Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

O0004

Early-onset obsessive-compulsive disorder: sociodemographic and clinical characterization of a large outpatient cohort

B. Benatti[1,2]*, N. Girone[1], M. Vismara[1], C. Bucca[1] and B. Dell'Osso[1,2,3]

[1]Department of Mental Health, Sacco University Hospital; [2]Center for Neurotechnology and Brain Therapeutic, Aldo Ravelli Center, University of Milan, Milan, Italy and [3]Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Bipolar Disorders Clinic, Stanford University, Stanford, United States

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a prevalent and disabling condition characterized by a wide variety of phenotypic expressions. Several studies have reinforced the hypothesis of OCD heterogeneity by proposing subtypes based on predominant symptomatology (Mataix-Cols et al., 2005), course (Tukel et al., 2007), and comorbidities (Mahasuar et al., 2011). Early-onset OCD could be considered a neurodevelopmental subtype of OCD, with evidence of distinct neurocircuits supporting disease progression (Park et al., 2022).

Objectives: The aim of the present study is to evaluate the sociodemographic and clinical differences between the early-onset and late-onset subtypes in a large patient cohort.

Methods: Two hundred and eighty patients diagnosed with OCD were consecutively recruited from the OCD Tertiary Clinic at Luigi Sacco University Hospital in Milan. Sociodemographic and clinical variables were analyzed for the entire sample and compared between the two subgroups (EO: early-onset, age <18 years [40%]; LO: late-onset, age ≥ 18 years [60%]).

Results: The EO group showed a higher frequency of male gender (65.5% vs 34.5%, p< .001, see Figure 1a), a higher presence of lifetime psychiatric comorbidities (75.7% vs 24.3%, p =.025), and higher rates of Tic and Tourette disorders (7.2% vs 0%, p=.006) compared to the LO group. Additionally, in the EO subgroup, a longer duration of untreated illness was observed (9.05 ± 10.0 vs 5 ± 7.17; p<.001, see Figure 1b), along with a lower presence of insight (33.3% vs. 66.7%, p =.024). No significant differences emerged in the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale scores between the groups.

Image:

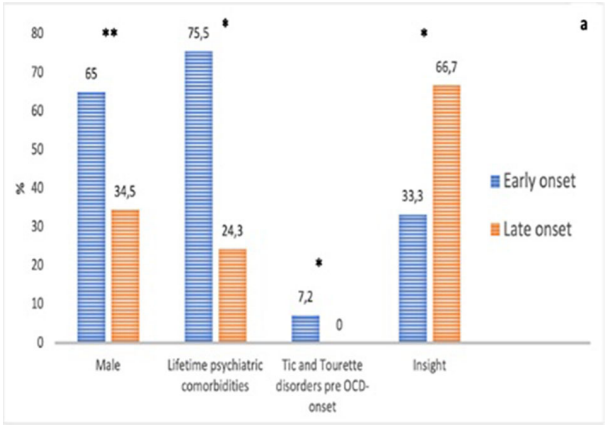
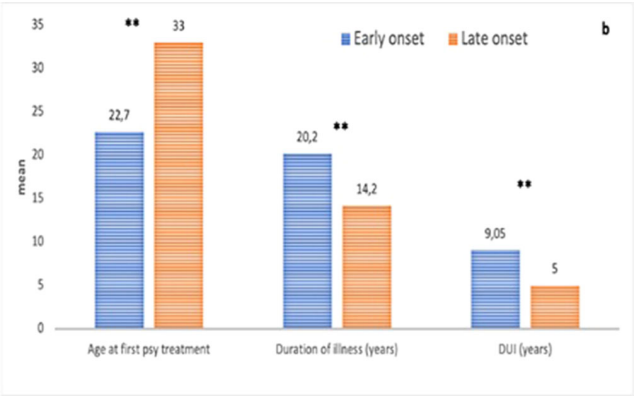


Image 2:



Conclusions: The early-onset OCD subtype highlights a more severe psychopathological profile compared to the late-onset group. Exploring distinct manifestations and developmental trajectories of OCD can contribute to a better definition of homogeneous subtypes, useful for studying risk factors and defining targeted therapeutic strategies for treatment.

Disclosure of Interest: B. Benatti Speakers bureau of: Angelini, Lundbeck, Janssen, Rovi, N. Girone: None Declared, M. Vismara: None Declared, C. Bucca: None Declared, B. Dell'Osso Grant / Research support from: Angelini, Lundbeck, Janssen, Pfizer, Otzuka, Neuraxpharm, and Livanova, Speakers bureau of: Angelini, Lundbeck, Janssen, Pfizer, Otzuka, Neuraxpharm, and Livanova.

O0005

A multivariate meta-analysis of peripheral cytokine levels in obsessive compulsive disorder

Y. Chen[1,2]*, Q. Li[1,2], Y. Wang[1,2], Y. Wang[1,2], F. Long[1,2] and F. Li[1,2]

[1]Huaxi MR Research Center (HMRRC), Department of Radiology, West China Hospital of Sichuan University and [2]Research Unit of Psychoradiology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Chengdu, China

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a common psychiatric disorder. It is considered that dysregulation of cytokine levels is related to the pathophysiological mechanism of OCD. However, the results of previous studies on cytokine levels in OCD are inconsistent.

Objectives: To perform a meta-analysis assessing cytokine levels in peripheral blood of OCD patients.

Methods: We searched in PubMed, Web of Science, and Embase from inception to March 31, 2023 for eligible studies. We conducted multivariate meta-analysis in combined proinflammatory cytokines (interleukin-6 [IL-6], IL-1β, IL-2, tumor necrosis factor-α [TNF-α], and interferon-γ [IFN-γ]) and combined anti-inflammatory cytokines (IL-10 and IL-4) respectively, and calculated the same meta-analysis in each cytokine. We also performed sensitivity analysis and publication bias tests, as well as subgroup