

although there are no clear global recommendations. A summary of product characteristics is the primary guideline for dose adjustments related to kidney and liver function, though it has limitations and is updated slowly. The most important monitoring parameters for these patients are liver enzymes and serum creatinine levels.

Patients with liver and/or kidney disease are often excluded from randomized controlled trials, meta-analyses, and clinical guidelines, resulting in a lack of data specific to this population. This issue is even more relevant in elderly patients treated with polypharmacy, as many somatic medications can worsen liver and/or kidney function in patients with anxiety and depression. In this context, some medications, such as vortioxetine, trazodone, agomelatine, quetiapine, and sertraline, are less affected by kidney disease in terms of pharmacokinetics.

Several tools are available for prudent medication selection and monitoring in these patients, including medication lists (e.g., Beers, Priscus), therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM), and collaboration with clinical pharmacists and/or pharmacologists. In this presentation, the presenter will discuss this topic from both pharmacological and clinical perspectives. Participants will learn the fundamental pharmacokinetic aspects necessary for medication selection in these patients, which are valuable for daily practice.

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SP095

Psychopharmacology for depression and anxiety in the medically ill patient

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Abstract: Anxiety and depression are prevalent mental health conditions in patients with diabetes, significantly impacting their quality of life and complicating glycaemic control. The interplay between psychopharmacological agents and diabetes medications presents unique challenges in managing both mental health and metabolic conditions. This presentation reviews of psychotropic drugs commonly used to treat anxiety and depression in diabetic patients, with a focus on their efficacy, safety, and potential adverse effects. Special attention will be given to drug interactions between antidepressants, anxiolytics, and antidiabetic medications, which can influence treatment outcomes. Key considerations include the effects of psychotropic agents on insulin sensitivity, glucose metabolism, and the risk of hypoglycaemia. The presentation will also discuss personalized treatment strategies, adjusting for individual patient profiles and comorbidities. By integrating both psychiatric and endocrinological perspectives, we aim to improve clinical outcomes through optimized pharmacological management and minimize the risk of adverse drug interactions in this vulnerable patient population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP096

Basic symptoms in the community: prevalence, clinical significance and course

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Abstract: Objectives: The subtle, subjective nature of basic symptoms (BS) has often led to doubt regarding their clinical significance.

Methods: We therefore examined the prevalence, clinical significance and course of BS over three years in a large sample (N = 2684) of 16- to 40-year-old residents of the Swiss canton of Bern (response rate: 64%). At follow-up, persons with a lifetime risk symptom at baseline were compared with control subjects (N = 834; response rate 66%). Fourteen criteria-relevant BSs were assessed by trained clinical psychologists over the telephone, along with information on symptomatic ultra-high-risk symptoms, mental disorders and functioning.

Results: At baseline, 18% of the participants reported any lifetime BS, 10% had still experienced one in the three months prior to the interview. In general, BS were rare, and only 2% of the participants met any BS criteria, which was significantly associated with non-psychotic mental disorders (OR = 5) and especially with functional deficits (OR = 16). At follow-up, five individuals had developed psychosis, one with BS criteria and three more with BS at baseline. In addition, 95% of the participants no longer met the BS criteria, while 3% reported new BS criteria.

Conclusions: Although BS are not rare phenomena in the community, they rarely persist and rarely occur frequently enough to meet the requirements of the risk criteria. Furthermore, they do not appear to occur randomly, but are restricted to a subpopulation of vulnerable individuals – possibly occurring in times of stress and/or low mood and functional difficulties in these individuals.

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SP097

Basic symptoms – lessons from Spanish-speaking countries

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Abstract: The main contributions of Spanish and Hispano-American authors to the study of basic symptoms, either published in Spanish and English, will be briefly presented. Former publications mainly included translation and validation of different versions of the Frankfurt Complaint Questionnaire, transversal and longitudinal studies, and their role for psychosocial rehabilitation, also in a Penitentiary Psychiatric Hospital. More recent research includes the network analysis of basic, attenuated, and frank psychotic symptoms on 460 subjects attending a German early detection service, where disorganized communication, delusions and hallucinations were the most