

health disorders. Individuals may become vulnerable while experiencing displacement, during transition, settlement or resettlement, and also through their life across and across generations. In this perspective, our answers to policymakers becomes more nuanced. We may argue for integrated, multi-modal interventions, cross-disciplinary collaborations, cross-pollination of ideas and knowledge and embedding lived experience to bridge gaps and make use of limited resources in sustainable ways. This presentation will detail aspects of the application of a syndemic lens to the evidence base on SUD among forcibly displaced people and generate discussion on what scientists, clinicians and policymakers can and may do with these insights.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0027

The role of journal editors in closing the gender gap

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Abstract: Journal editors can promote gender equality in various ways. The main ones are consideration of gender when inviting editorial board members, peer reviewers, and authors of solicited opinion pieces or reviews. As in many areas, the problem can be that the pool of suitable women is perceived to be small and the same women are asked to perform multiple tasks in addition to their academic and clinical duties. Journal editors need to seek women who are less well known but competent for the task required. To increase the pool of qualified candidates, editors should promote training using existing resources, such as online peer reviewer courses, or develop in-house initiatives, such as *The Lancet Psychiatry's* Editorial Board Development Programme. It is important to make public commitments to gender balance, for example as part of a diversity pledge, with specific targets, and to collect and report data with regular updates. Gender balance should be an integral part of information templates in manuscript handling systems, such as asking authors and peer reviewers to consider women when recommending alternative peer reviewers. Where relevant, journal editors can also consider gender balance in their use of images, cover art, podcast or interview subjects, profiles, news and features, and social media content.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0028

The efficacy of cognitive remediation in children and adolescents: results from a new meta-analysis.

A. Moscoso on behalf of No conflict of interest

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Abstract: This presentation will share data from a new meta-analysis of RCT studies using cognitive remediation to treat children and adolescents with ADHD. For this matter, 25 studies were

accessed, and results will focus on outcomes immediately after the end of the program and in follow-up. Outcomes include subjective measures of functioning (through validated scales), neuropsychological measurements and academic performance. Comparisons regarding length of training, intensity, concomitant use of pharmacological treatments will also be provided. These findings will build on previous meta-analysis on the issue that were performed in the past.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0029

Interplay between plasticity, environment and depression

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Abstract: Plasticity is the ability to modify brain and behavior, ultimately promoting an amplification of the impact of the environment on the individual's mental health. Thus, plasticity is not beneficial per se but its value depends on contextual factors. High plasticity is beneficial in favorable, but can be detrimental in adverse living conditions, while the opposite applies to low plasticity. Consequently, resilience and vulnerability are not univocally associated to high or low plasticity. Here I will present recent findings supporting this theoretical framework and showing the role of the serotonin system in enhancing plasticity. First, we explored the Sequenced Treatment Alternatives to Relieve Depression-STAR*D dataset and analyzed the outcome of the SSRI citalopram treatment according to socioeconomic status (SES) and SSRI dosage. The results showed that SSRIs are plasticity-enhancer drugs as they amplify the influence of the living conditions on mood in a dose-dependent fashion. Second, we exploited a meta analytic approach to investigate the contribution of the serotonin-transporter-linked promoter region (5-HTTLPR) to depression vulnerability considering time as moderating factor. We found that the 5-HTTLPR x stress interaction is a dynamic process, producing different effects at different time points and confirming that individuals with high plasticity are both at higher risk and more capable to recover from depression. Overall, our findings indicate that treatments and conditions enhancing plasticity have a therapeutic value that depends on context.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0030

Mental Health of University Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic – A Prospective Cross-National Study

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