Image:

"Maladjustment" in the first, fifth, and eighth grades and needed supports in preschool

Grade	Needed supports in preschool		Maladjustment in the first grade	Maladjustment in the fifth grade	Maladjustment in the eighth grade
	Yes	No			
1st to 8th	5	0	○	○	○
1st to 5th	6	0	○	○	
Only 1st	8	9	○		
Only 5th	0	6		○	
Only 8th	0	5			○
5th to 8th	1	3		○	○
Other	0	1	○		○
No maladjustment	10	52			
Total	30	76	29	21	15

Conclusions: Since maladjusted children with developmental disabilities are identified in early childhood, support can be provided before they reach school age. Many children with developmental disabilities improve their adjustment as they grow up. It is thus advisable to take a long-term perspective in dealing with problematic behaviors.
From late school age to adolescence, problems unrelated to developmental disabilities emerge. By listening to the child's upbringing, it may be possible to ascertain whether or not the problem stems from a developmental disability.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0339

Substance Use among youths in Uganda during the COVID-19 pandemic: Associated factors and prevalence:

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.656

Introduction: Although studies have demonstrated that younger people are at high-risk of instigating alcohol, substance use and development of related disorders, the trend is gradually changing. An observed gradual initiation and substance use among older persons, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there is dearth of data on about the prevalence and determinant of substance use during COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda.

Objectives: Determine the prevelence and determinants of susbstance use during COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda
Methods: A cross-sectional design and probability based sampling was applied. Data was collected among 474 older persons aged 50 years and above, that resided in the central region of Uganda. A multivariate logistic regression was used to assess the socio-economic, demographic and health related correlates of alcohol and tobacco use.
Results: 9.2% and 5.4% of older persons were taking alcohol and smoking before the COVID-19 pandemic. However, an observed increase of 14% of smoking and alcohol intake among older persons during the pandemic. Being male had higher odds of substance use than their female counterparts. Older persons with tertiary education and low (poor) wealth quantile, had lower odds of substance use than their counterparts.
Conclusions: Our finding highlights increased substance use among older persons during the COVID-19 pandemic. Designing targeted measures and policies to deter the substances use among older persons is critical to address this vice, especially during the pandemic and possible future disease outbreaks.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Neuroscience in Psychiatry 01

EPP0340

NAA and BOLD dynamics after single short stimulus in motor cortex of schizophrenia patients

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.657

Introduction: Endogenous psychoses, e.g. schizophrenia, are a pressing problem of modern medicine and biology. Among various neurobiological models of schizophrenia,much attention is paid to disturbances in the brain neural activity and metabolism.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to analyze dynamics of motor cortex metabolites in the norm and in early stage of schizophrenia in period of BOLD response to event related single stimulus using MRI methods (fMRI and NMR).
Methods: Study was performed on clinical Phillips Achieva 3.0 T MRI scanner. Volume of interest in motor cortex was localized on the base of fMRI study (EPI FFE, TR = 3000 ms, TE = 30 ms) as the zone of activation (Fig 1) caused by bottom push with the forefinger in response to single auditory stimuli transmitted with the 18 s periodicity. The BOLD signal was measured each 3 sec. 1H MR spectra (PRESS, TE = 30 ms TR = 3000 ms) were run; FID signals for time points t = 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 s after stimulus were summarized (Fig 2). Thus, the synchronization of BOLD and metabolic responses to single stimulus was achieved. The same method was applied for spectra accumulation in resting state. For FID processing custom made software was used (with apodization filtering (LB = 20, GB = -5), FT and manual phase correction).
NAA, Cho, Cr signal intensities for each time point were normalized to their values at t = 0 and to the volume of activated cells

containing in the voxel (segmented manually). Intergroup difference and time points differences were estimated using Mann-Whitney criterion with the level of significance $p<0.05$.

Results: The BOLD signal in both groups demonstrated maximum at the 6th s after target stimulus, however its value was reliably lover in schizophrenia in comparison with the control group.

The only [NAA] in normal motor cortex was changed after the stimulation (Fig D). In schizophrenia [NAA], [Cr] and [Cho] were constant. The stable values of [NAA], [Cr] and [Cho] were observed in dynamics in resting state as well. [NAA] in normal cortex statistically significantly decreased at the 12th s after stimulus presentation and returned to initial value at the 15th s (Fig 3). Thus [NAA] minimum delayed relative to maximum of BOLD by 6 s.

Image:

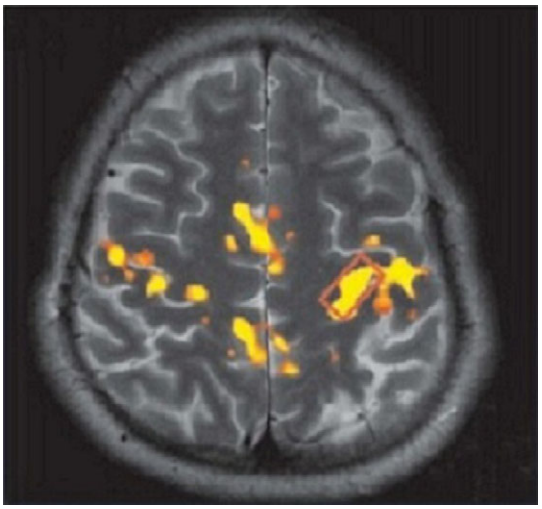


Image 2:

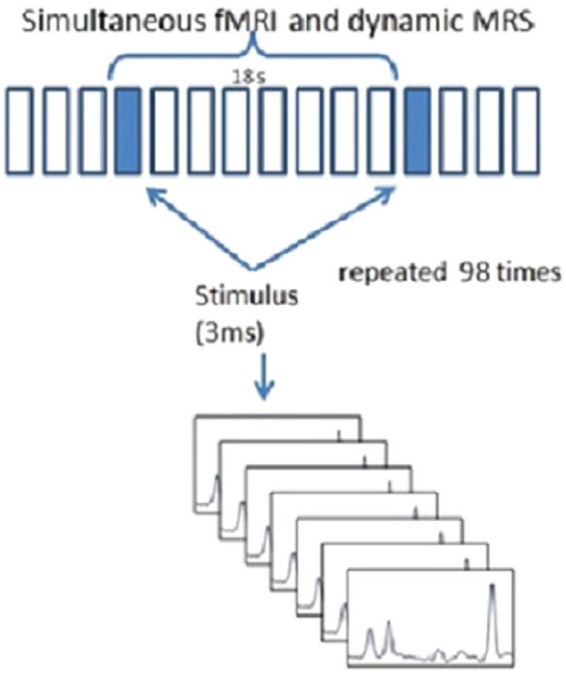
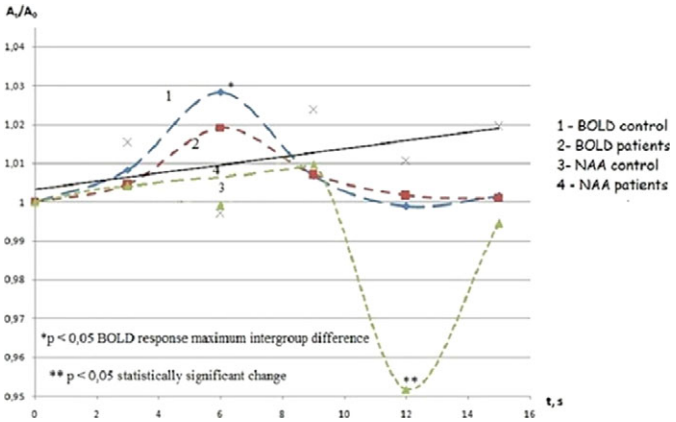


Image 3:



Conclusions: The reversible decrease of NAA observed for the norm in the study could provide a short-term activation of neuronal Krebs cycle through a synthesis of Ac CoA using acetate obtained in ASPA reaction. Different behavior of [NAA] in the norm and schizophrenia might be related with a difference in location (or activity) of ASPA. Decreased expression of glutamate transporters in schizophrenia could also reduce consumption of NAA as a source of acetate in synthesis of Ac CoA which is used for restoration of ATP.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0341

Decreased plasma concentrations of kynurenine and kynurenic acid in schizophrenia patients

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.658

Introduction: The kynurenine pathway of tryptophan catabolism has come into the spotlight of schizophrenia research since its catabolites exert neuroactive effects. A strong body of evidence suggests that kynurenic acid, a catabolite of kynurenine pathway, acts as the only endogenous NMDA receptor antagonist leading to the weakening of circuits in layer III of dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of schizophrenia patients. Studies exploring the levels of kynurenic acid and other metabolites of tryptophan in peripheral blood did not yield any definite conclusions.

Objectives: Primary objective of this study was to assess differences in concentrations of key constituents of kynurenic pathway in blood plasma – tryptophan (TRP), kynurenine (KYN) and