine items of PHQ-9. The hypothetical health states were sorted orthogonally in 11 blocks, each containing 4 vignettes (combinations of no; mild; moderate; severe depression). All respondents valued the four health states of one randomly given block. Conventional TTO method was applied, using a 10-year timeframe, while the first iteration step was randomized to 1,3 and 5 year. Preference weights were estimated using regression model fitted to TTO utility results.

Results: Altogether 1,999 respondents valued overall 34 different health states. The mean age was 47.3 (16.9) years, the majority was female (57.2%). Nearly half of the respondents were secondary educated 45.4%, 27.3% higher educated and 27.2% completed primary school. The mean TTO utility of selected mild, moderate and severe depression was: 0.83; 0.82 and 0.77 respectively.

Conclusions: Our results constitute the first population-based value set for PHQ-9. Utility scores give useful information for cost-effectiveness assessments. Estimates provide preference-based quality of life weights for the Hungarian population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: time trade-off; PHQ-9; health state measurement; value set

EPP0644

Association of Psilocybin Use in Adolescents with Major Depressive Episode

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Introduction: Psilocybin is a psychedelic drug found in mushrooms, often referred to as magic mushrooms due to its visual and auditory hallucinations effects upon ingestion. It is a Schedule I drug per DEA, and the FDA has not approved psilocybin for medicinal purposes. However, recent studies have shown promising therapeutic use to treat depression.

Objectives: To identify current use, prevalence, and its association with depression in adolescents.

Methods: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health survey data from 2008-18 studied adolescent data (12-17 years), who responded, "ever used psilocybin (mushrooms)" and "lifetime major depressive episode (MDE)." The association between the psilocybin use and MDE status was analyzed in SAS 9.4 through multivariate logistic regression for odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI).

Results: A total of 172745 adolescents were included in this study, of which 2469 ever used psilocybin in their lifetime, and 170276 responded no lifetime use. The psilocybin ever lifetime users were 17 years old (42%vs.17%, $p<0.001$), male (60%vs.51%, $p<0.001$), and non-Hispanic White (71%vs.55%, $p<0.001$) in comparison to non-users. Among psilocybin user group, 31% of respondents had lifetime MDE, compared to 16% of the lifetime psilocybin non-user group participants ($p<0.001$). The odds of association of psilocybin use among participants with MDE were 2.17 times compared to those without MDE (CI: 1.93-2.44, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: We identified a significant association between psilocybin use and MDE among adolescents, which raises public health concerns about its illegal use, abuse, and toxicity potential. Future clinical studies should assess its clinical safety, efficacy, and addictive properties.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: MDD; Psilocybin; Depression; Adolescents

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EPP0645

Empathy and the Underlying Psychosocial Basis of Aggressive Behavior and Sexual Trauma.

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Introduction: The reports on the adverse impact of sexual trauma on mental health are known to the medical community. In workplaces where power hierarchy is an essence for the establishment, like the military, there has been a tsunami of reports on sexual trauma. Empathy plays a defining role in human relationships and development.

Objectives: To explore the relationship between power and empathy by studying the prevalence of sexual assault among our population of women veterans who report their sexual assault occurred by a higher rank serviceman.

Methods: A retrospective chart review was conducted in Women Health Clinic over 11 months period. A total of 117 charts were reviewed from 03/2019 to 02/2020. The information of 42 patients with sexual trauma was tabulated on an excel spreadsheet.

Results: 25 (59%) of 42 patients had military sexual trauma (MST). Of 25 who reported MST, the majority, 17 (72%), said trauma was from a serviceman with a higher status, and 2 (8%) were from the same rank. The distribution of military divisions was 14 (56%) army, 5 (20%) navy, and 4 (16%) were from the air force.

Conclusions: Correlation between the prevalence of assaultive behavior and a higher status in rank was demonstrated in a sample of women veterans. 72% reported the higher rank servicemen caused the sexual offence. Our finding supports that a higher position in status is likely a determining factor for aggressive behavior. There is an opportunity to turn our attention to education and staff training to help them improve their compassion and empathy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Sexual trauma; Empathy; Power; Me too movement

EPP0646

Case series: Psychosocial challenges of female youth within the Irish travelling community.

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Introduction: The Irish traveller community are an ethnic minority group known for their distinct identity. Although this group has its roots in Ireland, they are marginalised and discriminated against by every part of Irish society. Adolescent females encounter particular difficulties within the expectations of this community. They encounter specific issues including mental illness, sexual stigma and limitations to the role of women.

Objectives: Explore the vulnerabilities of young women within the Irish travelling community.

Methods: Literature review and case series using three cases.

Results: Patient A is a nineteen-year-old girl known with a history of overdose and depression. Significant triggers for her mental illness are linked to familial disharmony and sexual assault. Patient B is seventeen years old and was referred for CAMHS inpatient admission following overdose. She has a background of sexual assault and drug misuse. Patient C is fifteen years old and was admitted to a CAMHS unit following a hanging attempt. Her suicide attempt was triggered by chronic bullying, grief and sexual assault.

Conclusions: Young women in the travelling community are estimated to be twice as likely to suffer mental health issues as compared to men. They are primed to follow a culture where the main events in life are centred around training for marriage and child rearing. In this world of ethical practice and focus on women's rights, females in such communities can feel conflicted between their identity, heritage and their position in the world. Adolescents within the travelling community should be monitored with consciousness given to their particular risk factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Irish travelling community; mental illness within the travelling community; women within the Irish t

EPP0647

The gap between self-reported and medically confirmed Gender Incongruence/Gender Dysphoria among students in china

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Introduction: As the incidence of gender incongruence (GI)/gender dysphoria (GD) rises yearly, public understanding of transgender is also increasing, whereas this improvement cannot be achieved without extensive transgender-related surveys. However, most of the surveys were only issued to people who identify themselves as transgender with the absence of medical confirmations in most situations. These result in a gap between transgender survey and diagnosed GI/GD.

Objectives: This study aims to discover the gap between self-reported and diagnostically confirmed transgender and GI/GD individuals among students in China.

Methods: We chose two middle schools and one college from Changsha (a city in China) at random with a total of 2047 students. Among them, 1661 students gave us certain gender identify responses in which we categorized them into two types (cisgender and gender minorities). Professional psychiatrists then used ICD-11 and DSM-5 criteria to confirm whether the self-reported gender minorities could be diagnosed with GI/GD via phone or in person.

Results: In total, 7.5% of the college students and 5.8% of the middle school students reported themselves as gender minorities. Although 29% of college students and 43.8% of middle school students did not cooperate with the subsequent psychiatric interviews, none of the self-reported gender minority students meet the GI/GD criteria of ICD-11/DSM-5.

Conclusions: The epidemiological investigation of transgender is heavily affected by the definition and the data sources. There is a huge heterogeneity between self-reported transgender and diagnosed GI/GD. Future transgender studies should strictly control inclusion criteria.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Gender Incongruence; Gender Dysphoria; Transgender

EPP0648

Antidepressant treatment in premenstrual dysphoric disorder, case report

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Introduction: Premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) is included for the first time in the last edition of DSM within affective disorders. It is necessary that 5 of a list of 11 symptoms (lability, irritability, depressed mood, anxiety, lethargy, being out of control or physical symptoms among others) appear in the majority of menstrual cycles but must be only present during the week before menstruation improving after its onset. It has a prevalence of 1,8-5,8% and it is associated to significant functional impairment. SSRIs are indicated as first-line treatment in severe symptoms.

Objectives: To review about premenstrual dysphoric disorder and its psychopharmacological treatment.

Methods: We carry out a literature review about premenstrual dysphoric disorder, accompanied by a clinical description of one patient treated with sertraline.

Results: 44 years old female referred to our outpatient mental health service due to anxious and depressive symptoms. She had presented abdominal pain, anxiety, obsessive thoughts, sadness, emotional lability, apathy, anergy, uncontrolled impulse, irritability