

Conclusions: Around 40% of pts referred to SPC had no prior pharmacotherapy. Monotherapy was the most common treatment provided. Almost 40% of pts had no change in their baseline treatment over 12 months, highlighting the need for further research to optimise care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP406

Real world clinical practice, efficacy and safety of esketamine nasal spray in MDD patients: the French ELLIPSE study

P.-M. Llorca^{1*}, L. Mékaoui², M. Rotharmel³, P. de Maricourt⁴, C. Wicart⁵, E. Gaudre-Wattinne⁵ and J. Dupin⁵

¹Department of Psychiatry, CHU Clermont-Ferrand, University of Clermont Auvergne, CNRS, Clermont Auvergne INP, Institute Pascal (UMR 6602), Clermont-Ferrand; ²Mental and Brain Illness Clinic, Sainte Anne Hospital GHU Paris – Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Paris; ³University Department of Psychiatry, Therapeutic Centre of Excellence, Institute of Psychiatry – Rouvray Hospital Centre, Sotteville-lès-Rouen; ⁴Sainte Anne Hospital GHU Paris – Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Paris and ⁵Medical Affairs, Janssen Cilag, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Major depressive disorder (MDD) is the leading cause of disability worldwide. About one third of patients with MDD fails to achieve remission despite treatment and can be considered as Treatment-Resistant patients. Esketamine nasal spray (ESK) is indicated since 2019 in US and Europe for adults with Treatment-Resistant Depression (TRD), who have not responded to at least two different treatments with antidepressants in the current moderate to severe depressive episode. ELLIPSE is the first prospective observational study on ESK in real world conditions in France.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to describe the profile of all patients treated with ESK in real-world clinical practice, the modalities of the use of ESK, the patient management at the site of care and the efficacy and safety outcomes during 12 months after ESK treatment initiation for MDD patients.

Methods: ELLIPSE is a French prospective, multicenter, non-interventional study designed to describe patients presenting MDD treated with ESK, and for whom the decision to prescribe ESK is independent of the study. Data were collected from physicians as part of routine clinical practice and from patients via self-questionnaires.

Results: Thirty-one sites have included 211 MDD patients treated with ESK. The analysis will describe patient profiles (sociodemographic and disease characteristics, medical history, comorbidities), use of ESK at initiation and during study (reason for initiation, posology, frequency, administration, surveillance, treatment duration), safety profile (percentage of reported adverse events) and efficacy (MADRS response and remission rates over 12 months). The study results will be available in January 2025 and will be detailed in the poster presented at the conference.

Conclusions: ELLIPSE is the first large prospective French study providing real world evidence on patients treated with ESK, including patient's profile, condition of use of ESK treatment and follow-up efficacy and safety data. This study should confirm that ESK has its place in therapy for the treatment of MDD.

Disclosure of Interest: P.-M. Llorca Consultant of: Abbvie, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Eisai, Ethypharm, HAC, Janssen, Karla Therapeutics, Lilly, Lundbeck, MSD, Neuraxpharm, Newron, Novartis, Otsuka, Roche, Sanofi, Teva. He provided expert testimony for Janssen, Otsuka., L. Mékaoui Consultant of: Janssen, M. Rotharmel Consultant of: Janssen, P. de Maricourt Consultant of: Janssen, C. Wicart Employee of: Janssen, E. Gaudre-Wattinne Employee of: Janssen, J. Dupin Employee of: Janssen.

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Machine Learning Prediction of Suicidal Ideation in Community-Based Older Adults using Deep Phenotypes

E. Moon^{1*}, H. Lim¹ and K. Kim¹

¹Psychiatry, Pusan National University Hospital, Busan, Korea, Republic Of

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicide is a major public health concern, especially among older adults. Early identification of individuals at risk of suicide is crucial for early intervention, which significantly improves prevention efforts. Early identification of individuals at risk of suicide is crucial for prevention.

Objectives: This study aimed to develop a model for predicting suicidal ideation in community-based older adults using deep phenotype data with machine learning classifiers.

Methods: A study investigating suicidal ideation in community-based older adults utilized a mobile assessment bus to collect data from 358 participants. Deep phenotype data, including Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ), Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD), World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL), Perceived Stress Scale-10 (PSS) questionnaires, and 32-channel EEG recordings using the 10/20 system, were acquired. Of these participants, 238 completed all assessments. Suicidal ideation was defined by a score of 1 or higher on the ninth question of the PHQ-9. Data from both groups were compared, and features with an effect size of 1 or greater (Cohen's D) were selected for further analysis. Cohen's D. Machine-learning classifiers, including Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest (RF), and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) were employed to predict suicidal ideation using a 7:3 training-test split repeated 100 times to obtain performance metrics.

Results: Scores on the PHQ, GAD, and WHOQOL scales differed significantly, while the PSS data showed variations in all items except one between the group with suicidal ideation and the group without. Notably, analysis of the EEG data from eight brain regions identified disparities in 108 out of 248 features. Among all data, ten features with Cohen's D values exceeding 1 were identified, primarily consisting of questions directly related to themes of negative emotions. Using these features, the classification model achieved an