

population (N=2,000). TTO vignettes were created to describe hypothetical health states of depression based on the nine items of PHQ-9. The hypothetical health states were sorted orthogonally in 11 blocks, each containing 4 vignettes (combinations of no; mild; moderate; severe depression). All respondents valued the four health states of one randomly given block. Conventional TTO method was applied, using a 10-year timeframe, while the first iteration step was randomized to 1, 3 and 5 year. Preference weights were estimated using regression model fitted to TTO utility results.

Results: Altogether 1,999 respondents valued overall 34 different health states. The mean age was 47.3 (16.9) years, the majority was female (57.2%). Nearly half of the respondents were secondary educated 45.4%, 27.3% higher educated and 27.2% completed primary school. The mean TTO utility of selected mild, moderate and severe depression was: 0.83; 0.82 and 0.77 respectively.

Conclusions: Our results constitute the first population-based value set for PHQ-9. Utility scores give useful information for cost-effectiveness assessments. Estimates provide preference-based quality of life weights for the Hungarian population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: time trade-off; PHQ-9; health state measurement; value set

EPP0644

Association of Psilocybin Use in Adolescents with Major Depressive Episode

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.837

Introduction: Psilocybin is a psychedelic drug found in mushrooms, often referred to as magic mushrooms due to its visual and auditory hallucinations effects upon ingestion. It is a Schedule I drug per DEA, and the FDA has not approved psilocybin for medicinal purposes. However, recent studies have shown promising therapeutic use to treat depression.

Objectives: To identify current use, prevalence, and its association with depression in adolescents.

Methods: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health survey data from 2008-18 studied adolescent data (12-17 years), who responded, "ever used psilocybin (mushrooms)" and "lifetime major depressive episode (MDE)." The association between the psilocybin use and MDE status was analyzed in SAS 9.4 through multivariate logistic regression for odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI).

Results: A total of 172745 adolescents were included in this study, of which 2469 ever used psilocybin in their lifetime, and 170276 responded no lifetime use. The psilocybin ever lifetime users were 17 years old (42%vs.17%, $p<0.001$), male (60%vs.51%, $p<0.001$), and non-Hispanic White (71%vs.55%, $p<0.001$) in comparison to non-users. Among psilocybin user group, 31% of respondents had lifetime MDE, compared to 16% of the lifetime psilocybin non-user group participants ($p<0.001$). The odds of association of psilocybin use among participants with MDE were 2.17 times compared to those without MDE (CI: 1.93-2.44, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: We identified a significant association between psilocybin use and MDE among adolescents, which raises public health concerns about its illegal use, abuse, and toxicity potential. Future clinical studies should assess its clinical safety, efficacy, and addictive properties.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: MDD; Psilocybin; Depression; Adolescents

Women, Gender and Mental Health 03

EPP0645

Empathy and the Underlying Psychosocial Basis of Aggressive Behavior and Sexual Trauma.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.838

Introduction: The reports on the adverse impact of sexual trauma on mental health are known to the medical community. In workplaces where power hierarchy is an essence for the establishment, like the military, there has been a tsunami of reports on sexual trauma. Empathy plays a defining role in human relationships and development.

Objectives: To explore the relationship between power and empathy by studying the prevalence of sexual assault among our population of women veterans who report their sexual assault occurred by a higher rank serviceman.

Methods: A retrospective chart review was conducted in Women Health Clinic over 11 months period. A total of 117 charts were reviewed from 03/2019 to 02/2020. The information of 42 patients with sexual trauma was tabulated on an excel spreadsheet.

Results: 25 (59%) of 42 patients had military sexual trauma (MST). Of 25 who reported MST, the majority, 17 (72%), said trauma was from a serviceman with a higher status, and 2 (8%) were from the same rank. The distribution of military divisions was 14 (56%) army, 5 (20%) navy, and 4 (16%) were from the air force.

Conclusions: Correlation between the prevalence of assaultive behavior and a higher status in rank was demonstrated in a sample of women veterans. 72% reported the higher rank servicemen caused the sexual offence. Our finding supports that a higher position in status is likely a determining factor for aggressive behavior. There is an opportunity to turn our attention to education and staff training to help them improve their compassion and empathy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Sexual trauma; Empathy; Power; Me too movement

EPP0646

Case series: Psychosocial challenges of female youth within the Irish travelling community.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.839