

side effects such as increased appetite, problematic eating behavior, sensory processing difficulties, and family factors (3).

**Objectives:** In this case report; we aimed to represent multidisciplinary medical and psychiatric treatment of a 16 years old adolescent with autism spectrum disorder and obesity who was consulted for bariatric surgery. It is thought that this case will be useful for clinicians as an example of a multidisciplinary approach in the management of obesity, primarily with non-surgical, psychiatric approaches and therapeutic environment.

**Methods:** In our patient, it was decided to prefer non-surgical approaches primarily, considering the diagnosis of ASD, MID, and ADHD, difficulties in impulse control, the concern about the continuation of the poor lifestyle habits after bariatric surgery, and the difficulties that the family may experience in providing adequate postoperative care. Patient received Metformin 2000 mg/day for insulin resistance, Amlodipine 10 mg/day, Enalapril 5 mg/day, Perindopril 5 mg/day and Indapamide 1.25 mg/day combination for hypertension, Haloperidol 0.6 mg/day in case of impulse control problems and aggression, Topiramate 50 mg/day to take advantage of its appetite suppressing effect and Methylphenidate 10 mg/day for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) during hospitalization in the endocrinology clinic and the same time diet and exercise programs were applied. When his rate of weight loss decreased around 4th week, Exenatide 10 mcg/day was added to his treatment.

**Results:** It was observed that the patient lost 15 kilograms at the end of 3 weeks, and his BMI decreased from 60.9 to 56.1 (BMI SDS: +4.18) and the total TG level decreased from 195 mg / dl to 154 mg / dl.

**Conclusions:** Obesity, which is an important public health problem, is also becoming a serious problem in individuals with ASD. There is no standard treatment approach for the coexistence of ASD and obesity. Whether psychopathologies constitute a definite contraindication for bariatric surgery is a controversial issue. In our patient, it was decided to prefer non-surgical approaches primarily. It can be concluded that; In children and adolescents with autism and intellectual disability, effective weight loss can be achieved without bariatric surgery with medical and psychiatric approaches.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Climate change / Migration and Mental health of Immigrants

### EPP0316

#### The impact of climate change and natural disasters on the development of post traumatic stress disorder in child and adolescent population

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**Introduction:** Major traumatic natural disasters have occurred worldwide. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been the most common psychiatric disorder discussed by the studies addressing the psychological sequelae of adolescents after traumatic natural disasters. In this study we have studied the impacts of

natural disaster yash cyclone that took place in West Bengal on the development of PTSD; factors related to the development of PTSD; predisposing, precipitating, and perpetuating factors related to the development of PTSD.

**Objectives:** To assess the incidence and prevalence of PTSD amongst survivors of natural disaster yash cyclone in a rural hamlet of West Bengal.

**Methods:** In this study ,200 survivors from Yash cyclone who belonged to Child and Adolescent age group were randomly selected .PCL 5 Scale was used to collect data and assess the incidence and prevalence of PTSD , standardized Bengali versions of the questionnaire was used in our study.

**Results:** There is statistical correlation between post traumatic stress disorder and subjects exposed to climate change events such as cyclone Yash.

Initial research suggests that a PCL-5 cut-off score between 31-33 is indicative of probable PTSD across samples.

In our study the mean pcl 5 value from the data assessment is 70.67 with standard deviation of 4.61.

Further assessment by linear regression analyses shows that female subjects are more prone to post traumatic stress disorder and higher income groups are more susceptible to PTSD.

As shown by higher values as per the pcl 5 scale.

**Conclusions:** Our study clearly demonstrates the impact of climate change and natural disasters on the mental health status of people living in disaster prone areas especially the child and adolescent population. Our study group was child and adolescent population between 10 to 15 years.

The psychologist and volunteers had to collect data in disaster affected zone, yet they collected data which gave a clear cut findings and a very clear statement on climate change and mental health. The values are very high and consistent in most subjects across all twenty domains.

It is our opinion that Mental health support should be provided for all victims of climate change and natural disaster calamities such as cyclone and earthquake.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPP0317

#### Association of youth climate worry with current and past mental health symptoms: A longitudinal population-based study

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**Introduction:** Young people are worried about climate change but the association between climate worry and current and past mental health has not been examined in population-based samples.

**Objectives:** To examine 1) the prevalence of worry about climate change at age 23-years and its association with contemporaneous mental health symptoms, and 2) and adolescent mental health symptoms.

**Methods:** We used a Canadian population-based birth cohort (n=1325) to examine associations between 1) climate change at age 23-years and concurrent anxiety, depression, and suicidal behaviors, and 2) mental health at age 15 and 17 years defined as anxiety, depression, aggression-opposition, inattention-hyperactivity. We adjusted for participants' socioeconomic status, childhood IQ, sex, and parental history of psychopathology.

**Results:** Most participants were worried about climate change: 190 (14.3%) were extremely worried, 553 (41.7%) were somewhat worried, 383 (28.9%) were very worried, and 199 (15.0%) were not at all worried. Worry about climate change was associated with significantly elevated contemporaneous anxiety, depression, and suicidal thoughts. In longitudinal analysis, adolescent anxiety was associated with higher climate change worry at age 23-years while adolescent aggression-opposition was associated with lower climate change worry.

**Conclusions:** Worry about climate change is associated with contemporaneous mental health symptoms. However, longitudinal analysis suggests that this is largely explained by prior mental health, with adolescent anxiety symptoms linked with higher worry and aggression-opposition with lower worry. Future studies should aim to better define the dimensions of climate anxiety and track it alongside symptoms using prospective follow-up studies.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0318

### Theory on Extremal Nucleon Heuristics to Psychiatry

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**Introduction:** The theorization focuses on the climate change's influence to neurobiology. In modern societies, environmental nucleon generates in everyday activities from computers to industrial pollution. The subtle psychiatric changes can be categorized into: 1) the change of media in consciousness formation processes from cognition, such as from paper to electronic reading and from linguistics to coding; 2) activity changes in local reciprocal environment especially in places undergoing industrialization or developmental energy sources; 3) global exchanges underlying the current definitions of climate change but also taken into consideration of media change in cognitive behaviors; and 4) changes from outer space environment to the effects of global-to-local changes.

**Objectives:** The objective of the theorization seeks to develop a heuristic paradigm to quantify the climate change's effects to psychiatry from a neurobiological perspective. Albeit climate change is a complex topical issue, especially regarding the multi-variable sources and traditional paradigms of case studies in the psychological and medical sciences, common sources of impacts to psychiatric public health in collective behaviors have been less of a focus. With the higher order of autonomous human functioning governed by the brains, the theorization in psychiatric public health hopes to quantify environmental impacts to brain functionings.

**Methods:** The theorization accumulated from nonproliferation research and the researcher's developments in dopamine treatments in the high risk social-natural environment on depression. Inspired by the explicit review on electronic warfare's impact on public health and astronomical research with proton decay

outcome, a correlative theorization emerged between the cosmic decay and biodiversity in biochemistry. The theorization draws on developmental psychology to the nucleon heuristics in data research in cosmology, with prior experience documenting proliferation by applied quantum chromodynamics. Psychiatric data can be retrieved from relevant clinical settings of equivalent multi-wavelength brain scans as samples.

**Results:** From the perspective of cosmology, extremal graph theory can sample climate change on earth's plasma from cosmic changes. This means earth's dipole shifts to quantitative local population can be plotted, similar to the wild life researches in birds' migration pattern changes. Local variants mainly derive from energy source types and energy consumption, however, *bona fide* data can hardly be retrieved due to deliberate transgressions for certain dire areas. Normative research can be conducted with cross-disciplinary collaborations with due consideration to privacy in public health research ethics.

**Conclusions:** Environmental monitoring and psychiatric effects in developmental psychology are necessary in fundamental research on human security. This would increase some certainties and predictabilities for human development.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0319

### Investigating the prevalence of mental disorders and related risk factors in refugees and asylum seekers in Campania

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**Introduction:** In recent years the increasing presence of refugees and asylum seekers displaced from their country of origin, determined significant social, economic, humanitarian and public health implications in host nations. Advancing the knowledge on factors contributing to these implications, could foster the implementation of new public-health plans for these population. As a matter of fact, to date, the rates of mental disorders in these population are uncertain due to the high variability of methods used in the studies on topic, and of risk and protective factors analyzed. The most replicated finding is the high prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and depression in refugees and asylum seekers as compared to the population of host countries.

**Objectives:** The aim of the present study was to investigate the needs for mental health prevention, care and rehabilitation of adult refugees and asylum seekers in Italy, performing a multidisciplinary evaluation of migrants who were guests in two refugees' centers in Campania (Salerno and Avellino).

**Methods:** The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) was assessed in 303 migrants, in order to evaluate the presence or not of a psychiatric diagnosis. Analysis of variance