factors involving the trajectory of patients through various healthcare settings.

The study involved five key stages: defining the appropriate term for the conditions under study by the PSP Steering Group; gathering questions on MNYES from patients, caregivers and clinicians in a publicly accessible survey; checking these research questions against existing evidence; interim prioritisation in a second survey; and a final multi-stakeholder consensus meeting to determine the top 10 unanswered research questions using the modified nominal group methodology.

Results: Over 700 responses from UK patients, caregivers and clinicians were identified in two surveys from a broad range of medical specialities and primary care. Patients prioritised research questions regarding diagnosis and aetiology; clinicians and caregivers prioritised outcomes and treatment, relatively.

The top 10 unanswered research questions cover the domains of: treatment; the role of clinicians; symptoms and outcomes; and recovery.

Conclusions: This JLA PSP may well be the first attempt at capturing the thoughts of a wide group of medical professionals, patients and caregivers in one place with the aim eventually of standardising care and reducing unhelpful variability in the management of MNYES. Following the JLA approach is a strength of the study. The choice of the term MNYES conveys a message of hope, which responds to a need identified by patients, carers and clinicians alike for vigorous research in this domain. The research priorities are expected to generate much-needed, relevant and impactful research into MNYES. Better funding possibilities for MNYES are urgently needed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0115

Panic Attacks and Cervical Pain: Outcomes of Traditional and Anti-Oxydative Therapy

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Introduction: Panic attacks(PA) or episodic paroxysmal anxiety are attacks of severe anxiety (panic) or fear (most often - fear of death, less often - fear of losing consciousness, loss of control, helplessness or fear of "going crazy"), accompanied by a rapid heartbeat and a feeling of "suffocation" , "lack of air." Sometimes there are additional symptoms such as increased blood pressure, a feeling of "internal trembling", trembling in the limbs, a feeling of "hot flashes" of heat or cold, numbness of the extremities, increased sweating, a feeling of "unstability" or dizziness, nausea, derealization or depersonalization.

Objectives: It was revealed that many patients with cervical and spinal pain suffer from PA. Psychotherapy and traditional psychopharmacology treatment often not effective. The goal of our study was analysis of radical anti-oxidative therapy for the PA patients in addition to traditional to traditional psychoparmacology and psychotherapy techniques.

Methods: 12 patients with cervical and 31 with lumbar pain experienced panic attacks during outbreaks of panic attacks. 6 cervical

pain patient and 17 patients with lumbar pain were treated by antipsychotic medications also by cognitive behavioral therapy, hypno-suggestive therapy and autogenic training. Other patients also receive hyperbaric oxidation therapy (HBO) in addition to psychopharmacology and psychotherapy.

Results: It was revealed that patients with PA comorbid with vertebral pathology had much better effects in terms of evading of psychopathologic outcomes. PA became much more rarely and finally disappeared at all. The anti-oxidative treatment was also very beneficial for neurologic symptoms cause by vertebral pain.

Conclusions: Anti-oxidative therapy showed very marked effect. In this regard, new anti-oxidative treatment seems to be promisable for management of such conditions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0116

Determinants of Generalized Anxiety Disorder Symptoms in Residents of Fort McMurray 12 Months Following the Devastating Flooding In 2020

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Introduction: The flood in Fort McMurray (FMM) which occurred between April 26 and May 2, 2020, is known to have displaced an estimated population of 1,500 people, and destroyed or damaged about 1,230 buildings. In all, it is estimated to have caused about $228 million in losses.

Objectives: This study aims to identify the determinants of likely Generalized Anxiety disorder (GAD) among respondents 12 months after the 2020 flooding

Methods: Data for the study were collected through a cross-sectional survey sent through REDCap and hosted online from the 24th of April to the 2nd of June 2021. The self-administered questionnaire was emailed to respondents using community, government, school, and occupational platforms. Demographic, flooding-related variables and clinical data were collected. A validated instrument, the GAD-7 was used to collect information on likely GAD. Consent was implied by completing the survey forms, and the University of Alberta Health Research Ethics Committee approved the study.

Results: Of the 249 residents surveyed, 74.7% (186) respondents completed the online survey, 81.6% (80) were above 40 years, 71% (132) were in a relationship, 85.5% (159) were females, and 94.1% (175) were employed. The prevalence of likely GAD was 42.5% in our study. Predictors of likely GAD among respondents included positive employment status (OR = 30.70; 95% C.I. 2.183–423.093), prior diagnosis of depression (OR = 3.30; 95% C.I. 1.157–9.43), and the perceived need to have mental health counseling (OR = 6.28; 95% C.I. 2.553–15.45).

Conclusions: This study showed that there was an increased magnitude of moderate to high anxiety symptoms among respondents following the natural disaster, particularly the flood in 2020. The predictors of likely GAD include positive employment status, a