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Introduction: Early life stress (ELS) is a significant risk factor for major depressive disorder (MDD) in adults. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies using face emotion processing paradigms have found altered blood-oxygen-level-dependent (BOLD) responses in the cortico-limbic network both in individuals exposed to ELS and in patients with MDD. Thus, early life stress may have a long-lasting impact on brain areas responsible for the processing of socio-affective cues.

Objectives: By applying a facial emotion recognition (FER) fMRI paradigm, we examined the long-term effect of childhood adversity on brain activity in MDD patients with and without ELS.

Methods: MDD patients without ELS (MDD, N=19), those with ELS (MDD+ELS, N=21), and healthy controls (HC, N=21) matched for age, sex, and intelligence quotient underwent fMRI scanning while performing a block design FER task with faces expressing negative emotions. The severity of ELS was assessed with the 28-item Childhood Trauma Questionnaire.

Results: Both MDD and MDD+ELS patients were slightly impaired in recognizing sad faces. Statistical analysis of brain activity found that MDD+ELS patients had significantly reduced negative BOLD responses in the right anterior paracingulate gyrus, subcallosal cortex accumbens compared to HCs. Moreover, the MDD+ELS group had a significantly increased negative BOLD signal in the right postcentral and precentral gyri relative to the HC group. MDD+ELS patients had reduced negative BOLD response in their anterior paracingulate gyrus compared to the MDD group.

Conclusions: Our results support that adult MDD patients with significant ELS are impaired in facial emotion recognition and they display functional alterations in the frontostriatal circuits.

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Keywords: early life stress; functional MRI; facial emotion recognition; major depressive disorder

Addictive Disorders

O0041

Atypical working hours are associated with substance use, especially in women: longitudinal analyses from the CONSTANCES cohort

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Introduction: Difficult working conditions could be associated with addictive behaviors.

Objectives: To examine the prospective associations between atypical working hours and substance use, including sugar and fat consumption.

Methods: In the CONSTANCES cohort, a total of 47,288 men and 53,324 women currently employed were included from 2012-2017 for tobacco and cannabis outcomes, and 35,647 and 39,767, respectively from 2012-2016 for alcohol and sugar and fat outcomes, and they were then followed up annually. Atypical working hours were self-reported at baseline and considered three different indicators: night shifts, weekend work and non-fixed working hours. Generalized linear models computed odds of substance use and sugar and fat consumption at follow-up according to baseline atypical working hours while adjusting for sociodemographic factors, baseline depression and baseline level of consumption.

Results: Night shifts increased significantly the odds of using tobacco in women (Odds ratios, ORs varying from 1.55 to 1.62) and cannabis in men (ORs varying from 1.80 to 1.95). Weekend work increased the odds of using tobacco (ORs varying from 1.51 to 1.67) and alcohol (OR of 1.16) in women. Non-fixed working hours increased the odds of using tobacco and alcohol in men and women (ORs varying from 1.15 to 1.19 and 1.12 to 1.14, respectively). Dose-dependent relationships were found for tobacco use in women (P for trends < 0.0001). No significant associations were found for sugar and fat consumption.

Conclusions: The role of atypical working hours on substance use should be taken into account by public health policy makers and clinicians for information and prevention strategies, especially among women.

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Keywords: Atypical working hours; substance use; Epidemiology; Sugar and fat

O0042

Increased Risk for Substance Use-Related Problems in Mild Intellectual Disability: A Population-Based Cohort Study

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Introduction: Intellectual disability (ID) has been linked to substance use-related problems (SUP). However, previous research is limited by the small sample sizes, lack of general population