

workspaces. ASPECTSS conceptual framework delineate seven design concepts: acoustics, spatial sequencing, escape space, compartmentalization, transition spaces, sensory zoning, and safety. In 2023, the same author published an autism friendly design guide for the world's first autism-friendly university. This guide is characterized by a better understanding of human-centered design and advocates beyond the mere inclusion, aspiring to a state where the boundaries between 'normal' and 'special' are blurred in order to treat all users as human beings with equal rights, thus calling for equal opportunities beyond the ADS spectrum.

Conclusions: With such well-established conceptual framework, it is nowadays imperative to expand our buildings in cities, schools, workplaces, hospitals, and public areas using the guidelines of autism-friendly environments. These buildings will enhance our individual and social well-being.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Women, Gender and Mental Health

EPP0036

Investigating Sex Differences in Opioid Use Disorder Risk Factors: Insights from Cross-Section Lebanese Study Population

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Introduction: Opioid use disorder (OUD) is a significant public health concern, and understanding the risk factors associated with OUD is crucial for effective prevention and management strategies. However, limited information is available regarding the role of sex differences in OUD risk factors. Women have often been excluded from clinical studies to create more homogeneous samples and simplify the analysis of treatment effects. The underrepresentation of women in clinical trials and the lack of sex stratification, typically limited to binary comparisons without considering gender dynamics, raise concerns about potential sex disparities. Given the emerging evidence suggesting the possibility of sex differences in the likelihood of developing OUD, further research is needed to investigate and understand these potential disparities to optimize the individualized management of OUD.

Objectives: The primary objective of this study was to examine and identify any sex-related variations in OUD risk variables within the Lebanese community. By pinpointing sociodemographic, psychiatric, and other factors related to sleep and chronotype, we aim to

elucidate their impact on the onset and progression of OUD in both males and females.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 581 Lebanese adults using an online questionnaire that included sociodemographic questions, validated scales for substance use disorders and sleep disorders, and assessments for depression and anxiety. Multivariate analyses were performed to identify associations between risk factors and OUD scores in both male and female populations.

Results: Common risk factors for OUD were identified, including family and personal history of substance use disorder, co-occurrence of sedative and alcohol misuse, and psychiatric illnesses. Sex-specific risk factors were also observed. Among women, the ASSIST-opioids subscore was significantly associated with the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (B=0.143) and Insomnia Severity Index (B=0.286) scores. Men demonstrated a correlation between ORT-OUD and younger age (B=0.882). Waterpipe consumption was negatively correlated with the ORT-OUD score in men (B=-0.018).

Conclusions: Our study emphasizes the importance of examining sex differences in risk factors for OUD, particularly within the Lebanese population. By acknowledging these gender-specific risk factors, interventions can be customized to address the distinct vulnerabilities of each sex. This approach could potentially improve prevention efforts, facilitate early identification, and implement treatment strategies tailored to the specific needs of individuals with OUD. Further research is needed to delve into the underlying mechanisms and develop targeted interventions for enhanced management of OUD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0037

Bipolar Disorder in Pregnancy: A Challenging Case Managed with Maintenance Electroconvulsive Therapy

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Introduction: Pregnancy is a high-risk period for major affective disorders and can lead to a destabilizing period for our patients. Standard pharmacological strategies must be carefully evaluated due to potential teratogenic or side effects. We present a case of bipolar disorder type I with challenging-to-control maniac episodes during pregnancy, which has required Electroconvulsive Therapy for its management.

Objectives: Presenting maintenance electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) as a safe and effective therapeutic strategy during pregnancy, with the presentation of a case in which it has been administered every 3 weeks from the second trimester until the baby's birth at 37 weeks

Methods: This concerns a 28-year-old immigrant woman, married, with a 10-year-old child. She was diagnosed with bipolar disorder

type I at the age of 16 when she experienced her first manic episode in her country of origin. Subsequently, during her first pregnancy, she required hospitalization for electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) treatment, with a positive response after a single session. She remained stable for several years without maintenance pharmacological treatment or follow-up until the ninth week of her second pregnancy when she experienced a manic episode requiring hospitalization.

Results: She was initially treated with Olanzapine and Lorazepam with a positive response, but three weeks later, she was readmitted with a similar episode. These decompensations occurred almost monthly, leading to the consideration of introducing mood stabilizers after the first trimester. However, due to the patient's severe hyperemesis gravidarum, this stabilizing treatment was ruled out due to the difficulty in controlling its blood levels and the associated risk of intoxication. During the fifth admission at the 20th week of gestation, the decision was made to initiate ECT treatment, which yielded an excellent response and subsequent maintenance.

Conclusions: The indications for electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) during pregnancy are the same as in the rest of adult patients. In individuals with a psychiatric history, it is possible for a relapse of mental illness to occur during pregnancy, although the risk is considerably higher during the postpartum period. ECT is considered an effective and safe treatment option in all three trimesters of pregnancy and the postpartum period. During the informed consent process, patients should be informed about the potential impact of ECT as well as alternative treatment options.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0038

The impact of hormones on emotional and social development: a study in adolescent daughters of women with polycystic ovary syndrome

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Introduction: Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) is the most prevalent endocrine disorder in adolescents. It affects brain maturation, specially in highly neuronal plasticity periods. However, there is a lack of information about the impact of this exposure during brain plasticity windows.

Objectives: Characterize the consequences of hyperandrogenism in emotional status and social cognition (SC) on adolescents daughters of women with PCOS (dPCOS).

Methods: Analytical cross sectional study. dPCOS and controls between ages of 12 to 25 years old were recruited. Participants underwent a complete clinical evaluation, plasmatic hormones determinations (including total testosterone, SHBG, androstenedione and 17-OH-progesterone) and ovarian ultrasound

characterization. SC was estimated by: measurements of affects (PANAS), strength and difficulties (SDQ), self-reported empathy (EQ/SQ and AQ), and gaze patterns for autonomic response measurement via Eye-Tracking.

Results: 33 participants were recruited, 15 cases and 18 controls. Median age was 17 and 18 years, respectively. The dPCOS presented a larger anogenital distance (cm) (9.7 vs 7.8; $p=0.014$), Ferryman-Gallwey score mean (13.0 vs 2.0; $p<0.001$) and free androgen index value (7.5 vs 4.1; $p=0.004$), suggesting hyperandrogenism exposure during intrauterine and adolescence periods. Regarding SC, dPCOS exhibited a predominantly negative affective status (PANAS 8.0 vs 2.0, $p=0.049$) and a higher score in socio-emotional problems (SDQ 2,5 vs 1,5; $p=0,047$). The eye-tracking registration showed that dPCOS presents longer time to first fixation in areas of interest (s) (0,35 vs 0,28; $p=0,037$), which was associated with a worse endpoint in emotional recognition ($aR2=-0,920$; $f=19,48$; $Pr >|t|<0,049$). Furthermore, the 2D:4D ratio (intrauterine marker of androgen exposure) was correlated with a predominance of negative affect ($\rho=0,51$; $p=0,019$) and less prosocial behaviors ($\text{coef}=-2,39$; $P>|t|=0,049$).

Conclusions: Clinical and hormonal markers suggest that dPCOS are exposed to hyperandrogenism during the most critical neuroplasticity periods. This exposure is associated with negative affects, more social-emotional difficulties and less score on emotional recognition and prosocial behavior. Due to a high psychiatric comorbidity in PCOS patients, these findings are relevant and emphasize the importance of early mental health treatment in these patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0040

Diversity and gender at the largest European university hospital: The effects of discrimination on mental health

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Introduction: Discrimination is known to have different effects on health. In particular the mental health of affected people diminishes. Although it is known that marginalized groups are discriminated against more, at present only research on gender and ethnicity has been done. Further diversity domains like socioeconomic status, care responsibilities, sexual orientation, disability, mental and physical health, and their intersections have been scarcely looked at.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the effects of discrimination on the mental health for employees and students of a university hospital taking diversity domains into account.

Methods: A web-based survey between June 22 to October 23 was conducted using the PHQ-4 and WHO-5 as well as innovative Diversity Minimal Item set to measure different diversity domains.

Results: Preliminary data shows that discrimination among employees and students is common, widespread and most frequent