

(SMD = -0.66, 95%CI [-1.24; -0.08]) revealed the efficacy of SAME, the intravenous route did not exhibit the same efficacy (SMD = -0.16, 95%CI [-0.47; 0.14]). The efficacy of SAME was not influenced by factors such as physical illness, history of antidepressant nonresponse, proportion of females, age, duration and dosage of SAME supplementation, publication year, and baseline depression severity. There was no significant difference in dropout rates between SAME and controls.

Image:

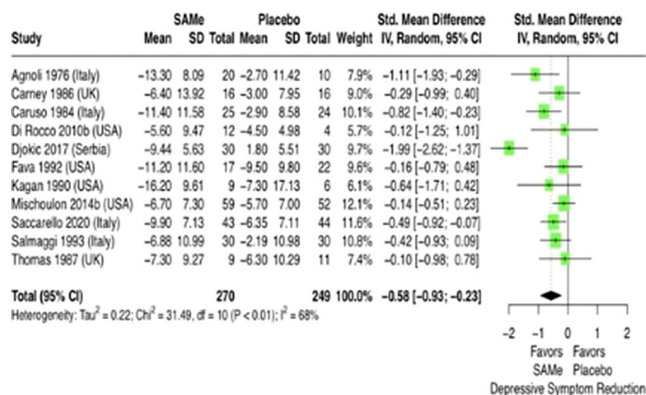


Figure 1. SAME vs. Placebo

Conclusions: Limited evidence suggests that SAME is well accepted and effective in reducing depressive symptoms. However, its antidepressant effect may not be as strong as that of traditional antidepressants. Randomized-controlled trials comparing SAME to antidepressants in depressed patients, both with and without ongoing antidepressant use, are still necessary.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

COVID-19 and related topics

EPP0569

Surveillance and monitoring program of child neurodevelopment in population born during social confinement due to covid contingency: monteria-colombia experience

C. Otalvaro¹, A. Romero^{1*} and M. C. Florian²

¹Cordoba, Universidad de Córdoba and ²Cordoba, Georges Noble School, Monteria, Colombia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.681

Introduction: The American Academy of Pediatrics reports an incidence of 1 in every 54 children (Council on Children with Disabilities, 2021). The unique circumstances surrounding children born in 2020, who have experienced the COVID-19 pandemic since birth, present a distinct set of challenges for their neurodevelopmental well-being. The pandemic has led to reduced opportunities for learning and social interaction, masking mandates, decreased social support for research, and the potential misattribution of Autism Spectrum Disorders ASD symptoms to the effects of social isolation.

Objectives: This study aims to develop such a program for children born during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2022).

Methods: All children born in March 2020 were included in the study. The initial assessment involved administering the ASQ-3 to evaluate their development across the specified domains. Diagnostic Evaluation: Among the population, 6% (4 children) displayed concerning signs on the ASQ-3, warranting further diagnostic evaluation by specialized health professionals for possible ASD.

Results: Early Intervention and School Monitoring: Of the remaining 72% (46 children), who did not require diagnostic evaluation, intervention guidelines were provided, both within the school environment and at home. These children were reevaluated after a three-month period. Follow-up in the School Environment: Those children who underwent reevaluation were categorized into three groups: Nine children fell into the “gray” category on the ASQ-3 and were subsequently referred for diagnostic evaluation. Thirty-seven children progressed to the “white” category on the ASQ-3 after receiving intervention guidelines in both school and home settings. The findings of this research underscore the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the neurodevelopment of children born in 2020. 6% of the evaluated population were referred for diagnostic evaluation due to signs of ASD, suggesting a potential association between the pandemic and an increased risk of ASD within this cohort. 72% of children who received intervention guidelines demonstrated significant improvements in their neurodevelopment, highlighting the critical role of early intervention and school-based monitoring.

Conclusions: Implementing support strategies within educational settings was linked to positive developments in neurodevelopmental outcomes. Consequently, school-based neurodevelopmental monitoring, complemented by cohesive curricular guidelines, emerges as a beneficial approach for enhancing child development outcomes. The ASQ-3, as a structured instrument, proves invaluable in facilitating neurodevelopmental surveillance within educational settings, particularly in contexts with high demand and limited access to specialized care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0570

Psychological distress and coping strategies of hospital nurses during covid-19 pandemic in Greece

C. Papanthanasou^{1*} and K. C. Patithras²

¹Department of Psychology, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences and ²Department of Medicine, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.682

Introduction: Hospital nurses have played a crucial role during the covid-19 pandemic. Research demonstrates the extent to which nurses were experiencing acute stress and psychological distress during the waves of the pandemic.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess the psychological distress (stress, depression, and anxiety) of nurses working in public hospitals in Greece during the covid-19 pandemic, to identify their coping strategies, and to explore the eventual