analysis (i.e. different age groups, varied cytokine measurement methods, medication treated or naïve, and presence of psychiatric comorbidities) and meta-regression analysis (variables including patients' sex ratio, age, age at symptom onset, illness duration, scores of Y-BOCS, family history of psychiatric disorders, and BMI).

**Results:** 17 original studies (13, 13, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2 studies for IL-6, TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-10, IL-2, IL-4, and IFN-γ, respectively), 573 patients (mean age, 25.2; 50.3% female) and 498 healthy controls (HC; mean age, 25.3; 51.4% female) were included. The results showed that the levels of combined pro- or anti-inflammatory cytokines and each single cytokine were not significantly different between OCD patients and HC (all $P>0.05$), with significant heterogeneities in all analyses ($I^2$ from 79.1% to 91.7%). We did not find between-group differences in cytokine levels in all subgroup analyses. Meta-regression analysis suggested that age at onset ($P=0.0003$) and family history ($P=0.0062$) might be the source of heterogeneity in TNF-α level. Sensitivity analysis confirmed that all results were stable, except for IL-4 where different cytokine measurement methods may be the contributing factor. Egger test did not find publication bias.

**Conclusions:** Our study showed no difference in cytokine levels between OCD patients and HC, but age at onset and family history may affect TNF-α level. Confounding factors such as age at onset, family history, and cytokine measurement methods should be controlled in future studies to further explore the immune mechanism of OCD.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

### O0007

### Exploring predictors of Treatment Attendance in Patients with PTSD and Comorbid Personality Disorders: Secondary Analysis of a Randomized Controlled Trial

A. van den End[1,2], A. Snoek[1,3]*, I. Aarts[1,4], N. Lommerse[5], J. Dekker[5,6], A. T. F. Beekman[2] and K. Thomaes[1,2,4,7]

[1]Sinai Centre, Amstelveen; [2]Psychiatry, Vrije Universiteit Medical Centre, Amsterdam; [3]Psychiatry, Vrije Universiteit Medical Centre, Amstelveen; [4]Anatomy and Neurosciences, Vrije Universiteit Medical Centre; [5]Arkin; [6]Clinical Psychology, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam and [7]Arkin, Amstelveen, Netherlands
*Corresponding author.
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**Introduction:** Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and personality disorders (PD) often co-occur and treatment dropout remains a challenging problem for both disorders. The literature on predictors of treatment dropout is highly mixed and few reliable predictors have been identified for both PTSD and PD treatments separately, let alone for concurrent PTSD and PD treatment.

**Objectives:** The aim of the present study was to identify predictors of treatment attendance among a wide range of variables in patients with PTSD and comorbid PD who received trauma-focused treatment with and without concurrent PD treatment.

**Methods:** Data were used from the prediction and outcome study in comorbid PTSD and personality disorders (PROSPER), a study consisting of two randomized clinical trials (RCT) testing the effectiveness of trauma-focused treatment (eye movement desensitization and reprocessing or imagery rescripting) with versus without concurrent PD treatment (dialectical behavior therapy or group schema therapy). 256 patients with PTSD and comorbid personality disorder participated in the study. The potential predictors included demographic (e.g. work status), patient severity (e.g. PTSD severity), patient-therapist (e.g. working alliance) and therapist (e.g. therapist experience) variables. The ordinal outcome variable was treatment attendance (0, 1-7, 8-11, 12+ trauma-focused treatment sessions). Relevant predictors were identified by a series of ordinal regression analyses (threshold for inclusion p < .10). Relevant predictors were then entered together in a final ordinal regression model. Multiple imputation was used to handle missing data.

**Results:** The final model included ten predictor variables and provided a good fit for the data (pooled $R^2_{Nagelkerke}$ = .29). Higher education level (OR = 1.22, p = .009), self-rated PTSD severity (OR = 1.04, p = .036) and working alliance (OR = 1.72, p = .047) were associated with a larger number of attended sessions. Higher levels of inadequate social support from a friend (OR = 0.90, p = .042) and being randomized in the concurrent treatment condition (OR = 0.52, p = .022) were associated with a smaller number of attended sessions.

**Conclusions:** In terms of treatment attendance rates, the results suggest that trauma-focused treatment is preferred over concurrent trauma-focused and personality disorder treatment for patients presenting with PTSD and PD. Clinicians should further be aware of the risk of lower treatment attendance for patients with a lower educational background and those reporting inadequate social support. Enhancing working alliance may protect against early treatment termination. Finally, patients with higher levels of PTSD severity at baseline may need a larger number of treatment sessions.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Psychophysiology

### O0009

### Assessment of Cognitive Performance and Psychophysiological Signals in Mental Patients by a Novel Method

M. Fűzi[1]*, B. Petró[2], P. Barna[2] and K. Kósa[1]

[1]Department of Behavioural Sciences, University of Debrecen, Faculty of Medicine, Debrecen and [2]Aviatronic Ltd., Budapest, Hungary
*Corresponding author.
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**Introduction:** Mental disorders often manifest broad cognitive deficits that detrimentally affect daily functioning. Stress indicated by heart rate variability (HRV) has been linked to these cognitive functions.