

doubled, as 576 (24%) screened positive for GAD, and shifted towards greater severity with 337 (14%) moderate and 239 (10%) severe in the pooled European sample (Figure 1). Before COVID, the prevalence of positive screen ranged from 11% (France, Germany, Spain) to 16% (UK). Statistically significant increases in positive screen over baseline levels were observed across all countries ($p < 0.01$), except Germany. Spain was the most impacted by COVID (increase: 16%), followed by Italy, France, and UK (increase: 14%, 12%, and 9%, respectively). Germany was the least affected, overall (increase: 4%) (Figure 2).

Image:

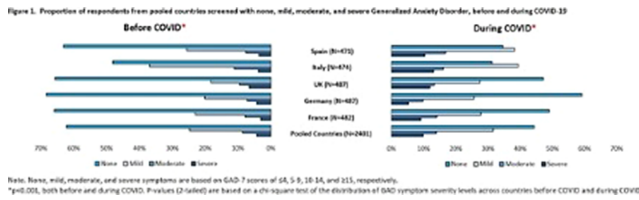
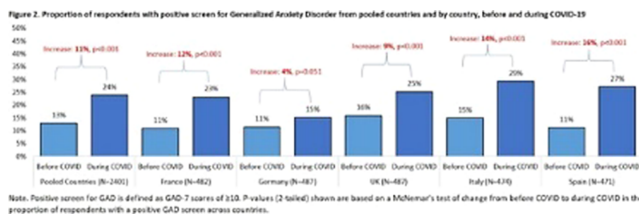


Image 2:



Conclusions: During COVID, estimates of positive screen for GAD increased substantially to 24% across 5 European countries. Surges in positive screen and GAD symptom severity were observed in all 5 countries, with more profound impact in Spain, Italy, France, and UK. With new baseline GAD estimates, the country-specific data of COVID impact on GAD could help to inform appropriate allocation of mental health resources.

Disclosure of Interest: D. Karlin Employee of: MindMed, S. Saponic Shareolder of: Eli Lilly, Stryker, Abbott, Amgen, Consultant of: MindMed, Becton Dickinson Company, CSL Behring, N. Chen Consultant of: MindMed, C. Steinhart Employee of: MindMed, P. Duong Employee of: MindMed

EPP0551

Sociodemographic factors as a predictor for pregnancy-related anxiety

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Introduction: Pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to a wide variety of psychiatric symptoms, including anxiety related to pregnancy and childbirth.

Objectives: The purpose of our study was to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of pregnant women and investigate their relationship with pregnancy-related anxiety.

Methods: The study was conducted from February to July 2023 among pregnant women in their 3rd-trimester consulting at the Gynecology-obstetrics department of the Hedi Chaker University Hospital of Sfax, Tunisia. Women with obstetric conditions favorable to vaginal delivery (cephalic presentation and eutrophic fetus) were interviewed using a questionnaire including their sociodemographic characteristics and the brief version of the pregnancy-related anxiety questionnaire PRAQ-R2.

Results: A total of 350 women were included in our study. The mean age of the participants was 28 years [16-41 years] with the majority being married (95.7%). One hundred and eighty-eight women (53.7%) did not graduate from high school and 213 (60.9%) were housewives. Half of the participants (52.9%) lived in the city, and 38.9% reported low income. Almost half of them (46.28%) were multiparous.

The mean score of the PRAQ-R2 was 31.24 ± 7.53.

We found a positive correlation between the PRAQ-R2 scale score and age younger than 30 years ($p < 0.001$), low educational level ($p = 0.006$), and low income ($p = 0.031$).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that demographic factors seem to predict anxiety related to pregnancy and are worth examining in future studies for a better understanding of this symptom in pregnant women.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Bipolar Disorders

EPP0554

Drug repurposing as add-on treatment strategy for mania and bipolar depression: systematic synthesis and qualitative appraisal of the existing meta-analytic evidence

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Introduction: In the complex pathophysiology of bipolar disorder (BD), increasing evidence supports the involvement of neurobiological abnormalities beyond the classical ones, suggesting them as potential alternative therapeutic targets. Several drugs approved for different indications have thus been repurposed for the treatment of BD, all of them supported by a plausible biological rationale. Some recent reviews have provided an update on these possible additional treatment options for mania and bipolar depression, but no systematic synthesis and qualitative evaluation of meta-analytic findings has been made.

Objectives: To provide a guidance on the available evidence on these treatments and their potential role in clinical practice, we