

factor data including hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia were collected and quantification of FDG PET hypo-metabolism was done by calculating Standardized Uptake Value Ratio(SUVr).

Results: Hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia were found to have differential effects on brain locations in people with AD. When people with hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia were compared to those without, mean SUVr was increased significantly in both left and right parietal and occipital lobes and decreased in left and right anterior cingulate gyri in hypertensives. SUVr was significantly higher in both left and right temporal lobes in diabetics and lower in both left and right anterior cingulate gyri in people with dyslipidaemia.

Conclusions: Vascular risk factors including hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia have differential effects on different brain regions, measured using SUVr analysis of FDG-PET.

Disclosure: The FDG-PET data was taken from participants of two large phase III clinical trials sponsored by TauRx Therapeutics (Singapore). TauRx Therapeutics has contributed towards my studentship during my PhD but the data related to drug used in the clinical trial

Keywords: brain imaging; Vascular risk factors; [18F] fluorodeoxyglucose- positron emission tomography (FDG-PET); Alzheimer's disease

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 05 / Pain

EPP0665

The role of social intelligence and creativity as personal resources for coping with uncertainty during primary career self-determination in late adolescence

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Introduction: Social intelligence (SI) and creativity (Cr) are resources to develop adaptive coping strategies and positive emotions that can help combat feelings of fragility and vulnerability caused by uncertainty during primary career self-determination as the developmental task in late adolescence.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to compare SI and Cr of students with high and low level of tolerance for uncertainty (TU) during two last years in the middle school.

Methods: Participants were 200 students (15-17 years old). The level of TU was estimated by Budner's scale (Kornilova, 2010). Social intelligence was assessed by O'Sullivan & Guilford's Tests, creativity was measured by CAP. In addition, we estimate career adapt-abilities applied to present and prospective future career decisions.

Results: Two contrast clusters based on TU level were analysed. The level of SI and Cr were various within each group. There appears to be an association between TU and career adapt-abilities (at $r \sim .37$, $p < .05$). Mostly female students with low level of TU and above average scores on SI and Cr demonstrate the effective coping strategy dealing with stress (at $r \sim .45$, $p < .01$) emotionally focus on nearest professional future, seek social support. Coping strategy of

students with high TU, SI and Cr is focusing on nearest and distant professional future, on task-oriented content and the social status of the future profession. They are open to new career experience and flexibility in the use of future professional skills (at $r \sim .56$, $p < .001$).

Conclusions: Employing their SI and Cr give new opportunities to understand and prevent the development of stress and provide age-specific support to prospective students during primary career self-determination.

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Keywords: adolescence; Stress; social intelligence; creativity

EPP0666

Streptococcal infections, autoimmunity, and innate immune system in adult ADHD: A preliminary study

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Introduction: High rate of streptococcus-like infections and related titers has been found in adult ADHD patients. No studies have expressively investigated innate immune system in ADHD patients.

Objectives: To evaluate the relationship between streptococcal infections, autoimmunity and innate immune system in adult ADHD patients.

Methods: The study sample consisted of adult DSM-5 ADHD outpatients referring to the adult ADHD center of "San Luigi Gonzaga" University Hospital and non-clinical adult controls recruited among general population (screened using Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale - ASRS-v.1). All titers were determined in patients' plasma by specific microwell ELISA kits, whereas genetic polymorphisms were determined by PCR methodology. We compared anti-streptolysin O (ASO), anti-deoxyribonuclease B (anti-DNase B), and anti-basal ganglia antibodies (ABGA) titers of patients with those of controls. Data about history of previous streptococcus/streptococcus-like infections were collected by ad-hoc form. Furthermore, to investigate the susceptibility to Gram+-borne infections of adult ADHD patients, due to innate immune system impairment, we also evaluated the polymorphism of Toll-like receptors 2, 4, and 9.

Results: Although ADHD patients did not show higher rate of both previous infections (52.7% vs. 66.7%, $p=.678$) and ASO titers (18.2% vs. 0.0%, $p=.577$), they had really higher levels of anti-DNase B (85.5% vs. 16.7%, $p=.001$) and ABGA titers (78.2% vs. 33.3%, $p=.036$). Genetic analysis did not underline differences in polymorphism compared to general population (GENOME browser).

Conclusions: The high association between previous streptococcal infections, basal ganglia autoimmunity among ADHD patients was confirmed. TLR polymorphism does not seem to be involved in this type of vulnerability.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.