



EUROPEAN
PSYCHIATRIC
ASSOCIATION

EPA25

MADRID, SPAIN 5-8 April 2025

33rd EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY



EPA 2025 Abstract Supplement

Towards Real-World Solutions in Mental Health



www.epa-congress.org

[in](#) [X](#) [f](#) [@](#) [▶](#) #EPA2025

CONTENTS

Abstracted in: Science Citation Index (SCI) - Clarivate, Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) - Clarivate, Scopus, Medline/
PubMed, Google Scholar, PsycINFO

Abstracts of the 33rd European Congress of Psychiatry - 2025

Plenary	S1
State of the Art	S2
Debate	S4
Symposium.....	S6
Workshop	S55
ECP Programme.....	S73
Oral Communication.....	S81
e-Poster Presentation	S145
e-Poster Viewing.....	S446

EPV0154

Neuroprotective effects of EDTA on manganese-induced neuroaffective disorders: Implications for anxiety and depressive disorders

H. Harifi^{1*}, H. Hami¹ and L. Bikjdaouene¹

¹Laboratory of Biology and Health, Faculty of Science, Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1020

Introduction: Manganese (Mn), an essential yet potentially toxic metal found naturally in the environment, has been implicated in various neurodegenerative and neuroaffective disorders due to its propensity for chronic intoxication.

Objectives: This study explores the neuroprotective effects of Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) against Mn-induced toxicity, with a specific focus on its potential to mitigate anxiety and depressive disorders.

Methods: Three groups of male Wistar rats were used: one group was injected with 25 mg/kg Mn, another with 25 mg/kg Mn plus 4 mg/kg EDTA, and the control group received NaCl. Injections were administered intraperitoneally daily for 12 weeks. Rat weights were monitored weekly, and following the exposure period, rats underwent a series of neurobehavioral tests to assess anxiety and depressive behaviors.

Results: Rats receiving the 25 mg/kg Mn dose alone exhibited increased immobility in the forced swimming test (FST) and anhedonia in the sucrose preference test, indicative of depressive behaviors. In contrast, rats treated with Mn and EDTA displayed significantly reduced immobility times and maintained normal sucrose water consumption. Behavioral tests, including the open field test (OFT) and elevated plus maze (EPM), indicated increased anxiety in Mn-exposed rats, which was mitigated by EDTA treatment.

Conclusions: Mn exposure induces anxiety and depressive disorders in rats, but coadministration of EDTA significantly mitigates these effects, suggesting its potential as a neuroprotective agent against Mn toxicity.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0157

Eye movements predict treatment response in children and adolescents with social anxiety disorder

J. L. Kleberg^{1*}, M. Cervin², M. Nord³, E. Serlachius² and J. Högström⁴

¹Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm;

²Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund;

³Department of Public Global Health and ⁴Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1021

Introduction: Response to treatment in pediatric social anxiety disorder (SAD) is highly variable. Atypical face processing has been suggested as a maintaining factor. A previous study reported that youth with SAD scan a more restricted area of faces than healthy controls during emotion recognition, potentially interfering with social cognition.

Objectives: The current study examined whether visual scanning and arousal (pupil dilation) also predicts treatment response and changes as a function of successful treatment.

Methods: Youth with SAD (n = 55) were assessed prior to treatment with internet-delivered cognitive behavioral therapy (ICBT) or supportive therapy (ISUPPORT) and three and twelve months after treatment.

Results: Restricted scanning of faces predicted worse treatment outcome, most consistently for youth receiving ICBT. No evidence for a change in social attention after treatment was found. Instead, visual social attention measures showed moderate to high stability. Children whose arousal decreased from baseline to three months follow up were most likely to benefit from ICBT rather than ISUPPORT, pointing to a role of arousal in treatment response.

Conclusions: Restricted scanning of faces may interfere with social interaction, thereby interfering with treatment. These results have implications for our understanding of social information processing in SAD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0159

Formation model of anxiety disorders in internally displaced persons in war context in Ukraine

H. Kozhyna^{1*}, K. Zelenska¹, L. Gaichuk¹, S. Isaenko² and A. Nartova¹

¹Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work, Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv and ²Mental Health Clinic by Dr. Isaenko, Kyiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1022

Introduction: Since the beginning of the full-scale war with Russia, 7.7 million Ukrainians have been forcibly displaced from their homes and are currently living in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the proportion of IDPs in Ukraine's total population has reached 17.5%, indicating that one in six individuals has been displaced.

Objectives: The purpose of the study is to investigate the clinical, psychological and pathological patterns of anxiety disorders of psychogenic genesis. The main group consisted of 93 IDP patients with anxiety disorders, both sexes, aged 20-55 years.

Methods: SCL-90-R; HAM-A, HAM-D; Spielberger-Khanin Scale and Questionnaire of neuropsychological stress by T.A. Nemchin.

Results: It has been established that the clinical structure of anxiety disorders in the examined patients is represented by a mixed anxiety-depressive reaction (28.2±1.2% of the examined), panic disorder (36.4±1.3%) and generalised anxiety disorder (35.4±1.3%). At the same time, in the clinical structure of anxiety disorders in IDPs, along with the dominance of anxiety symptoms, there is a high severity of depressive manifestations. Based on data obtained in the course of our research, a multifactorial model of formation of anxiety disorders in IDPs was developed. The catalyst for anxiety disorders is the very fact of forced displacement, uncertainty of future, situations of loss, effects of combat stress, information stress and situations of increased responsibility.

High levels of anxiety, somatisation, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorders, interpersonal sensitivity, and phobic anxiety according to SCL-90-R scale are prognostically significant in formation of anxiety

disorders; severe depressive and anxiety episodes according to the Hamilton Anxiety and Depression Scales; high levels of personal and situational anxiety according to the Spielberger-Khanin Scale and excessive levels of neuropsychological stress.

Conclusions: The basis for the formation of anxiety disorders in IDPs is a low level of resilience, which entails a high level of social frustration in this cohort. We have developed and tested a comprehensive personalised system for treatment of anxiety disorders in IDPs with differentiated use of psychopharmacotherapy, psychotherapy and psychoeducation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0161

Are medical students more prone to symptoms of anxiety and depression?

S. Kucukalic^{1*}, M. Arnautovic Tahirovic², A. Ganibegovic³, M. Bubenik³ and A. Tahirovic¹

¹Psychiatric clinic, Clinical centre university of Sarajevo; ²Psychiatric hospital of Canton Sarajevo and ³Faculty of Medicine University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1023

Introduction: Faculty of Medicine is often recognized as one of the most laborious. Student workload, constant exposure to stressful situations, fear of failure, pressure from parents, exposure to death and human suffering are some of the many factors associated with increasing levels of anxiety and depression among medical students.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to estimate the severity of anxiety and depression disorders among medical students.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, self-report anonymous online survey was distributed to the students of all six years of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Sarajevo. In this survey, which consisted of 33 questions, we gathered general information and the Beck's Anxiety and Depression Inventory were used to assess the severity of anxiety and depression, whereby respondents received points by answering each question, and after scoring, they were categorized in different groups based on the severity of anxiety and depression.

Results: 129 students completed the survey. Considering the Beck's Anxiety Inventory, 56% scored for the "Low anxiety" group, 33% scored for the "Moderate Anxiety" group, 11% scored for the "Potentially concerning levels of anxiety". Considering the Beck's Depression Inventory, 43% of the students scored for the group "These ups and downs are considered normal", 21% scored for "Mild mood disturbances", 9% for the "Borderline clinical depression", 19% for "Moderate depression", 6% for "Severe depression", 2% for "Extreme depression".

Conclusions: Psychiatric morbidity found needs to be identified and treated at the earliest, because it can lead to suicidal ideation. Medical students should be encouraged to seek help and adequate facilities should be available to all of them.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0163

Features of cognitive impairment in affective disorders

E. Markova^{1*}, I. Goldina¹ and B. Goldin²

¹Neuroimmunology Lab, State Research Institute of Fundamental and Clinical Immunology and ²Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Psychotherapy and Clinical Psychology, Novosibirsk State Medical University, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1024

Introduction: Impaired cognitive functions are an urgent problem of modern neurology and psychiatry. Cognitive failure appears to be as etiologically heterogeneous syndrome, characterized by a decrease in memory indicators below the age norm, with unimpaired intellectual functioning and well-preserved activity. The wide prevalence of affective disorders and the leading role of the cognitive component in the process of personal self-development determine the undoubted relevance of studying the frequency and severity of cognitive impairment in affective disorders.

Objectives: The purpose of this work was to study the cognitive impairment frequency and features in patients with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) or panic disorder with agoraphobia (PDA).

Methods: The study included 25 patients with an established diagnosis of GAD and 20 patients PDA. The control group consisted of 20 conditionally healthy volunteers. Cognitive function was assessed based on complaints, a study of visual-constructive skills, naming, memory, attention, praxis, speech, abstraction, orientation, using the Mini-mental State Examination scale and the Montreal Cognitive Function Rating Scale. The severity of anxiety disorders symptoms was determined during a clinical interview by a psychiatrist, as well as using the Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HARS), Beck Anxiety Scale (BAI).

Results: All patients in contrast to the healthy participants showed signs of cognitive impairment of varying severity. When studying cognitive function, the following was found:

patients with PDA were characterized by mild non-dementia cognitive impairment and showed signs of rumination - a tendency to think through the same stressful event over and over again. No memory or attention impairments were identified;

in patients with GAD moderate cognitive impairment was observed, the severity of which was obvious to both patients and their relatives in the form of impaired attention and memory, also in the absence of signs of dementia. The spectrum of cognitive impairment manifestations included impaired attention, executive functions and memory disorders. These patients were characterized by perfectionism, decreased confidence in their own memory, anxious doubts and double-checks.

Conclusions: Our data indicate that in all patients with affective disorders impaired cognitive functions are detected. GAD is characterized by a greater severity of cognitive deficits compared to those in PDA.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared