deterioration of one's financial situation with probable depression. Further adjustment on mental health comorbidities revealed an association between both a deterioration of financial situation and living alone with probable depression.
Conclusions: This study shown an association between social support and financial conditions and depressive symptoms among HCWs, regardless of level of education, pandemic and work-related factors and mental health comorbidities. This emphasises the need to improve working conditions for HCWs, combat their loneliness, increase wages and provide support for HCWs at high risk of depression.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0687

The Discovery and Development of KH607 as a Treatment for Postpartum Depression(PPD)and Major Depressive Disorder (MDD)

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Introduction: Depression is a serious CNS-related disease that may require long-term treatment. Postpartum depression is a critical medical condition that affects the mother, as well as has a short and long-term impact on the growth of the infant. There is an urgent medical need to develop new treatments for these diseases. GABAA receptor is a cell membrane receptor in the brain that responds to the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). It is a ligand-gated ion channel and help maintain the balance between excitation and inhibition in the central nervous system, by reducing the likelihood of neuronal firing. It is proven that positive allosteric modulation of GABAA receptor has the potential to treat postpartum depression and major depression disorder.
Objectives: To discover a pre-clinical compound that meets our targeted product profile, i.e., good potency, orally bioavailable, in vivo efficacy in animal disease models, a good safety profile, etc. The compound was to be advanced into clinical development.
Methods: With the help of CADD and AIDD, we have discovered lead molecules that bound to GABAA receptor. Structural optimization of these molecules led to the discovery of a potent GABAA receptor positive allosteric modulator as our pre-clinical candidate (PCC) compound with excellent pharmacokinetic properties and efficacy in a variety of animal models. Safety studies showed that the compound has a good safety profile.
Results: We have discovered a positive allosteric GABAA modulator, KH607, with high potency against all three subtypes of GABAA receptors, especially the α5β3γ2 subtype. PK studies showed that the compound had high oral bioavailability in mice, rats, dogs, and monkeys, ranging from 60% to 125%. KH607 effectively penetrates the blood-brain barrier. In anxiety and depression animal modes, KH607 showed anti-anxiety and antidepressant efficacy through oral administration at a dosage of 0.3 mg/Kg to 1.0 mg/Kg. The phase 1 clinical trial up to 40 mg qd dosage orally in human showed that KH607 was well-tolerated with no severe adverse events (AEs) and low discontinuation rate. The PK result demonstrated good pharmacokinetic characteristics and a linear correlation between dosage and exposure.
Conclusions: PPD and MDD are serious CNS-related diseases that need new treatments. Our newly discovered compound, KH607 is a potent GABAA receptor positive allosteric modulator. Pre-clinical studies showed significant efficacy to improve anxiety and depression-like behaviors in a variety of animal models. The compound has an acceptable safety profile for the development as an anti-depressive drug. Therefore, it was advanced to human clinical studies. A phase 1 clinical trial in human was completed. Phase II clinical studies are currently ongoing. We expect that the compound to be developed as a new treatment to address the unmet medical needs for PPD and MDD patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Eating Disorders

EPV0689

Prevalence and correlates of eating disorders in bipolar patients

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Introduction: Bipolar disorder is a chronic mood disorder that often coexists with a range of psychiatric and physical comorbidities. Among these, eating disorders (ED) have emerged as a significant concern due to their impact on the course and prognosis of BD.
Objectives: This study aims to investigate the prevalence of ED in stabilized bipolar patients and identify clinical and demographic factors associated with this comorbidity.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study of patients followed for bipolar disorder at the psychiatry outpatient unit at the Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax. The questionnaire included sociodemographic data, medical and psychiatric history, and anthropometric characteristics. Eating disorders were assessed using the Eating Attitude Test 40 (EAT-40).
Results: Our study included 93 patients. The mean age was 41.49 ±12.33 years, with a M/F sex ratio of 2.58. Among the patients, 58.1% were married, 45.2% had secondary education, and 47.3% were unemployed. Personal somatic history was reported by 35.5% of participants, and 11.8% had psychiatric comorbidities alongside bipolar disorder.
The mean body mass index (BMI) was 27.4 kg/m² (SD=5.96). Of the patients, 29% were overweight, and 31.2% were obese. The prevalence of eating disorders was 18.3%.
EAT-40 scores were significantly associated with age (p=0.018), female gender ($p<10^{-3}$), living alone (p=0.031), lack of formal education (p=0.009), history of medical comorbidities ($p<10^{-3}$), weight (p=0.05), and BMI (p=0.003).
Conclusions: The significant associations between EAT-40 scores and sociodemographic factors underscore the need for targeted screening and interventions in this population. Early detection and management of eating disorders in bipolar patients are crucial to improving clinical outcomes and overall quality of life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared