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Depression and its correlation with the risk of cardiovascular mortality in primary care population in LatviaR. Ivanovs^{1,*}, M. Trapencieris², J. Vrublevska³, R. Logins⁴, L. Berze⁴, E. Rancans³¹ Riga, Latvia² University of Latvia, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Riga, Latvia³ Riga Stradins University, Department of Psychiatry and Narcology, Riga, Latvia⁴ Riga Stradins University, Department of Continuing Education, Riga, Latvia

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Introduction Depression is one of several preventable causes of disability worldwide, with coronary heart disease (CHD) being the largest cause of disability. Depression has been confirmed as a risk factor for CHD.

Objectives Few studies tried to find an interrelation between depression and a risk of cardiovascular mortality according to systematic coronary risk evaluation (SCORE) chart.

Aims The aim of study was to examine the correlation of depression with the risk of cardiovascular mortality (SCORE).

Methods Study was conducted in 2015 within the framework of National Research Programme BIOMEDICINE. All patients aged 18 and older at 24 primary care facilities were interviewed with a sociodemographic questionnaire supplemented by measurements of blood pressure and total cholesterol. Within 2 weeks after the visit psychiatrist administered the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) by telephone. SCORE was assessed using high risk chart.

Results Totally 920 patients age 40–69 were included in the data analysis. According to the MINI 9.3%(95%CI 7.5–11.5%) of 40–69 years old patients had current depression. Current depression was more common among women than men, 10.4% and 6.8%, respectively. The prevalence of current depression was highest among patients with SCORE 3–4%. Multivariate logistic regression did not suggest statistically significant odds ratio for having depression based on SCORE.

Conclusions Only one of the measurements used for SCORE (smoking status) was significant predictor for having current depression, while systolic blood pressure and total cholesterol were not significant predictors for depression. As pharmacotherapies for reducing blood pressure and cholesterol are widely used by patients further research should include use of these medicines as potential mediators.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Dermatological manifestations in pregnancy with primary psychiatric findingsA. Wahab^{1,*}, N. Kalar², F. Hassan³, M. Alzaabi⁴, K. Hira Bibi⁵, A. Jamal⁶, M.U. Kalar⁷, G. Wahab⁸, T. Usman⁹, M.O. Suriya¹⁰, E. Mujeeb¹¹¹ Karachi Medical and Dental College- Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Karachi, Pakistan² Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Singleton Hospital, South Wales, Sketty Swansea, UK³ Department of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Karachi Karachi Medical & Dental College, Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan⁴ Department of Dermatology Mafraq Hospital, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates⁵ Department of Medicine, Sindh Medical College, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Pakistan⁶ Sindh Medical College, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Pakistan⁷ Qureshi Clinic of Family Medicine, Karachi, Pakistan⁸ Qureshi Clinic of Family Medicine, Pakistan⁹ Department of Paediatrics, Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Pakistan¹⁰ Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, University of Saskatchewan, Pakistan¹¹ Department of Community Health Sciences, Karachi Medical & Dental College, Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan

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Introduction Even though the association between dermatological conditions in pregnancy with psychiatric findings is vital for patient management, studies on these issues are limited.

Objective To determine the frequency and nature of dermatological problems in pregnant women having primary psychiatric illness.

Aim To establish an association between cutaneous manifestations in pregnancy with the hypothesis that psychiatric illness also has a role in pregnancy.

Methods This was a case control study and non probability convenient sampling was used on 50 pregnant patients with cutaneous manifestations along with psychiatric illness and 50 age matched non pregnant patients free from dermatological conditions and psychiatric illness. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM IV) Criteria was used to diagnose psychiatric illness and for skin manifestations patients underwent a physical examination of skin.

Results Pregnant patients with depressive disorders were associated with atopic eruption of pregnancy [odds ratio (OR) 1.19; 95% (CI): 1.13–1.49], pruritic urticarial papules [(OR) 2.89; 95% (CI): 2.55–2.97], plaques of pregnancy [(OR) 2.14; 95% (CI): 2.01–2.39], prurigo of pregnancy [(OR) 1.33; 95% (CI): 1.17–1.45], intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy [(OR) 2.45; 95% (CI): 2.29–2.67], pemphigoid gestationis [(OR) 1.57; 95% (CI): 1.50–1.68], impetigo herpeticiformis [(OR) 1.83; 95% (CI): 1.65–2.24], and pruritic folliculitis of pregnancy [(OR) 2.34; 95% (CI): 2.20–3.62], psoriasis [(OR) 1.75; 95% (CI): 1.64–2.37], melasma [(OR) 1.88; 95% (CI): 1.63–2.49], intrahepatic cholestasis [(OR) 2.77; 95% (CI): 2.14–3.48].

Conclusion The results of the study support the hypothesis, that there is an association between psychiatric and skin diseases in pregnancy.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Group interpersonal psychotherapy for maternal depression an exploratory randomized control trialH. Nusrat^{1,*}, N. Zehra², B. Amir², C. Nasim³, K. tayyeba², Z. Shehla⁴, F. Batool², H. Meher⁵, N. Farooq⁶¹ University of Manchester, Psychiatry, Manchester, United Kingdom² Pakistan Institute of Learning and Living, Research, Karachi, Pakistan³ Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust, Psychiatry, Manchester, Pakistan⁴ Dow University of Health Sciences, Nursing, Karachi, Pakistan⁵ Harvey House Social Enterprises, Psychiatry, Manchester, United Kingdom⁶ Queens University, Psychiatry, Ontario, Canada

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Introduction The global burden of depression is high for women in both high income and low-and-middle income countries WHO. Depression is particularly common during pregnancy and in the postnatal period and phenomenology said to be the same as in