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ABSTRACT
SUPPLEMENT**



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The Abstracts of the 29th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2021 will be published as a Supplement to *European Psychiatry* and have been peer-reviewed by the Local Organising Committee of the European Congress of Psychiatry.

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stress coping" (OR=1.10, 95% CI, 1.001~1.198; p=0.048) were significantly associated with depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: This result showed that depressive symptoms were highly prevalent among workers who were relocated their workplaces. Moreover, several possible risk and protective psychosocial factors of depressive symptoms were determined. Especially, our findings suggest that improving stress coping strategy as well as lowering occupational stress would be important in the prevention and management of depression in relocated workers.

Keywords: Relocation; depressive symptoms; Workers; Stress coping

EPP0791

Emigration impact on psychiatric disorders

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doi: forthcoming

Introduction: Emigration is a widespread phenomenon in our country for the last three decades. Various risk factors for mental disorders are related to emigration, like social-economic status, language, cultural shock, racism etc.

Objectives: The objectives of this study is assess how much of a risk factor is emigration in the development of psychiatric disorders.

Methods: This is retrospective study done on 178 patient charts from The Community Mental Health Center Nr.3 in Tirana, of patients who during the last 20 years had their first episode of mental health disorder during emigration.

Results: Emigrants before year 2004 had more psychotic disorders, whereas those after that year manifested more mood disorders. The mean age for starting MDD is 35 years old, and the mean age for schizophrenia is 25. Females develop more mood disorders, whereas males manifest more schizophrenia.

Conclusions: Emigration affects deeply mental health, and is a risk factor for developing psychiatric disorders, with females being prone to have mood disorders, whereas males schizophrenia. Schizophrenia start in an earlier age compared to depression.

Keywords: Immigration; impact; psychiatric disorders; Immigration; impact; psychiatric disorders; phenomenon

EPP0792

Cognitive and emotional disorders in internally displaced persons with primary hypothyroidism.

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doi: forthcoming

Introduction: Stress and psycho-emotional tension are characteristic features of modern human life and underlie the formation of psychosomatic disorders.

Objectives: The purpose of this research is to study the clinical and psychopathological features of the formation and course of anxiety-

depressive disorders in forcibly displaced persons suffering from primary hypothyroidism. In order to achieve this purpose, a comprehensive examination of 144 patients of both sexes aged 30-55 years with primary hypothyroidism of varying severity and etiology, who were diagnosed with anxiety-depressive disorders. The main group consisted of 85 patients- forcibly displaced persons, the comparison group included 59 patients permanently residing in the Kharkiv region. The following examination methods were used in the work: anamnestic, clinical-psychopathological, biochemical.

Methods: Conducted clinical-psychopathological analysis allowed us to identify depressive, anxiety-depressive and anxious variants of emotional disorders in the examined patients.

Results: It is established that the IDPs affected by primary hypothyroidism more often have depressive syndrome (37.1% surveyed with mild, 35.1% with moderate and 22.1% severe primary hypothyroidism), by contrast to the surveyed persons of the comparison group (22.5%, 23.6% and 20.9% respectively).

Conclusions: It is proved that the decrease of thyrotrophic hormone level in the examined patients led to the activation of anxiety manifestations both in patients of the main group (40.7% surveyed with mild, 45.3% with medium and 57.5% severe primary hypothyroidism) and comparison group (41.35%, 48.9%, and 59.9% respectively). Of deficiency of thyroid hormones in both comparison groups, there was a significant decrease in the ability to concentrate, increased fatigue, decreased exercise tolerance, and overall cognitive performance.

Keywords: primary hypothyroidism; Cognitive disorders; emotional disorders; internally displaced persons

Neuroimaging

EPP0793

Sex differences in total brain volume in a cognitively unimpaired elderly population

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Introduction: Although a large number of studies have shown brain volumetric differences between men and women, only a few investigations to date have analyzed brain tissue volumes in representative samples of the general elderly population.

Objectives: We investigated differences in gray matter (GM), white matter (WM) and intracranial volumes (ICVs) between sexes in individuals above 66 years old using structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).