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Distribution of inpatients with cardiovascular diseases and major depressionN. Kornetov^{1*}, O. Molodykh², A. Arzhanik³ and N. Zvereva⁴

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Introduction: Major depression (MD) and anxiety symptoms (AS) are frequent cardiovascular diseases satellites (CVD).

Objectives: To examine features of comorbid physical and mental disorders considering age and sex variability.

Methods: Cross-sectional study 146 patients with CVD were examined in cardiology department of the Medical Centre. Of these, 51 (60.0%) are women and 34 (40.0%) are men. Patients assessed the intensity of pain or its absence using Visual Analog Scale. Anhedonia was determined by the Snatch-Hamilton Pleasure Scale - SHAPS. A hospital scale, HADS, was used to assess anxiety and depression. The final clinical diagnosis of MD was carried out according to the DSM-V criteria. Quantitative and ordinal signs are presented in the form Me-Median (Q1; Q3) - the first and third quartiles, respectively.

Results: The degree of MD among male and female $p=0,17$; in "A" and "B" groups $p=0,4912$. Among patients of "A" age group is 2 (Q1 1; Q3 4) $p=0,1777$ had no difference. Patients of group "B" scored 3 (Q1 1,0; Q3 5,0) $p=0,0019$. Anxiety among female is 9 (Q1 6,0; Q3 11,0), among male 7 (Q1 3,5; Q3 9,0) $p=0,0006$. In the group of patients under 60 years anxiety score is 8 (Q1 4,0; Q3 9,0), group above 60 - 8 (Q1 6,0; Q3 11,0) $p=0,0045$. Pain intensity scored 3 (Q1 1,0; Q3 5,0) among male, 5 (Q1 3,0; Q3 7,0) among female $p=0,0009$.

Conclusions: Despite invariability of main depression symptoms among sex and partly age, pain and anxiety symptoms prevailed in elderly male and female.

Keywords: Depressive Disorder; Major Depression; Cardiovascular diseases; comorbidity

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Evaluation of the prevalence and risk factors of depression in patients admitted to the CCU of the persian gulf hospital in bandarabbas city

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Introduction: The diagnosis of depression and identifying the factors affecting it in patients with high levels of hospitalization is necessary. Evaluating the prevalence of depression in this

population is difficult, because some of the symptoms in depression and medical illness are similar and it is probable the diagnosis of depression to be missed in this patients.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of depression and factors affecting it in patients admitted to the CCU of the Persian Gulf hospital in BandarabbasCity.

Methods: This study was performed on 133 patients admitted to the Persian Gulf Hospital. After obtaining consent from patients, depression was recorded based on Beck questionnaire (BDI-II). Demographic data was registered from hospital chart review, and patient interview. Chi-Square and Mann-Whitney tests were used to compare the data.

Results: Our results showed that the prevalence of depression was significant in CCU patients. 14.3% of CCU patients had moderate to severe depression and 54.59% had mild depression and only 30.8% were normal. Our study also demonstrated that there was a direct and significant relationship between depression and age, low education level, unemployment and length of hospitalization. ($P < 0.05$)

Conclusions: Considering the high prevalence of depression in CCU patients, it is necessary to identify and perform therapeutic measures in patients at high risk for mental illness.

Keywords: Depression; ccu

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Self-reported validity of self-presentation on social media sites and its association with affective disorder

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Introduction: Individuals with affective disorders, who are prone to negative cognitive bias, may be particular vulnerable to positively biased presentations by other social media users. The degree of positive bias in self-presentations on social media sites is however poorly understood

Objectives: To investigate the validity of self-presentation on social media sites and its association with affective disorder

Methods: Individuals aged 18-75 receiving treatment at the outpatient clinic for affective disorders at Aarhus Hospital or at two general practices were invited to participate in a survey focusing on social media use. Two core questions were: "To what extent do your social media content reflect your real life" and "To what extent do others' social media content reflect their real lives". Response was provided on a likert scale with the following steps: "much more negative" (1), "more negative" (2), "the same as" (3), "more positive" (4) and "much more positive" (5) than real life. Based on these responses on bias, we calculated a bias ratio (validity of own self-presentation/validity of others' self-presentation). The association between unipolar depression, bipolar disorder and bias ratio >1 was investigated using logistic regression with adjustment for age and sex

Results: A total of 183 individuals with unipolar depression, 119 with bipolar disorder and 186 controls participated in the study. Unipolar depression was associated with a bias ratio >1 (OR: 3.4, 95%CI: 1.2;9.9)