

Methods: We used a Canadian population-based birth cohort (n=1325) to examine associations between 1) climate change at age 23-years and concurrent anxiety, depression, and suicidal behaviors, and 2) mental health at age 15 and 17 years defined as anxiety, depression, aggression-opposition, inattention-hyperactivity. We adjusted for participants' socioeconomic status, childhood IQ, sex, and parental history of psychopathology.

Results: Most participants were worried about climate change: 190 (14.3%) were extremely worried, 553 (41.7%) were somewhat worried, 383 (28.9%) were very worried, and 199 (15.0%) were not at all worried. Worry about climate change was associated with significantly elevated contemporaneous anxiety, depression, and suicidal thoughts. In longitudinal analysis, adolescent anxiety was associated with higher climate change worry at age 23-years while adolescent aggression-opposition was associated with lower climate change worry.

Conclusions: Worry about climate change is associated with contemporaneous mental health symptoms. However, longitudinal analysis suggests that this is largely explained by prior mental health, with adolescent anxiety symptoms linked with higher worry and aggression-opposition with lower worry. Future studies should aim to better define the dimensions of climate anxiety and track it alongside symptoms using prospective follow-up studies.

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EPP0318

Theory on Extremal Nucleon Heuristics to Psychiatry

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Introduction: The theorization focuses on the climate change's influence to neurobiology. In modern societies, environmental nucleon generates in everyday activities from computers to industrial pollution. The subtle psychiatric changes can be categorized into: 1) the change of media in consciousness formation processes from cognition, such as from paper to electronic reading and from linguistics to coding; 2) activity changes in local reciprocal environment especially in places undergoing industrialization or developmental energy sources; 3) global exchanges underlying the current definitions of climate change but also taken into consideration of media change in cognitive behaviors; and 4) changes from outer space environment to the effects of global-to-local changes.

Objectives: The objective of the theorization seeks to develop a heuristic paradigm to quantify the climate change's effects to psychiatry from a neurobiological perspective. Albeit climate change is a complex topical issue, especially regarding the multi-variable sources and traditional paradigms of case studies in the psychological and medical sciences, common sources of impacts to psychiatric public health in collective behaviors have been less of a focus. With the higher order of autonomous human functioning governed by the brains, the theorization in psychiatric public health hopes to quantify environmental impacts to brain functionings.

Methods: The theorization accumulated from nonproliferation research and the researcher's developments in dopamine treatments in the high risk social-natural environment on depression. Inspired by the explicit review on electronic warfare's impact on public health and astronomical research with proton decay

outcome, a correlative theorization emerged between the cosmic decay and biodiversity in biochemistry. The theorization draws on developmental psychology to the nucleon heuristics in data research in cosmology, with prior experience documenting proliferation by applied quantum chromodynamics. Psychiatric data can be retrieved from relevant clinical settings of equivalent multi-wavelength brain scans as samples.

Results: From the perspective of cosmology, extremal graph theory can sample climate change on earth's plasma from cosmic changes. This means earth's dipole shifts to quantitative local population can be plotted, similar to the wild life researches in birds' migration pattern changes. Local variants mainly derive from energy source types and energy consumption, however, *bona fide* data can hardly be retrieved due to deliberate transgressions for certain dire areas. Normative research can be conducted with cross-disciplinary collaborations with due consideration to privacy in public health research ethics.

Conclusions: Environmental monitoring and psychiatric effects in developmental psychology are necessary in fundamental research on human security. This would increase some certainties and predictabilities for human development.

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EPP0319

Investigating the prevalence of mental disorders and related risk factors in refugees and asylum seekers in Campania

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Introduction: In recent years the increasing presence of refugees and asylum seekers displaced from their country of origin, determined significant social, economic, humanitarian and public health implications in host nations. Advancing the knowledge on factors contributing to these implications, could foster the implementation of new public-health plans for these population. As a matter of fact, to date, the rates of mental disorders in these population are uncertain due to the high variability of methods used in the studies on topic, and of risk and protective factors analyzed. The most replicated finding is the high prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and depression in refugees and asylum seekers as compared to the population of host countries.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to investigate the needs for mental health prevention, care and rehabilitation of adult refugees and asylum seekers in Italy, performing a multidisciplinary evaluation of migrants who were guests in two refugees' centers in Campania (Salerno and Avellino).

Methods: The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) was assessed in 303 migrants, in order to evaluate the presence or not of a psychiatric diagnosis. Analysis of variance