

EPP0030

Are anxiety disorders associated with accelerated ageing and cognitive decline? A multicenter Italian study in middle aged and older patients and controls.

S. Daccò^{1,2*}, D. Caldirola^{1,2}, A. Alciati^{1,3}, A. Fagiolini⁴, P. Brambilla⁵ and G. Perna^{1,2}

¹Department Of Clinical Neurosciences, Villa San Benedetto Menni Hospital, Hermanas Hospitalarias, Albese con Cassano, Italy; ²Mental Health, Humanitas University, Rozzano, Italy; ³Irc, Humanitas Clinical and Research Center, Milan, Italy; ⁴Department Of Molecular And Developmental Medicine, University of Siena, Siena, Italy and ⁵Pathophysiology And Transplantation, university of Milan, Milano, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.508

Introduction: Anxiety Disorders (AnxDs) are highly prevalent in middle-aged and older individuals and are putative factors that might interfere with normal aging, by affecting cognitive functioning and neuroprogression.

Objectives: This study aims to assess whether current AnxD in middle-aged and older subjects are associated with 1) lower neuropsychological performance, 2) shorter telomere length/lower plasmatic Amyloid-Beta, and 3) brain connectivity alterations, compared to subjects without lifetime psychiatric disorders (HCs).

Methods: This is an ongoing multicentric cross-sectional study. We collected preliminary data on neuropsychological performance through a standardized battery, in 60 outpatients with current AnxDs (DSM-5 criteria), 24 with psychopharmacological treatments (AnxDs+) and 36 without (AnxDs-), compared to 76 HCs, all aged 50-75 years. This study was supported by Fondazione Cariplo, grant n° 2014:0664.

Results: AnxDs- patients showed poorer performance in the language domain, namely in semantic fluency ($p=0.04$), compared to HCs. No other significant differences were found between groups. Within the patients' group, we found that a greater burden of psychiatric disorders or medical diseases, current use of benzodiazepines, or unhealthy lifestyle had significant detrimental effects on cognition, whereas current use of antidepressants, pharmacological treatments for medical conditions, and higher levels of physical activity exhibited the opposite effects.

Conclusions: We found only limited difference in cognitive performance between patients and controls. However, our preliminary results show that multiple factors influence cognitive performance in individuals with AnxDs, making these aspect important to monitor in clinical practice. So far, our results are provisional and further analyses in the final sample may provide more reliable conclusions.

Keywords: anxiety disorders; ageing; neuropsychological performance; Cognitive decline

EPP0029

Ketogenic diet for anxiety disorders: Dietary regimen for relapse prevention?

A. Włodarczyk* and W. Cabała

Psychiatry, Medical University of Gdansk, gdansk, Poland

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.509

Introduction: Anxiety disorders are a mental disorder that is widespread all over the world and are associated with a high burden of the disease. While poor dietary habits are common in depression, they can lead to worsening of the illness or prolong the treatment, which also leads to a higher risk of developing chronic diseases.

Objectives: With the array of the treatment modalities including monoaminergic antidepressants, benzodiazepines, psychotherapy, there is the unmet need for the effective treatment of anxiety disorders resulting in full remission and relapse prevention. Benzodiazepines can quickly resolve anxiety due to their positive allosteric GABA modulation mechanism of action. Although, they are not recommended for chronic use.

Methods: Ketogenic diet(KD) may be hypothesized as the promising strategy impacting treatment strategies, in particularly facilitating full remission, recovery and preventing relapses. In this popular high-fat diet, where daily calories intake is consists in at least 70% from fat, up to 25 % from protein and as little sugar as possible is mainly known for its helpful role in drug resistant epilepsy treatment, glucose levels balance or fast way for weight-loss.

Results: Could be effective in anxiety disorders treatment due to its possible role in GABA:glutamate balance change in favor of GABA levels, which may enhance the anxiolytic effect in sustaining remission and preventing relapse.

Conclusions: KD in some anxiety disorders may provide a rewarding outcome, but more research is needed. The evidence mentioned in this paper should encourage psychiatrists to recommend KD as advice somewhere between psychotherapy, pharmacology or as an add-on to those two.

Keywords: Anxiety; Ketogenic Diet; GABA

Anxiety disorders and somatoform disorders - anxiety disorders and somatoform disorders

EPP0030

Cognitive and behavioral factors of quality of life in patients with somatoform disorders.

I. Belokrylov¹, S. Semikov², A. Tkhostov³, E. Rasskazova^{4,5} and A. Yavorovskaya^{4*}

¹Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation; ²Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation; ³Department Of Neuro- And Pathopsychology, Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation; ⁴Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and ⁵Clinical Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.510

Introduction: Studies of the cognitive and behavioral factors of perpetuation and quality of life in patients with somatoform disorders are important for identifying targets for psychological interventions and risk groups (Piontek et al., 2018, Dehoust et al., 2017, Schaefer et al., 2012, Flasiński et al., 2020).

Objectives: To reveal beliefs and behavior in patients with somatoform disorders associated severity of somatic complaints and poorer subjective well-being.