

reserve, the prevention of its depletion, starting from the preclinical stage of the disease, which can prevent the transformation of preclinical manifestations of AD into cognitive disorders

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0789

Psychological meanings reported on access to guidance on love life and sexuality in prenatal consultations at a public primary health care service in a Brazilian metropolitan city: a qualitative study with pregnant adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1418

Introduction: What topics from their personal lives do patients bring to talk to the clinical team, in addition to reporting their health-illness complaints, being examined, and receiving medical and nursing guidance? Knowing the symbolic aspects of the professional-patient relationship allows for care with more empathy and greater adherence to outpatient service follow-ups. The sociocultural contexts of vulnerable adolescents amplify the importance of reproductive health care and understanding perceptions about romantic relationships and sexuality. During adolescence, risky behaviours can interfere with life opportunities and the future. The lack of care for adolescents' reproductive health is associated with irreparable physical and psychosocial consequences. In Brazil, the Unified Health System functions as an important support for the community.

Objectives: To interpret the symbolic meanings attributed by pregnant teenagers regarding the possible experience of talking and receiving guidance about romantic relations and sexuality from the clinical team of public primary attention (in the EPA-2023, we presented the work "on family relationships", another branch belonging to the same PhD research).

Methods: We used the Clinical-Qualitative Method (Turato. Portuguese Psychos. J, 2000 2(1): 93-108). For data collection, the main researcher used the Semi-Directed Interview with Open-ended Questions In-Depth and Field Notes, fully transcript. The employ of the Seven Steps of the Clinical-Qualitative Content Analysis (Faria-Schützer et al. Cien Saude Colet. 2021; 26(1): 265-274) permits the solid discussion categories. Sample closed by saturation information criterion (Fontanella et al. Cad Saude Publica. 2008; 24(1): 17-27).

Results: Sample of 10 adolescents, from 15 to 19 years. Interviewed by the first author, a female psychologist, online from September 2020 to June 2022. Findings validated by peer reviewers from Lab of Clinical-Qualitative Research. Categories to this congress: 1) maternal figure referred to as the axis of orientations on sexuality. This seems to empty the opportunity or the need to discuss these aspects in clinical consultations; 2) interviewees do not cite teenage pregnancy in its new emotional status as present in the prenatal consultation protocol; 3) there is a discourse of the re-signification of relationship with a loving partner by assuming also symbolically the pregnancy by both.

Conclusions: Professionals that the teenagers access in clinical consultations at primary attention are not perceived psychoanalytically as transference figures for conversations about romantic relationships and/or sexuality. It is opportune to rediscuss the expected and/or desired roles of the clinical team in that studied context from the psychic and cultural symbolic universe.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Psychoneuroimmunology

EPV0791

Interleukine-6 and Interleukine-1 β levels in post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and healthy controls: a preliminary report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1419

Introduction: Patients with Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or mood disorders, as depression, often showed dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and autonomic nervous system, resulting in increased levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines and heightened activity of the immune system that may cause alterations in the structure and function of brain regions through direct neurotoxic effects, oxidative stress, changes in levels of neurotransmitters and decreasing some neurotrophins. Among the most studied pro-inflammatory cytokines in this field there are Interleukine-6 (IL-6) and Interleukine-1 β (IL-1 β); however, scant and conflicting data are currently available in the literature about their use as potential biomarkers, and even less on possible comparisons in PTSD and depression.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to evaluate circulating levels of IL-6 and IL-1 β in patients with PTSD and to compare them with those of subjects with depression and healthy controls.

Methods: A sample of 45 subjects, including 15 subjects diagnosed with PTSD (PTSD group), 15 with depression (DEP group), and 15 healthy controls (HC group) were recruited at the Psychiatric Clinic of the Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Pisa. HC group included subjects recruited on a voluntary basis. The psychiatric diagnosis was assessed by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-5-Clinician Version (SCID-5-CV), the Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R) and the Trauma and Loss Spectrum-Self Report lifetime version (TALS-SR). A peripheral venous blood sample was collected to perform the biochemical assays. The analyses of IL-6 and IL-1 β were performed with a dedicated enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISAs) achieved at the Laboratory of Biochemistry of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Pisa.

Results: No statistically significant gender or age differences emerged in the three groups. There were no statistically significant differences in IL-1 β levels among the three groups. Conversely, the PTSD group showed higher levels of IL-6 compared to the DEP and to the HC ones, with a statistically significant difference in the post-

hoc analysis among the PTSD and DEP groups with respect to the HC one ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Our results suggest the key role of a chronic low-grade inflammatory state in PTSD and in depression, probably related to a dysregulation in HPA axis and cortisol release, with an increase in proinflammatory cytokines including IL-6 that seemed to be more pronounced in PTSD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0792

Psychoneuroimmunomodulating effect of lymphocytes with ortho-fluoro-benzonal modulated activity in syngeneic long-term alcoholized recipients

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1420

Introduction: Lymphocytes are dysfunctional during long-term ethanol consumption and may contribute the progression from healthy to problem drinking. GABAA receptors are molecular targets of ethanol on lymphocytes, potentiating the effects of alcohol.

Objectives: We first demonstrated that original compound *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal, artificial GABA receptor ligand, has immunostimulating properties and is able to restore long-term alcoholized mice lymphocytes activity *in vitro* through GABAA receptors. Based on the previous results we investigated effects of the *ex vivo* *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal modulated lymphocytes in recipients with experimental alcoholism.

Methods: Male (CBAXC57Bl/6)F1 mice with 6-month 10% ethanol exposure were undergoing the transplantation of syngeneic long-term alcoholized mice lymphocytes, pretreated *in vitro* with *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal. Recipient's ethanol consumption, parameters of the nervous and immune systems functional activities were estimated.

Results: It was shown that lymphocytes modulated *ex vivo* with *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal after intravenous injection caused in syngeneic long-term alcoholized recipients ethanol consumption decrease and stimulation of behavioral activity in the "open field" test against the background of changes in the level of a number of cytokines in pathogenetically significant brain structures. Stimulation of humoral immune response, estimated by the relative number of antibody-forming spleen cells was also detected in recipients after lymphocytes transplantation. The injected immune cells were recorded in the parenchyma of the spleen and brain of recipients, which suggests, in particular, their direct influence on these functions.

Conclusions: Results demonstrated that transplantation of *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal-modulated lymphocytes caused positive psychoneuroimmunomodulating effect in long-term alcoholized recipients, which makes it possible to consider adoptive immunotherapy as a promising method in the treatment of alcoholism.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0793

Central effects of peripherally administered immune cells modulated by a psychoactive substance in aggression

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1421

Introduction: It is known that the formation of aggressive behavior is accompanied by neurodegenerative and neuroinflammatory changes. Immune cells have a regulatory effect on the central nervous system functions, including regulation of behavior.

Objectives: We first demonstrated that *ex vivo* chlorpromazine - modulated immune cells have a positive aggressive behavior editing effect. The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of the indicated cells on some central mechanisms underlying the development of aggressive reactions.

Methods: (CBAXC57Bl/6) F1 aggressive male mice, developed in conditions of chronic social stress, were undergoing the transplantation of syngeneic spleen lymphocytes with *ex vivo* chlorpromazine-modulated functional activity. In recipients the immunohistochemical analysis was performed assessing the expression of the microglial marker Iba1. The levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (Bdnf) and cytokines was assessed by ELISA. For histological examination Nissl staining was applied.

Results: Aggressive behavior editing after the chlorpromazine-modulated immune cells transplantation registered against the background of some structural and functional changes in the brain. It was found an increase in the density of pyramidal neurons in CA1 and CA3 hippocampal regions and augmented level of Bdnf. The decreased expression of microglial activation marker Iba1, accompanied with decreased levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-6, INF- γ) and increased anti-inflammatory (IL-4) cytokine was found. Visualization of functionally active lymphocytes pre-treated with chlorpromazine in the brain parenchyma of aggressive recipients suggests a direct effect of injected lymphocytes on CNS.

Conclusions: The effect of chlorpromazine - modulated immune cells that edits aggressive behavior is realized by stimulating neurogenesis, neuroplasticity and reducing neuroinflammation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0794

Psoriasis and Schizophrenia: An immunological link

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1422