

no statistically significant difference between the groups in HDL, TG, Cholesterol comparisons ($p > 0.05$).

In the control group, the average weight at the end of the experiment was significantly higher than at the beginning ($p = 0.045$). In the CLZ group, the mean glucose at the end of the experiment was significantly lower than at the beginning ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Metabolic problems due to antipsychotics negatively affect treatment compliance. Treatment support methods that can solve or help this problem may be useful. Our study ended in conflicting results. Needs for new experiments...

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0602

Prevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* IgG Antibodies in Psychiatric Patients from Western Romania

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Introduction: *Toxoplasma gondii*, a ubiquitous protozoan parasite, has been previously associated with psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of IgG antibodies against *T. gondii* in psychiatric patients from Western Romania.

Methods: We included 464 psychiatric patients admitted to the Psychiatric Clinic, County Emergency Hospital of Arad, Western Romania. Clinical evaluation and laboratory tests were conducted in these patients, including serological tests to determine the presence of *T. gondii* IgG antibodies.

Results: Of the 464 psychiatric patients, 258 (55.5%) were residing in rural areas and 245 (52.7%) were female. *T. gondii* IgG antibodies were demonstrated in 325 (70.04%) of 464 study participants and the seroprevalence tended to increase with age.

A significant higher *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was found in psychiatric patients aged between 40 to 59 years ($p < 0.001$) and in patients aged ≥ 60 years ($p = 0.001$) compared to patients aged 19 to 39 years. A higher *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was determined in psychiatric patients residing in rural areas compared to those residing in urban areas ($p = 0.04$). *T. gondii* IgG seroprevalence was higher in females compared to males ($p = 0.04$).

Assessment of seroprevalence by diagnostic revealed that *T. gondii* IgG antibodies were identified in 23 (85.19%) of 27 patients with delusional disorders, 24 (82.76%) of 29 with dementia, 51 (70.83%) of 72 with organic disorders, 75 (70.75%) of 106 with schizophrenia, 81 (70.43%) of 115 patients with depression, 17 (62.96%) of 27 with bipolar disorders, 27 (58.7%) of 46 with mood disorders and 7 (53.85%) of 13 with impulsive-control disorders.

Conclusions: The presence of *T. gondii* antibodies was demonstrated in a significant number of patients who attended the Psychiatric Clinic in Arad County, Western Romania. Results of this study suggest that *T. gondii* may be associated with several psychiatric disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0603

Examining the Incidence and Predictors of Low Resilience and Potential PTSD Among Residents in Two Canadian Provinces Amidst the 2023 Wildfires

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Introduction: The recent wildfires in Canada provide a clear illustration of the significant and lasting damage they inflict on the well-being of individuals and communities. Evaluating the occurrence and factors associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and low resilience is valuable for policymakers in public health.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the prevalence and predictors of low resilience and likely PTSD among subscribers of Text4Hope, an e-mental health program that delivered daily supportive messages to residents of Nova Scotia (NS) and Alberta (AB) during the recent wildfires.

Methods: Data collection was through a self-administered online survey completed by residents of the affected regions of NS and AB from May 14 to June 23, 2023. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

Results: Out of 298 respondents, the prevalence of low resilience and likely PTSD in our sample were 52.0% and 39.3% respectively. Unemployed respondents were about 3 times more likely to experience both low resilience and PTSD symptoms compared to those employed. Respondents with a history of mental health diagnosis were about 4 times more likely to experience likely PTSD compared to those with no history of mental health diagnosis.

Conclusions: This research demonstrated that the likelihood of PTSD was predicted by both unemployment and a history of mental health diagnosis, with unemployment also being linked to low resilience during the wildfire. These results provide valuable insights for designing clinical interventions and developing psychosocial support programs tailored for vulnerable populations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Promotion of Mental Health

EPP0604

Postgraduate students' mental health, it is the time to be aware and act.

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Introduction: Education is markedly associated with well-being, leading to the acquisition of healthy behaviors while at the same increasing hiring and salary. However, stress among academics is worrying, especially in younger researchers who experience significant levels of job insecurity, the imbalances between life and job,

stressful relationships with supervisors and funding difficulties. Several studies have indicated that most graduate students spent over 40 hours per week on their postgraduate program, more than 70 % were not able to complete their programs within the set timeframe, and had uncertainty related to their job

Objectives: In this review, we discuss the mental health of postgraduate students focusing on depression, anxiety, stress, and smartphone addiction.

Methods: a review presentation of the mental health of postgraduate

Results: According to meta-analysis, depression prevalence among postgraduate participants ranges from 6.2% to 85.4% in 36 studies. The pooled prevalence was 34% (26,579 individuals; 95% CI: 28–40). A study using the GAD-7 scale to evaluate the prevalence of anxiety concluded that 41% of postgraduate students suffered moderate to severe GAD, which is about six times the prevalence of GAD among the general population. A Study demonstrated 51.0% of the participants had smartphone addiction. A significant association was also observed between extensive smartphone use and depression ($P = 0.001$). Of the smokers in this study, 41.5% were addicted to smartphones ($P = 0.039$). Smartphone addicts had approximately two times the chance of having insomnia (OR = 2.113) ($P = 0.013$). In addition, they showcased more ADHD symptoms (OR = 2.712) ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Studies identified a higher prevalence of mental illnesses among postgraduate students than in the general population. Although students affected are highly educated, their awareness of mental health is not sufficient to know their mental symptoms and seek help. Therefore, we suggest launching wellness programs to enhance their mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0606

Impact of Ageism on Civic Engagement and Mental Health Among Older Adults: A Qualitative Study

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Introduction: Ageist beliefs and attitudes may restrict the opportunities for older adults to participate actively in their communities, resulting in strong effects on mental health.

Objectives: This study has three objectives: 1) To investigate the effect of ageism on older adults' civic activities; 2) To analyze the influence of ageism on mental health; and 3) To explore the impact of civic participation on older adults' mental health.

Methods: This qualitative study included 391 older people from three different nationalities (Portuguese, Brazilian and English) ranging in age from 65 to 88 years old. All the interviews went through the process of content analysis.

Results: For the first objective, findings encompass four major themes: (1) Social disapproval (86%); (2) Perceived Ineptitude (84%); (3) Anticipated Failure (83%); and (4) Inability to Contribute (77%). For the second objective, findings indicated six categories: (1) Helplessness and Despair (89%); (2) Rage (81%); (3) Self-Perceived Inability (77%); (4) Sense of Unimportance (71%); (5) Anxiety (68%); and (6) Outbursts of Emotion (63%). For the

third objective, the following five major subjects emerged: (1) Meaningfulness (81%); (2) Embracing Social Belonging (80%); (3) Cognitive Abilities (71%); (4) Personal Empowerment (67%); (5) Emotional Expression (54%). Additionally, findings indicated that the most verbalized themes for the three objectives were the same across the three nationalities.

Conclusions: The results of this study offered insight into how ageism, mental health, and civic engagement are related. Ageism seems to have a negative impact on mental health. Ageism also made it difficult for people to participate in civic life, which has been linked to better mental health. These findings emphasize the need to identify ageism and encourage inclusive civic involvement to improve older individuals' mental health.

Keywords: Mental health; ageism; civic participation; older adults.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0607

Adolescents' mental health and well-being in light of their substance use and the presence of special education needs

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Introduction: Promoting mental health during adolescence is an essential health education objective and a crucial time for the formation of healthy mindset and behaviors. During this period, individuals are more likely to engage in health risk behaviors that can contribute to mental health problems that manifest in later adulthood. It has been demonstrated that optimal psychological health and the quality and application of students' emotional and social skills may prevent and reduce the onset of risky health behaviors, such as substance abuse. Students with specific learning difficulty (SpLD) are at higher risk to develop problem behaviors and they require special attention for promoting their mental health.

Objectives: The aim of the present study is to investigate mental health and well-being, and health behaviors as well as substance use in a sample of adolescents including those with SpLD, using the SDQ 'Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire', a widely utilized instrument for the multidimensional assessment of mental health in children and adolescents.

Methods: Our study included 276 school-aged children (mean age: 13.57 years; SD: 1.81; boys: 54.7%), 143 of whom had SpLD. We utilized a self-administered, anonymous questionnaire that included the Adolescent Psychological Well-Being Questionnaire, the Life Satisfaction Scale, and the WHO Well-Being Questionnaire. Peer support, individual internal psychological resources, and health risk behaviors were also assessed.

Results: The statistical analyses revealed a number of noteworthy differences. First, the SDQ scores of smoking and drinking adolescents were substantially different from those of their peers on the dimensions of emotional symptoms, conduct problems, and hyperactivity in the case of smoking ($p < .05$), and on the dimensions of hyperactivity and prosocial behavior in the case of drinking ($p < .05$). On the other hand, significant differences were found between boys and girls, particularly in the domains of prosocial and affective symptoms ($p < .05$). Individuals with SpLD exhibited distinct