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Methods.– A total of 42 male BALB/c mice were divided into 6 groups of 7 mice, separately. Positive and negative control groups received fluoxetine (20 mg/kg, i.p.) and reserpine (5 mg/kg, i.p.) and vehicle mice received normal saline (1 mg/kg, i.p.), respectively and treatment groups received Papaver rhoeas hydro-alcoholic extract at concentrations of 50, 100, 200 mg/kg, 18 h after administration of reserpine. Mice were then studied with behavioural tests (forced swimming and rotarod). Finally, mice's blood antioxidant capacity was measured.

Results.– Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) in the duration of immobility time between reserpine treated and vehicle groups was obtained. Papaver rhoeas hydro-alcoholic extract at define concentrations, reduced the duration of immobility time and significantly improved blood antioxidant capacity.

Conclusion.– According to the results, Papaver rhoeas can be a good candidate for use as a natural drug with antidepressant effects.

Keywords: Papaver rhoeas hydro-alcoholic extract; Depression; Forced swimming test

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV0263

Cerebral folate deficiency in treatment resistant depression: A literature review

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Introduction.– Approximately 15% of patients with depressive disorders do not respond to any of the current treatments available and are categorized as treatment-resistant. A recent study by Pan et. al. examined patients with treatment resistant depression for metabolic disorders. A greater proportion of the participants had metabolic disorders, cerebral folate deficiency being the most frequent. Treatment of folate deficiency resulted in a decrease of depressive symptoms. The study was limited by a small number of participants.

Objectives.– The aim of this study was to make a review of clinical studies in cerebral folate deficiency and depression.

Methods.– We searched in MEDLINE using the MeSH vocabulary (folic acid, folic acid deficiency, depressive disorder, treatment-resistant) and the phrase: cerebral folate deficiency. Non-clinical studies were excluded.

Results.– We found 771 articles of which 753 were excluded. Earlier studies going back to the 1960's did identify an association between folate deficiency and depression. These studies only concerned peripheral folate deficiency. One recent case-control study included spinal fluid in the tests of folate compounds in patients treatment-resistant depression. They found an association between treatment-resistant depression and cerebral folate deficiency. Treatment with folic acid while continuing the prior antidepressive treatment resulted in a decrease of depressive symptoms.

Conclusion.– Previous studies indicated folic acid as a potential adjuvant therapy to improve inadequate response to antidepressants. However only two articles studied cerebral folate deficiency in treatment-resistant depression and thus the requirement for spinal fluid analysis in diagnosing treatment-resistant depression is still to be determined.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV0264

Comprehensive analysis of suicidal behavior in depressive disorders in cancer patients

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Recently, the relevance of the problem of depression in cancer practice has increased significantly, where their prevalence ranges from 40 to 60% according to various authors.

The aim of the study.– The study of the phenomenology of suicidal behaviour in depressive disorders in cancer patients.

Material and methods.– for the purpose of studying our goal, we carried out a comprehensive examination of 154 patients of both sexes with an oncological pathology I and II stage in which depression was diagnosed. The main group consisted of 103 patients with signs of suicidal behaviour, control - 51 patients (men) without signs of suicidal behaviour. Malignant neoplasm is a psycho-traumatic factor for the patient, and leads to the development of depressive disorders, and suicidal behaviour. In the clinical picture of depressive disorders in patients with oncological pathology dominated mood depression, the affect of yearning and anxiety, the coverage of the experiences of acute grief in connection with the diagnosis of cancer, with the narrowing of cognitive functions and the domination of the content of mental trauma in consciousness. In the formation of suicidal behaviour of cancer patients with depressive disorders, high rates, according to clinical scales of anxiety and depression, high level of suicidal risk in combination with low level of death consciousness, and suicidologic anamnesis are a leading role.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV0265

Depressive disorders in internally displaced persons

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Introduction.– According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, internally displaced persons are persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes, in particular as a result of extreme situations, and who have not crossed an state border.

Aim.– to study clinical features of disorders in Internally Displaced Persons.

Methods.– We have a complex psychopathological and psychodiagnostic research 115 IDPs in volunteer center, located at the central train station in Kharkiv.

Results.– There were clinical and psychopathological signs of depressive disorders in Internally Displaced Persons analysed. Anxiety, asthenia, asthenic-apatetic and melancholy variants of depressive disorders in there were clinical and psychopathological signs of depressive disorders in in Internally Displaced Persons analysed. In this study there were the markers of suicide risk for Internally Displaced Persons determined: high suicide risk, low death self-consciousness, high anhedonia level, clinical manifestations of anxiety and depression by The Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale, severe anxiety and depression by The Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, major depressive episode by the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale. There were approaches to differentiated prevention of suicidal behaviour in

depressive disorders in Internally Displaced Persons validated, that include pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy and psychoeducation.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV0266

Depression in the Elderly: socio demographic and clinical profile

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Introduction.– Depression is a major problem of public health because of its high prevalence, its consequences in particular suicide and its impact on the quality of life and autonomy. It is a frequent disease that can affect elderly and need an adapted therapeutic coverage.

Objectif.– Raise the socio demographic and clinical profile of the elderly with major depressive episode.

Methods.– This is a descriptive study, including all the patients with a major depressive episode according to the DSMIV, and hospitalized in the psychiatric department in the Hedi Chaker hospital, Sfax, Tunisia during a period of 16 years (from 2000 to 2015).

Results.– Total number of patients was 30. The mean age was 69 years and 8 months. Sex ratio (M/F) was 0.66. they were married in 80% of cases and illiterate in 46.6% of cases. Somatic comorbidity was present in 53.3% of patients. The motifs of hospitalisation were: sadness (43.3%), psychomotor instability (30%), suicidal ideas (3.3%), somatic pains(13.4%), insomnia (6.7%) and delusional ideas(3.3%). Personality disorder was associated in 16,7% of cases.

Conclusions.– Depression is a major public health problem in the elderly and is more common among married women of average socioeconomic status with a history of chronic somatic diseases. But it still misdiagnosed. There are many reasons for this, whether it is the lack of early identification, the under estimation of depressive affects by family and the patient himself. Depression should be systematically discussed especially if there is a disturbance of food or sleep.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV0267

Psychiatric manifestations of primary Sjögren's syndrome. A case report

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Introduction.– Sjögren's syndrome is an autoimmune disease, characterized by typical dryness of the mouth and eyes associated to involvement of other exocrine glands as well as a wide variety of organs and systems. Central nervous system involvement in primary disease is a rare but significant complication. It can manifest with focal or diffuse neurological deficits including psychiatric disorders. Our observation is an illustration of the psychiatric manifestations.

Case presentation.– We report the case of Mrs R, 56 years old, with a medical history of primary Sjögren's syndrome, who presented in 2017 to a psychiatry department for irritability and insomnia. She described having sad mood, fatigue, shortened attention span, poor concentration, and memory deficits. She reported difficulty making decisions and performing daily activities. She did not have suicidal

ideas, but she had a lowered self-reported quality of life. Control MRI of the brain and spinal cord showed the presence of T2 hyperintense foci in the cerebral white matter (high signal intensity on T2-Flair in the subcortical and periventricular areas) and subcortical cerebral atrophy. She did not respond to a 40 mg daily dose of fluoxetine during 4 months. Therefore, she had received escitalopram (10 mg/day) for 3 months, but only insomnia was resolved.

Conclusion.– This case highlights the difficulty of managing psychiatric disorders due to primary Sjögren's syndrome.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV0268

Correlations between suicidal ideation and suicide attempts in patients with recurrent depressive disorder

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Introduction.– Depression is a major debilitating mental disorder that affects millions of people around the globe across all sexes, ethnicities, and age barriers. One of the most important risks of a patient with recurrent depressive disorder are suicidal thoughts.

Objectives.– To estimate the presence of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts in patients with recurrent depressive disorder, and to find the relationship between the two.

Methods.– Fifty-three outpatients diagnosed with recurrent depressive disorder, currently with a severe depressive episode without psychotic symptoms -according to ICD-10 criteria-, were included in this study, which was carried out in Timisoara, Romania, between 2015–2017. To assess the severity of the depressive episode and suicidal ideation, we used the MINI Interview and the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D).

Results.– We found that the incidence of suicide attempt was 32.64% in patients with suicidal ideation. Attempters scored higher in suicidal ideation, impulsivity and agitation whilst with non-attempters, general somatic and hypochondriasis symptoms were more often present. Young male patients with severe depression, who are unmarried and also show psychomotor agitation are more likely to attempt suicide.

Conclusions.– Early detection of suicidal ideation is essential in possibly preventing suicide attempts.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV0269

Depression in Patients with multiple sclerosis

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