Results: There was a positive relationship between religiousness and life satisfaction of the depressed patients (r = .608, p= .001). There was also a significant relationship between religiosity and anxiety level (r = - .548, p < .001). However there was no significant difference between male and female patients with regard to their religiousness (t= .149, p= .882).
Conclusions: The findings indicate that while there is a significant relationship between life satisfaction, level of anxiety and religiousness of the patients, the gender of the patients has no impact on the religiosity of participants.

Keywords: Life satisfaction; Depression; Religiosity

EPP0525

Dysthymia through time: A review

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Introduction: Dysthymia is defined in ICD-10 as a chronic depression of mood which does not currently fulfil the criteria for recurrent depressive disorder, mild or moderate severity, in terms of either severity or duration of individual episodes. Although it only entered the psychiatric classifications in DSM-III and ICD-10, this syndrome has been a subject of several changes in conceptualization and classification.
Objectives: We aim to perform an historical review on dysthymia and related concepts.
Methods: We performed an updated review in the PubMed database using the terms "dysthymia", "dysthymic disorder", "persistent depressive disorder", "neurotic depression" and "depressive personality". The included articles were selected by title and abstract. We also consulted reference textbooks.
Results: Depressive symptoms have been recognized since Antiquity, however, depressive disorders with a chronic course were only conceptualized in the 1970s. Dysthymia represents the confluence of older concepts, including neurotic depression and depressive personality and entered the psychiatric classifications in DSM-III and ICD-10. Presently, this syndrome is classified as persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia) in DSM-5 and named dysthymic disorder in ICD-11.
Conclusions: The concepts regarding mental illness and psychiatric diagnoses are constantly evolving. Having knowledge about historical concepts is essential for a clear communication among psychiatrists, adding to the differential diagnosis process and improving patient care.

Keyword: Dysthymia

EPP0526

Depression and hypothyroidism: Literature review and case report.

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Introduction: Multiple neuroendocrine disorders can present themselves through diverse psychiatric symptoms. In the case of hypothyroidism it can manifest itself through mood disorders that will require a comprehensive differential diagnosis.
Objectives: We present a case report and a review of the relevant literature about the relation between mood disorders and hypothyroidism.
Methods: We present the case of a 56-year-old man with no prior psychiatric record who concurring with a grieving process, developed a depressed mood, fatigue, decreased daily activity, and home isolation for months of evolution. He was diagnosed of hypothyroidism and treated with levotiroxine. It was necessary to boost hormonal treatment with antidepressant drugs due to the persistence of the symptoms after the resolution of the hormonal deficit.
Results: The relationship of depression in patients with overt hypothyroidism is widely recognized. Common alterations to both disorders that could make their diagnosis difficult have been observed: existence of psychomotor slowing, attentional and executive disturbance, anxiety, asthenia, weight gain, depressed mood or bradypsychia among others. In the case of subclinical hypothyroidism, certain neuropsychiatric disorders have been linked without having conclusive evidence.
Conclusions: An early screening of thyroid function at the onset of psychiatric symptoms in individuals without prior psychiatric record is essential in the provision of adequate treatment. Clinical improvement has been seen with hormone replacement therapy alone. However, in up to 10% of patients it becomes insufficient, being necessary to complete it with antidepressant drugs for the complete resolution of the condition.

Keywords: hypothyroidism; Depression; mood disorder

EPP0527

Investigation depression prevalence and related effective factors among students at health faculty isfahan university 2019, Iran

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Introduction: The incidence of depression is associated with decreased social, occupational, and educational performance.
Objectives: The aim of this study was assessing the prevalence of depression and its related effective factors among students at health faculty at Isfahan University of Medical Sciences in 2019.
Methods: In this cross-sectional study 177 students were included randomly. The Beak test included 21 questions were applied to collect data. Data were analyzed by SPSS software (version 22) and were presented as descriptive statistics and analyses included One-way analysis of variance, t-test and correlation Pearson.
Results: The mean and standard deviation of the age of students was 22.15±3.88 years. More than 80% of students experienced some

levels of depression. Of the participants 19.8% indicated no sign of distress, 26% mild distress, 37.3% average distress and 16.9% high depression. There was no statistical association of distress between female and male students (P=0.198). However, significant associations were Sedative drugs, parents level and occupation, Study Field, Future Career and Financial situation with depression (P<0.05).

Conclusions: Overall, the prevalence of depression was higher among students compared with general population. Providing programs for improving student's mental health is suggested.

Keywords: Student; Depression; Beak test; Isfahan

EPP0530

How effective are ketamine or esketamine in treatment-resistant depression?

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Introduction: Globally, depression affects millions of individuals. A third of depression patients meet the criteria for treatment-resistant depression (TRD). The N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonist, ketamine, improved depressive symptoms in a span of 24-hours. Recently, the FDA approved esketamine, an enantiomer of ketamine for TRD.

Objectives: To determine the effectiveness of ketamine and esketamine in TRD, and observe their role in suicidality.

Methods: Individual systematic searches were conducted on the PubMed database following the PRISMA protocol (Figure 1). Inclusion criteria included randomized clinical trials (RCT). Search strings were (i) "ketamine" OR "esketamine" AND "treatment-resistant depression" (ii) "ketamine" OR "esketamine" AND "suicide." Eleven studies were included for depression and five studies for suicidality (Table 1). Comparison analysis for suicide appeared trivial because of only one inclusion eligible esketamine RCT. This review was submitted for registration at PROSPERO. Randomized odds ratios, 95% confidence interval (CI), and heterogeneity were obtained.

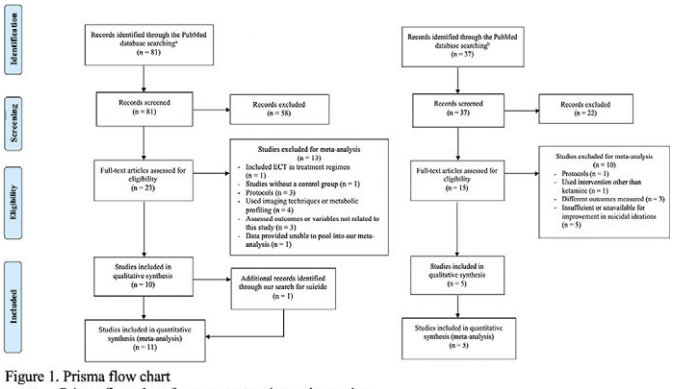

Figure 1. Prisma flow chart
a. Prisma flow chart for treatment resistant depression
b. Prisma flow chart for suicide

Results: The comprehensive meta-analysis, version 3.0, was used for analysis. Ketamine improved TRD symptoms and reduced suicidality by a nine-fold and three-fold odds, respectively (OR 9.01, CI 4.89–16.6, p<0.001 and OR 2.9, CI 1.67–5.06, p<0.001). Esketamine also improved TRS symptoms (OR= 2.61, 95% CI= 1.56–4.37, p<0.001). The heterogeneity ranged from 11% to 60% between the three groups. Sensitivity analysis did not alter the results.

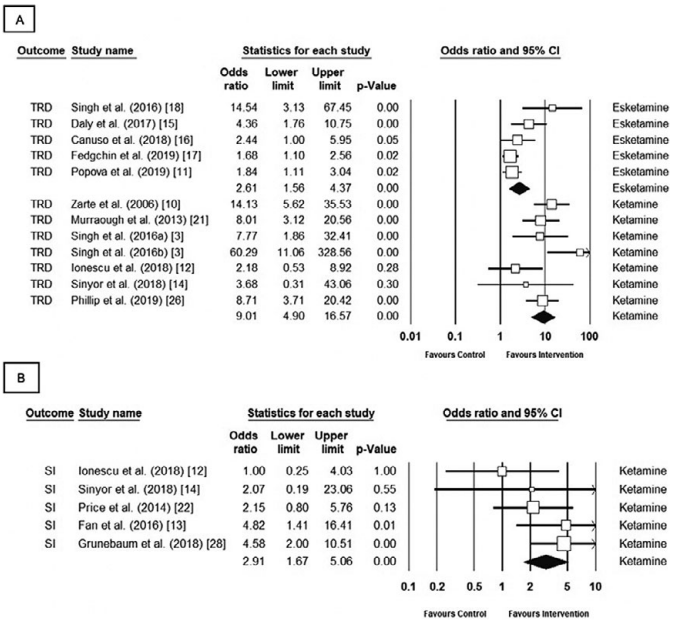

Figure 2. Forest plot analysis
A. Ketamine and esketamine impact on treatment resistant depression
B. Ketamine's impact on reducing suicidal ideations

Author	Design	Sample Size[a,b,c,d]	Intervention Regimen	Control Regimen[e]	Concomitant Therapy[f]	Primary Endpoint	Diagnosis[h]	Assessment Scale[i]
Ketamine								
Zarte et al. (2006) [10]	Cross-over	17	0.5 mg/kg IV	Placebo	None	110 minutes[g]	TRD	21 item HAM-D
Murrough et al. (2013) [21]	Parallel	I: 47 C: 25	0.5 mg/kg IV	Midazolam	None	24 hours	TRD	MADRS
Price et al. (2014) [22]	Parallel	I: 36 C: 21	0.5 mg/kg IV	Midazolam	Information not provided.	24 hours	Anti- suicidal effect	BSS
Fan et al. (2016) [13]	Parallel	I: 20 C:17	0.5 mg/kg IV	Midazolam	Information not provided.	24 hours	Anti- suicidal effect	BSI
Singh et al. (2016) [3]	Parallel	2w: I: 16 C: 15 3w: I: 13 C: 16	0.5 mg/kg IV	0.9% Sodium Chloride IV	Antidepressants	15 days	TRD	MADRS
Ionescu et al. (2018) [12]	Parallel	26	0.5 mg/kg IV	Saline	None	21 days[g]	TRD; Anti-suicidal effect	28 item HAM-D; C-SSRS
Sinyor et al. (2018) [14]	Parallel	I: 5 C: 4	0.5 mg/kg IV	Midazolam	TAU	42 days	MDD; Anti-suicidal effect	C-SSRS; SSI; MADRS
Grunebaum et al. (2018) [28]	Parallel	I: 40 C: 40	0.5 mg/kg IV	Midazolam	Antidepressants	24 hours	Suicidal Ideation	SSI
Phillip et al. (2019) [26]	Cross-over	41	0.5 mg/kg IV	Midazolam	Antidepressants	24 hours	TRD	MADRS
Esketamine								
Singh et al. (2016) [18]	Parallel	I: 20[b] C: 10	0.20 mg/kg or 0.40 mg/kg IV	Placebo	Information not provided.	24 hours	TRD	MADRS
Daly et al. (2017) [15]	Parallel	I:34[c] C: 33	28 mg, 56, and 84 mg	Placebo	Antidepressants	8 days	TRS	MADRS
Canuso et al. (2018) [16]	Parallel	I: 34 C: 31	84 mg	Placebo	Antidepressants	4 hours	TRS; Anti-suicidal effect	MADRS; MADRS-SI
Fedgchin et al. (2019) [17]	Parallel	I: 209[d] C: 108	56 mg or 84 mg	Placebo	Antidepressants	28 days	TRS	MADRS
Popova et al. (2019) [11]	Parallel	I: 101[d] C: 100	56 or 84 mg	Placebo	Antidepressants	28 days	TRS	MADRS

Table 1. Characteristics of Included Randomized Clinical Trials of Ketamine and Esketamine for TRD and Suicidality.
a. I=Intervention group sample size; C=control group sample size; 2w= two-week group; 3w= three-week group
b. Esketamine 0.20 mg/kg IV sample size = 9; Esketamine 0.40 mg/kg IV sample size = 11. Results were combined for our analysis.
c. Esketamine 28 mg/kg sample size = 11; Esketamine 56 mg/kg sample size = 11; Esketamine 84 mg/kg sample size = 12. Results were combined for our analysis.
d. Results were reported as combined findings (56 mg plus 84 mg).
e. Midazolam was chosen as the active placebo agent
f. TAU= Treatment as usual, participants were allowed to continue current medications any contraindicated medications; participants were allowed to continue their previous antidepressants
g. Authors of the study did not indicate the primary end point. Thus, the authors of this study selected these primary end points. 21 days was taken for Ionescu et al. (2018), which is at the sixth infusion.
h. TRD= treatment resistant depression; MDD= Major depressive disorder
i. HAM-D= Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; MADRS= The Montgomery–Asberg Depression Rating Scale; BSS/BSI= Beck's Scale for Suicide Ideation; C-SSRS= Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale; SSI= Scale of Suicide Ideation; MADRS-SI= The Montgomery–Asberg Depression Rating Scale-Suicidal Ideation

Conclusions: Findings must be cautiously interpreted as the primary endpoint differed. The primary endpoint was set at 24-hours and 28-days for ketamine and esketamine, respectively. Esketamine's effectiveness over 28 days appears promising for TRD. Current aim should consist of structured guidance for clinicians in esketamine administration.

Keywords: TRD; Ketamine; treatment-resistant depression; esketamine