Conclusions: Individuals with unipolar depression are prone to consider their self-presentation as more positively biased compared to others' self-presentation. This may shape the impact of social media use on these individuals.

Keywords: unipolar depression; Cognitive bias; Self-Presentation; social media

EPP0562

Salivary markers of stress system activation and social withdrawal in humans

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Introduction: Social withdrawal is an early and common feature of psychiatric disorders. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA)-axis activation through increased salivary cortisol (sC) and sympathetic activation through increased salivary alpha-amylase (sAA) may play a role.
Objectives: We aimed to study whether the link between increased sC and sAA on the one hand and depression on the other hand is mediated by social withdrawal.
Methods: In this cross-sectional, observational study, sC and sAA measures were measured in seven saliva samples in 843 participants (231 psychiatric patients and 612 healthy controls). Social withdrawal was assessed through the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)-, the Short Form 36-, and the Dutch Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology social withdrawal subscales, and analyzed using linear regression and mediation analyses. On average, participants were 44.0 years old (SD=12.8; 64.1% female).
Results: Basal and diurnal sAA were unrelated to any social withdrawal scale and depression. Certain sC measures were positively associated with the BSI social withdrawal subscale (i.e., area under the curve with respect to the increase, beta=0.082, p=0.02; evening sC value: beta=0.110, p=0.003; and mean sC value: beta=0.097; p=0.01). We found limited support for statistical mediation by social withdrawal (measured using a composite social withdrawal score) on the relationship between evening sC and depression.
Conclusions: Thus, although we found no support for a role of basal and diurnal sAA in social withdrawal, HPA-axis activation may partly aggravate social withdrawal in depressive disorders.

Keywords: salivary alpha-amylase; salivary cortisol; social withdrawal

EPP0563

Effectiveness of vortioxetine in real-world clinical practice: Interim results from the relieve study

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Introduction: Vortioxetine has demonstrated sustained efficacy and favorable safety profile in multiple clinical trials.
Objectives: This study aims to describe the effectiveness and safety of vortioxetine in real-world clinical practice.
Methods: RELIEVE is a prospective, multi-national, observational cohort study of outpatients initiating vortioxetine treatment for MDD at physician's discretion and followed for 6 months. Data were collected at routine clinical visits. The primary outcome was functioning measured by Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS). Depressive symptoms measured by Patient Health Questionnaire 9-item (PHQ-9), cognitive symptoms measured by PDQ-5 and DSST were key secondary outcomes. Safety outcomes including adverse events were reported. This interim analysis presents results of 527 patients who completed the study and were followed for 6 months. Mixed models of repeated measures were used to assess improvements between baseline and month 6, adjusted for relevant confounders.
Results: A total of 527 patients (mean age, 50.2 years, 65% female) were enrolled from US, Canada, France and Italy, and included in the analysis. Mean SDS total score, PHQ-9, PDQ-5 scores decreased by 8.6, 7.4 and 4.7 respectively from baseline to last visit. Mean DSST score improved by 6.5 from baseline to last visit. Patients' overall functioning and quality of life significantly improved, sick leave days and underproductive days (both absenteeism and presenteeism) decreased over the entire follow up period. The overall incidence of adverse events(AE) was 25%, with the most common AEs being nausea and headache.
Conclusions: The results confirm the effectiveness and good tolerability of vortioxetine in a broad range of patients in routine clinical practice.
Conflict of interest: Dr. Mattingly has served as researcher, consultant or speaker for Akili, Alcobra, Alkermes, Allergan, Axsome, Boehringer, Forum, Genentech, Jansen, Lundbeck, Medgenics, Merck, Neos, NLS Pharma, Otsuka, Reckitt Benckiser, Roche, Sage, Shire, Sunovion, Supe

Keywords: real world evidence; effectiveness; Depression; Vortioxetine

EPP0565

Depression during the COVID-19 pandemic. A retrospective study on depressive disorders among psychiatric patients admitted at "elisabeta doamna" hospital galati, romania

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