who underwent cosmetic procedures. Therefore, we recommend physicians conduct screening for patients seeking cosmetic procedures before starting any treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Eastern Province; Saudi Arabia; Body Dysmorphic Disorder; cosmetic procedures

EPP0524

Refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder: a challenging treatment

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Introduction: Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a chronic and impairing condition included in the DSM-5 Obsessive-Compulsive Spectrum Disorders. Despite psychopharmacological and psychotherapeutic measures, there are patients who remain refractory to different therapeutic strategies.
Objectives: The authors aim to present different alternatives in approach, treatment and management of refractory OCD, based on a review of the existing literature.
Methods: Analysis of the data about this subject, considering the review articles and the case reports published at current time and highlighting the most essential topics, concerning the latest developments in the area.
Results: Therapeutic options are presented, including transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), deep brain stimulation (DBS) and ablative neurosurgery.
Conclusions: The treatment of OCD represents a great challenge in clinical practice. Despite the advances accomplished by a more extensive knowledge of the disease and a burden of new techniques in the last decades, more treatment strategies are needed, especially for patients with non-response to conventional treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Deep brain stimulation; transcranial direct current stimulation; obsessive-compulsive disorder; repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation

EPP0526

Inflammatory Markers in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Introduction: A growing number of studies have examined the link between inflammatory markers (IM) and the pathophysiology of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). However, this association has yet to be fully identified.
Objectives: This review aims to systematically evaluate evidence from studies examining peripheral IM in adult participants with OCD compared to controls. IM included: CRP, TNFa, IFNγ, IL1/4/6/10.
Methods: Databases used for literature searching: Medline, Embase, PsycINFO (until October 2021). Studies that examined IM in the blood of adult OCD and control groups were included. Screening and data extraction adhered to PRISMA guideline standards. The quality assessment utilised funnel plots and the approach developed by Hawker et al. 2002. A random-effects meta-analysis model was adopted. PROSPERO reference number: CRD42021284766.
Results: The systematic review (19 studies, 1,225 participants) and meta-analysis (12 studies, 796 participants) had an average quality assessment score of 28.3 (medium quality) and 30.7 (high quality), respectively. The average heterogeneity of each IM analysed was 76.6%. Totalled, each study and IM analysis showed more insignificant differences (n=35) than significant differences (n=25). The meta-analysis revealed no significant difference for overall IM assessments. However, a sub-analysis of IL6 (excluding studies using serum or lipopolysaccharide stimulation) found significantly lower levels of IL6 within the OCD group (effect size: 3.98 and 95% CI: 0.43,7.53).
Conclusions: This is an up-to-date systematic review examining IM in OCD. Insignificant results found may have resulted from the relatively high heterogeneity or varied study designs. One sub-analysis of IL6 identified an association, although further studies are required with larger sample sizes and fewer disparities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: inflammatory markers; systematic review; psychiatry; obsessive-compulsive disorder

EPP0528

Efficacy of Synchronous Remote-Based Interventions for Suicide Prevention among Adolescent and Adult Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Introduction: Suicide is a universal, complex, and multifaceted public health problem that is among the leading causes of