

EPV0752

The Contribution of Maladaptive Personality Traits to Psychological Distress Among Israeli Women Veterans

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Introduction: Exposure to potentially traumatic events (PTEs) during military service is associated with mental health problems such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression symptoms. However, knowledge regarding the implications of maladaptive personality traits in psychopathology among female veterans is sparse.

Objectives: The present study aims to use the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5)* -- an alternative model of personality disorder, to examine associations between maladaptive personality traits, PTSD and depression symptoms, among female Israeli veterans.

Methods: A volunteer sample of female Israeli combat veterans ($n=616$) and non-combat veterans ($n=484$) responded to self-report questionnaires in a cross-sectional study.

Results: Combat veterans reported higher levels of combat exposure and PTSD symptoms, but not depressive symptoms, than non-combat veterans. Combat veterans also reported lower levels of negative affectivity but higher levels of disinhibition than non-combat veterans. All five traits were positive predictors of psychological distress, with psychoticism constituting the strongest predictor. A moderated-mediation analysis indicated four traits (negative affectivity, detachment, disinhibition, and psychoticism) that had a moderating effect on the relationship between combat exposure and PTSD symptoms, and two of the traits (antagonism and disinhibition) that had a moderate effect on the relationship between combat exposure and depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: Maladaptive personality traits play an important role in psychological distress following female veterans' combat service. Future prospective research is necessary to determine the temporal associations between pre-enlistment maladaptive personality traits and post-deployment mental health of veterans.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0753

Impact of excessive interest in news related to the war on mental health in conditions of big invasion and information war: experience of Ukraine

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Introduction: An important component of the russian-Ukrainian war is information war. russia conducts psychological diversions the purpose of which is harming and disorganization the

population's mental health by reducing the ability of criticality thinking and formation of various stress-associated, anxiety-depressive, phobic, etc. disorders.

Objectives: To study the impact of information about the war on the mental health of Ukrainian population.

Methods: 186 Ukrainian people voluntarily completed the questionnaire in Google format. It contains tools for assessing the level of stress PTCL, anxiety response GAD-7, depression PHQ-9, the intolerance to the uncertainty (IUS-12 in G.Gromova' adaptation) and developed by us "Test for the detection of disorders related to the obsession with news about the russian-Ukrainian war" (M. Markova et al, 2022).

Results: Most of the civilian population of Ukraine demonstrate excessive fascination with news associated with the war, with almost 50% have all the signs of clinically formed addiction.

Psychopathological anxiety and depressive manifestations of varying intensity are characterized by more than 30% of the population. Almost 80% suffer from the effects of psycho-traumatic factors, of which 45% are observed by post-stress maladaptation, 25% - by signs of PTSD (23%) or PTSD (2%).

The presence of anxiety-depressive response does not depend on the level of obsession of the news: among persons with signs and/or clinical psychopathological symptoms, there are persons both excessively passionate about information and with a safe level of use.

Any high level of interest of news (addiction/dangerous/risky) has a close direct correlation with the intensity of pathological stressful response and the level of tolerance to uncertainty.

All persons with anxiety-depressive and pathological stressful response symptoms, and 58% of people with excessive fascination with news are characterized by low tolerance to uncertainty. This can serve as a prognostic marker of development of maladaptation and testify to the leading role of a lack of tolerance to uncertainty in its development in wartime.

42 % of people who have an excessive interest in news, haven't signs of maladaptive response. They use the interest of information as a stress management's resource, which has a positive effect on the mental state and increases the ability to successfully function in uncertainty.

Conclusions: The development of information and psychological stability by increasing tolerance to uncertainty is a perspective area of research in the field of mental protection of the population of Ukraine.

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Precision Psychiatry

EPV0755

The new paradigm of psychiatry precision medicine and its emerging clinical framework

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Introduction: Precision medicine is a promising approach to improving the prevention, prediction and treatment of disease,

based on individual characteristics and biomarkers/genetic variants shared by specific subgroups of patients.

Objectives: This study aims to address the new paradigm of precision medicine in psychiatry and to discuss, through the literature, its emerging clinical framework.

Methods: We conducted an exhaustive review of the scientific literature using PubMed database and Google Scholar, with “Precision Medicine in Psychiatry” as keywords.

Results: Our review revealed that while psychiatrists have long practiced a personalized therapeutic approach with, for example, treatment choices guided by individual criteria, the methods for achieving this objectively have until now been largely lacking. This dilemma has begun to be resolved with the implementation of data analysis methods such as machine learning and large-scale genomic analysis studies. The goals of precision psychiatry involved the delineation of genetic risk factors using GWAS, the redefinition of the functional domains involved in mental disorders and pharmacological repositioning. The highly polygenic nature of mental disorders and the failure of GWAS to confirm the role of candidate genes have suggested that a systems genetic approach that considers function at the network level would provide a better approach to the problem of linking heterogeneous genetic risk factors and brain mechanisms. In addition, the growing evidence that certain disorders such as psychotic disorders are syndromes rather than diseases in their own right suggests that many conditions currently recognized as such may have similar underlying patterns of cognitive dysfunction and neurobiological abnormalities that will need to be reclassified.

Conclusions: The application of precision medicine in psychiatry is still in its infancy. Numerous research programs creating large multimodal databases with multiple data on brain imaging, genetics, etc. will soon support the clinical deployment of precision medicine in psychiatry.

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EPV0756

Dismantling task-sharing psychosocial interventions to personalize care for people affected by common mental disorders: developing a taxonomy of active ingredients and ranking their efficacy

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Introduction: The global burden associated with common mental disorders is high, especially for people living in low resource settings. Although psychosocial interventions delivered by locally available lay or community health workers are effective, mechanisms of intervention response are poorly understood. One of the greatest barriers is that psychosocial interventions are administered as complex, multi-component “packages of care”.

Objectives: Our aim is to systematically review all the randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that have tested the efficacy of psychosocial interventions delivered through the task shifting modality to treat

people suffering from common mental disorders (depression, anxiety, and related somatic complaints) in low resource settings, dismantle the intervention protocols creating a taxonomy of active intervention components, and re-evaluate their efficacy.

Methods: We will use the component network meta-analysis (cNMA) methodology. The major benefit of cNMA is the possibility to disentangle intervention components and explore their effectiveness separately or in various combinations (even in disconnected networks). cNMA increases statistical power by combining direct and indirect comparisons while fully respecting the randomized structure of the evidence. According to the additive cNMA model which we will implement, adding a component “c” to a composite intervention “X” will lead to an increase (or decrease) of the effect size by an amount only dependent on “c”, and not on “X”. We will denote the corresponding component specific incremental standard mean difference (iSMD) so that $iSMD_c = SMD(X+c) - SMD(X)$. Combining these component-specific iSMDs will allow the estimation of SMD between any two composite interventions.

Results: A network of comparisons and a hierarchy that includes all intervention components expressed as iSMD, indicating the added benefit of adding a component to an intervention, will be presented. By selecting the most effective components it will be possible to outline a novel task shifting psychosocial intervention to be tested in future RCTs.

Conclusions: These findings will set the basis for further investigations in the field of precision medicine. This project is funded by the European Union’s HORIZON EUROPE research programme under grant agreement No 101061648.

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EPV0757

Pharmaco-EEG of antipsychotics’ response: a systematic review

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Introduction: Response to antipsychotic medications (AP) is subjected to a wide and unpredictable variability and efforts were directed to discover predictive biomarkers to personalize treatment. Electroencephalography abnormalities in subjects with schizophrenia were reported, as well as a pattern of EEG changes induced by APs

Objectives: The aim of this review is to provide a synthesis of the EEG features that are related to APs efficacy, including both pre-treatment signatures and changes induced by APs during treatment.

Methods: A systematic review of English articles using PubMed, PsychINFO and the Cochrane database of systematic reviews was undertaken in april 2023. Additional studies were added by hand-search. Studies having as an endpoint the relationship between AP-related clinical improvement and electroencephalographic features were included. Heterogeneity prevented a quantitative synthesis.

Results: Out of 1232 records screened, 22 studies were included in a final qualitative synthesis. Included studies evaluated resting-state