

Methods: We searched MEDLINE databases using the key terms “refugees” and “global mental health” without language or date restriction. Articles were considered for inclusion in the review if they comprised a population of refugees. Three studies were identified.

Results: Our review showed a great heterogeneity in the prevalence of mental disorders that affect migrants showing an overall prevalence of 20% of these pathologies among them. War-related factors are more associated with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and post-migration-related factors (acculturation, economic uncertainty and ethnic discrimination) are more associated with mood, anxiety and substance use disorders.

Conclusions: Existing evidence suggests that mental disorders tend to be highly prevalent in refugees many years after resettlement. The increased risk is not only caused by the past adversities in the country of origin but also by the post-migration-related factors. Thus, there is a need for more consistent and rigorous research from a methodological point of view on the mental health of refugees, allowing to find measures to protect and promote their mental health.

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Keywords: Refugees; global mental health

EPV0572

Dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system in Tuvan alcoholics is associated with a high level of stress in comparison with ethnic Russian patients

T. Shushpanova^{1*}, N. Bokhan^{2,3}, A. Mandel³ and T. Novozheeva¹

¹Mental Health Research Institute of Tomsk National Investigation Medical Center of Russian Academy of Sciences, Clinical Psychoneuroimmunology And Neurobiology, Tomsk, Russian Federation; ²Siberian State Medical University, Department Of Psychiatry, Narcology And Psychotherapy, Tomsk, Russian Federation and ³Mental Health Research Institute Tomsk National Research Medical Center Russia Academy of Science, Department Of Addictive States, Tomsk, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Alcoholization is considered as prolonged auto-aggression, low frustration tolerance, filling of the existential vacuum. In all cases, the use of a psychoactive substance that alters the state of consciousness is regarded as a way of escape from real life. **Objectives:** The study of clinically significant markers in alcoholism associated with the constitutional characteristics of craving for alcohol in people of different ethnicity is importance for the formation of new approaches to prevention and treatment.

Methods: 68 Russian alcoholics and 67 Tuvans alcoholics only men and 20 healthy male were monitored. Clinical assessment of the condition of patients was carried out with the traditional clinical description. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kits were used to determine serum hormone levels in patients and volunteers.

Results: Deeper shifts in the increase in ACTH and Cortisol levels were found in alcoholic Tuvians compared with Russian patients, which is associated with a high risk of alcohol dependence and a highly progressive course of the disease. The index of the ratio Cortisol/ACTH (IR) in the blood of alcoholic patients of the Russian (IR - 10,36) and Tuvan (IR - 10,62) nationalities does not differ, but significantly (1.5 times) differs from the indicator in healthy individuals (IR - 15,12).

Conclusions: The background level of dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in patients of Tuvan nationality is significantly more pronounced, however, the index of Cortisol/ACTH ratios (IR) in each ethnic group of patients is constant in this disease, which is characterized by a high level of stress.

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Gender differences in the subjective evaluation of factors determining human health in Russians

R. Shilko*, L. Shaigerova, O. Almazova, A. Dolgikh and M. Rabeson
Lomonosov Moscow State University, Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Research into sociocultural mediation of human health engages the role of gender differences in the subjective evaluation of factors that determine health status.

Objectives: The focus of the research was the respondents' opinion about the importance of various factors for human health and subjective well-being.

Methods: 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years (M = 26.9; SD = 13.7) from six regions of the Russian Federation participated in the study. Participants were asked to rank six factors: genetics, healthy lifestyle, good ecology, regular medical examination, absence of stress (ability to cope with them), financial well-being in terms of their impact on human health (1 is the most important, 6 is the least important).

Results: Both men and women consider “healthy lifestyle” to be the most important factor for human health, while financial well-being - most unimportant. Using the t-test for two independent samples, it was found that: women consider “absence of stress (the ability to cope with it)” significantly more important for health than men (t = -2.569; p = 0.010), while men consider “financial well-being” to be significantly more important than women (t = 2.807; p = 0.005).

Conclusions: It was revealed that men and women equally indicate the most and least important factors determining health. At the same time, subjective assessments of the importance of such factors as absence of stress and financial well-being for health have significant differences. The reported study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-02506.

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Hysteria: history of a conceptual and clinical pathomorphosis

A. Sanz Giancola* and C. Alvarez Garcia

Hospital Universitario Príncipe de Asturias, Psychiatry, Alcalá de Henares, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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