

Introduction: Many studies showed an increased incidence of psychotic disorders (PD) among immigrants.

Objectives: Study the characteristics of patients suffering from PD and having immigration experience (IE) by comparing them to patients without IE.

Methods: A retrospective controlled study, involving 58 male patients having IE and suffering from PD (DSM 5) who were followed in the psychiatry department of Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax (Tunisia), between January 2013 and December 2018. They were compared to 60 male patients suffering from PD who lack the IE. Samples were matched on age and socio-economic status. Data was collected from their medical records.

Results: The mean age was 36 years old. The countries of destination were almost European (65.5%). The most common PD were schizophrenia (62%) and schizoaffective disorder (19%). The use of psychoactive substances (PS) was noted in 55% of cases. The average time interval between the onset of the PD and immigration was 4,7 years. The mean age of the onset of PD was 27 years old. The mean age of PD onset was earlier among patients having IE (27 year old vs 28.5 year old, $p=0.24$). The use of PS was significantly higher in these patients ($p=0.04$).

Conclusions: Our study identified some of the features associated with PD that occur during an immigration experience such as the use of PS. Further studies should be conducted in collaboration with countries of destination of immigrants to clarify the relationship between immigration and PD.

Keywords: Psychotic disorders; immigration

EPP0787

Adverse childhood experiences and suicidal ideation among immigrants in Santiago, Chile

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1087

Introduction: Understanding suicidal ideation and its association with childhood adversity is crucial for preventing suicide. Although the "healthy immigrant effect", whereby immigrants are healthier than the native-born population, has been well documented across studies, little research has examined the presence of such effect on lifetime suicidal ideation (LSI) and its association to early adversity.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the prevalence of LSI between the immigrant and native-born population in Chile and explore the association between childhood adversity and suicidal ideation in immigrants.

Methods: Data from two cross-sectional health surveys: the Santiago Immigrant Wellbeing Study (STRING, $n=1,091$; 2019) and the Chilean National Health Survey (ENS2016, $n=3,432$) were used. Each study used multistage probability sampling and estimates were weighted to approximate the distribution of demographic variables in each population. Outcomes included LSI measured by WHO-CIDI and an adapted version of the Adverse Childhood Experience Questionnaire. Multivariate logistic regression was employed.

Results: indicated that immigrants were less likely to report LSI compared with the native-born population. Moreover, male and female immigrants had lower risk of having SI than native-born counterparts. After controlling for socioeconomic status, social support, and health conditions, childhood adversities predicted

an increased risk of LSI in immigrants. No gender differences were found in the effects of childhood adversity on suicidal thoughts.

Conclusions: Findings confirm the presence of a healthy immigrant effect in LSI and support a life course perspective, highlighting the importance of assessing early life disadvantages to understand suicidal ideation among immigrants.

Keywords: immigrant; healthy immigrant effect; adverse childhood experiences; Suicidal ideation

EPP0788

Internally displaced persons and their mental health status

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1088

Introduction: There are about 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine, which requires an assessment of their mental health.

Objectives: To develop a psychoeducational program aimed at informing about the clinical manifestations (markers of symptoms) of mental disorders, the possibilities of preventing their formation and options for action in conditions of the formation or exacerbation of a mental state.

Methods: 270 IDPs were examined. Methods: clinical-psychopathological, psychometric, statistical.

Results: Evaluation of the mental state of IDPs with symptoms of mental disorders (risk group (31.92%)) indicates the presence of various emotional disorders that formed individual syndromes – asthenic (41.18%), agrypic (45.59%), somato-vegetative (30.88%), anxiety-depressive (20, 59%). The risk factors for the development of mental disorders in IDPs were identified - the older age is from 50 to 59 and the average age is from 40 to 49 years; lack of a complete family, lack of work, low level of social employment, lack of satisfactory living conditions, a significant decrease in the level of well-being, the preservation of the significance of factors of mental trauma, the presence of certain prenosological syndromes. The proposed psychoeducational program is built on the principle of thematic seminars with elements of social and psychological training.

Conclusions: The implementation of the program provides a comprehensive impact on the cognitive, emotional, psychophysiological, behavioral and social aspects of personality functioning.

Keywords: Internally displaced persons; psychoeducational program

EPP0789

Paloma center of expertise - a national support system for refugees' mental health

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1089

Introduction: Previous migrant population studies have shown that immigrants experience high level of psychological load and difficulties in accessing care. This is especially prevalent in those with refugee background. To tackle this issue, the PALOMA2 project (National support system for refugee mental health work and the knowhow dissemination) establishes a National PALOMA Centre of Expertise (PALOMA COE) for mental health work among refugees.

Objectives: The PALOMA COE consists of all five University Hospital Areas and an NGO representative. The PALOMA COE work is becoming a permanent part of the Finnish health care structure. Each represented region has their own specific strengths and challenges, and the formation of Regional PALOMA COEs is planned accordingly. Together these Regional PALOMA COEs form the National PALOMA COE. Here we dive deeper into the Tampere University Hospital Region's formation of PALOMA COE.

Methods: Psychiatric Clinic for Refugees (PCR) has been working for over 24 years in the Tampere City area. PCR has a long history of PALOMA COE work in forms of clinical work, consulting and training professionals working with refugee mental health. From the beginning of 2021, PCR is integrating with Tampere University Hospital.

Results: As a part of the integration process, the PALOMA COE work has a possibility to expand to the entire University Hospital area and better fulfill the specific needs of the entire region.

Conclusions: The integration will improve the resources, quality and access to mental health care among people with refugee background.

Keywords: Refugees; Mental Health Services; Center of Expertise; Migration

EPP0791

Emigration impact on psychiatric disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1090

Introduction: Emigration is a widespread phenomenon in our country for the last three decades. Various risk factors for mental disorders are related to emigration, like social-economic status, language, cultural shock, racism etc.

Objectives: The objectives of this study is assess how much of a risk factor is emigration in the development of psychiatric disorders.

Methods: This is retrospective study done on 178 patient charts from The Community Mental Health Center Nr.3 in Tirana, of patients who during the last 20 years had their first episode of mental health disorder during emigration.

Results: Emigrants before year 2004 had more psychotic disorders, whereas those after that year manifested more mood disorders. The mean age for starting MDD is 35 years old, and the mean age for schizophrenia is 25. Females develop more mood disorders, whereas males manifest more schizophrenia.

Conclusions: Emigration affects deeply mental health, and is a risk factor for developing psychiatric disorders, with females being prone to have mood disorders, whereas males schizophrenia. Schizophrenia start in an earlier age compared to depression.

Keywords: Immigration; impact; psychiatric disorders; Immigration; impact; psychiatric disorders; phenomenon

Neuroimaging

EPP0793

Sex differences in total brain volume in a cognitively unimpaired elderly population

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1091

Introduction: Although a large number of studies have shown brain volumetric differences between men and women, only a few investigations to date have analyzed brain tissue volumes in representative samples of the general elderly population.

Objectives: We investigated differences in gray matter (GM), white matter (WM) and intracranial volumes (ICVs) between sexes in individuals above 66 years old using structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Methods: Using FreeSurfer version 5.3, we automatically obtained the ICVs, GM and WM volumes from MRI datasets of 84 men and 92 women. To correct for interindividual variations in ICV, GM and WM volumes were adjusted with a method using the residuals of a least-square-derived linear regression between raw volumes and ICVs. We then performed an ANCOVA comparing men and women including age and years of schooling as confounding factors.

Results: Women had a lower socioeconomic status overall and fewer years of schooling than men. The comparison of unadjusted brain volumes showed larger GM and WM volumes in men. After the ICV correction, the adjusted volumes of GM and WM were larger in women.

Conclusions: After the ICV correction and taking into account differences in socioeconomic status and years of schooling, our results confirm previous findings of proportionally larger GM in women, as well as larger WM volumes. These results in an elderly population indicate that brain volumetric differences between sexes persist throughout the aging process. Additional studies combining MRI and other biomarkers are warranted to identify the hormonal and molecular bases influencing such differences.

Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Grey Matter; White Matter; Sexual Dimorphism