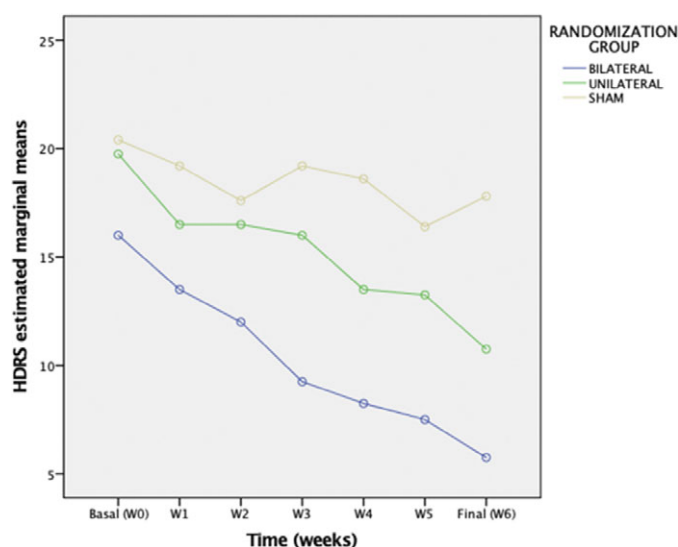**Table 1:** Sample description. Data shown are means and standar deviations. In bold significant diferences p<0,05.

	Bilateral TBS (n=4)	Unilateral TBS (n=4)	Sham TBS (n=5)
Age [M (SD)]	55,50 (5,80)	48,50 (16,86)	56,40 (5,86)
Male: Female [n]	0:4	2:2	3:2
Depression:Bipolar disorder [n]	3:1	3:1	4:1
Length of depresive episode (months) [M (SD)]	12,00 (4,08)	16,50 (6,61)	15,00 (5,83)
Current number of antidepressants [M (SD)]	2,00 (0,82)	1,75 (0,50)	2,60 (0,55)
Maudsley score [M (SD)]	7,00 (1,82)	8,75 (1,5)	7,90 (1,30)
Basal HDRS basal [M (SD)]	16,00 (1,82)	19,75 (4,03)	20,40 (3,21)
Final HDRS [M (SD)]	**5,75 (3,30)**	**10,75 (3,10)**	**17,80 (2,49)**
Response /Remission[n (%)]	3:**3** (75%)	2:**0**(50:0%)	0:**0** (0%)

Image:

Conclusions: The results demonstrate the preliminary efficacy of intensive TBS protocols relative to sham.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0996

Prevalence and factors associated with depression among health care workers in the region of Sousse in Tunisia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1271

Introduction: Mental health disorder is common among working population worldwide and among health care-workers (HCWs) in particular. Depression is a major public health problem, with an economic impact because of lost days of work. Its prevention is essential and requires the identification of risk factors.

Objectives: The objectives of this work were to determine the epidemiological characteristics of depressive disorders in health care workers and identify their main risk factors.

Methods: A descriptive retrospective study was conducted on health care workers of Sousse in Tunisia who have had a long-term sick leave for depressive disorders from January 2010 to December 2021. data was collected from the medical records of the patients and completed with a telephone questionnaire

Results: The total number of cases was 650 with a prevalence of 12.8% and an incidence of 2 cases per 100 HCW. The median age was 50 years and the female workers represented 81% of cases. The majority of the sample were married (81%). Most of cases were nurses (43%) and health technician (19%). The median seniority of HCW in their jobs was 23 years with the first quartile at 12 and the third quartile at 31.

Around 48% of cases had severe depression. The severity of depression was significantly associated with working in surgical and emergency services, number of night shifts of 2 or more per week, the history of a psychiatric disorder other than depression, habits such as smoking and drinking, anxiety specificity and melancholy specificity of depression.

Conclusions: This study showed the importance of social and occupational factors of depression among HCW. Action policies focusing on workplace interventions appear to be relevant.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Neuroscience in Psychiatry 02

EPP0997

Decrease in anterior cingulate cortex GABA in schizophrenia at early stage

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1272

Introduction: There is evidence that the concentrations of the main inhibitory neurotransmitter (GABA) may be altered in schizophrenia. The purpose of this study is to find the changes in the GABA concentration in the area of anterior and posterior cingulate cortex of patients with early-stage schizophrenia using the spectral-edited magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

Objectives: To measure the cerebral concentrations of the gamma-aminobutyric acid in schizophrenia patients at early stage.

Methods: Thirty-one subject, 18 controls (11m+7f, 29.6±5.7 y.o.) and 13 schizophrenia patients (F20.0, 8m+5f, 27.5±3.1 y.o.). Philips Achieva dStream 3T MRI scanner, standard head coil. The 3D T1w head images and MEGA-PRESS GABA spectra in ACC and PCC areas were acquired with the following parameters: 50x25x25 mm, TR = 2 s, TE = 64 ms, 180-editing pulses applied at 1.9 ppm and 7.6 ppm, NSA = 288 (acq.time ~10 min). GABA spectra were processed in Gannet program. The intensities of the GABA, Glutamate+glutamine (Glx), creatine (Cr) and unsuppressed water signals were acquired. T-test was used in search for between-group differences.

Results: In ACC region, significant reduction of the GABA/Water was observed (by ~15%, p=0.02) as well as a trend to a decrease in GABA/Cr (by ~10%, p=0.07) in schizophrenia. In PCC, no significant GABA/Water or GABA/Cr differences were observed. Glx/Water and Glx/Cr in both areas were also unchanged.
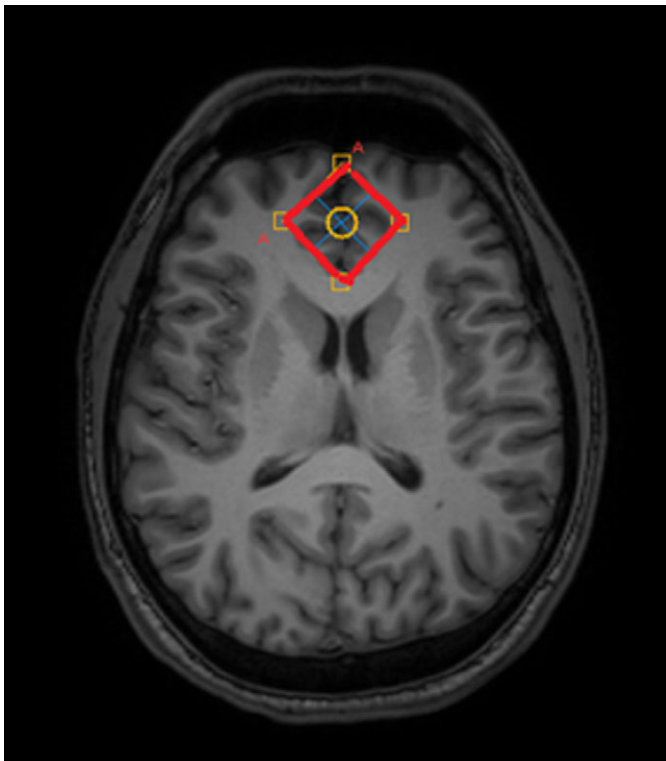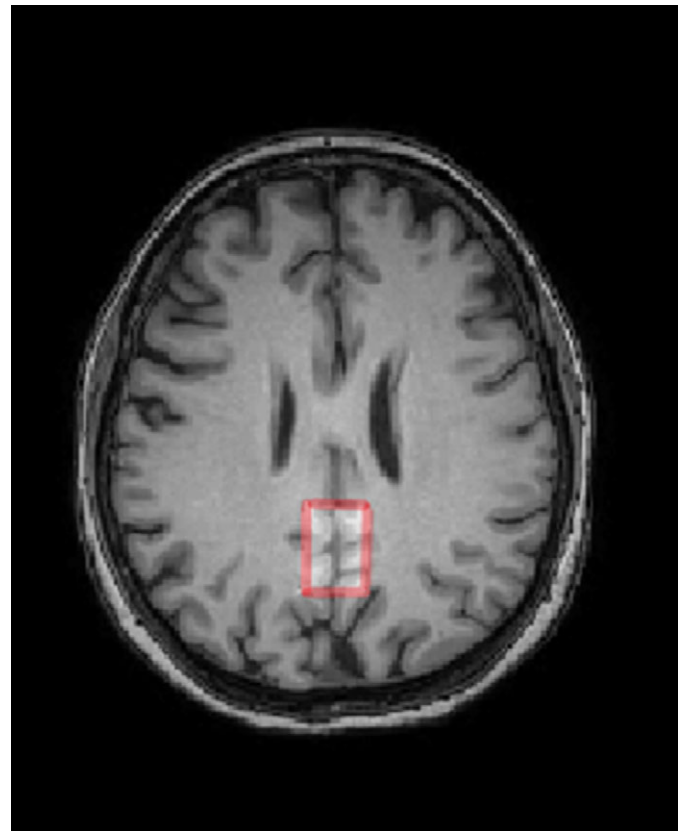
Image:

Image 2:

Conclusions: This study provides insight into neurotransmitter alterations at early-stage schizophrenia. The results demonstrate the region-specific changes in the balance of the main neurotransmitters. Since this balance is crucial for the normal cerebral functioning, the results may facilitate better understanding of the dynamics of the pathological process and provide additional information for understanding the biological mechanisms of the schizophrenia development.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0998

Altered Functional Connectivity of Salience Network in Mood Disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1273

Introduction: Despite the significant scientific progress in the study of the mechanisms underlying mental disorders, stable biomarkers facilitating their diagnosis and differential diagnosis are lacking. Therefore, we attempted to explore possible functional