Results: Between 2009 and 2019, the incidence of recorded CMD increased by 9·90% and CMD symptoms increased by 19·33%. The sharpest increases for both recorded CMD and CMD symptoms were observed in older adolescents (ages 16-19) and those born after 1995. Recorded CMD increased more in males (20·61%, increase) than in females (7·65%), despite similar increases in CMD symptoms. Recorded CMD increased the most in the least deprived areas of England (16·34%) compared to the most deprived areas (3·55%), despite similar increases in CMD symptoms across all levels of deprivation.
Conclusions: Both primary care-recorded CMD and self-reported CMD symptoms in young adults increased between 2009-19, suggesting that the rising rates of CMD treated in primary care may reflect heightened symptoms of CMD. However, differences in the patterns of recorded CMD and CMD symptoms across sociodemographic groups highlight potential misalignment between mental health care provision and underlying population need, suggesting that the groups with the highest burden of CMD symptoms may not be the groups most likely to receive care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP067

Psychosocial functioning in offspring of parents with bipolar and unipolar mood disorders assessed across 15 years of follow-up

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Abstract: Objective: High-risk studies have shown significant parent-child transmission of bipolar disorders (BPD) and major depressive disorder (MDD), which was stronger when parents had a mood disorder with an early onset. However, less studies have focused on functional outcomes of these offspring across development and most studies have not adjusted for the effect of offspring psychopathology. Our goal was to assess 1) psychosocial functioning in offspring of parents with mood disorders, and 2) the role of emerging mood psychopathology in offspring on the association between the parental mood disorder and psychosocial functioning in offspring.
Methods: We have collected clinical information on 32 patients with early-onset BPD (prior to age 21), 54 with later-onset BPD, 23 with early-onset MDD, 51 with later-onset MDD, 74 controls and their 425 offspring assessed for a mean duration of 14.9 (s.d: 5.3) years. Current Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scores for offspring were rated by trained interviewers after administering diagnostic interviews. Multilevel models adjusting for intra-familial correlation (several offspring per family) assessed the impact of parental mood disorders on the last rated GAF scores for offspring, with and without adjustment for offspring mood disorders over the follow-up.
Results: An initial model showed an association between early-onset BPD and a trend level association between early-onset MDD in parents with lower GAF scores in offspring. However, these associations disappeared after adjustment for emerging offspring mood disorders.
Conclusion: Our data suggest that the frequently reported lower psychosocial functioning in high-risk offspring is essentially mediated by emerging offspring mood psychopathology.

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SP068

Alcohol and nicotine: quitting both or keep smoking?

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Abstract: people with alcohol- and substance use disorders have disproportionally high levels of tobacco use compared with the general populations. This concerns not only the prevalence of nicotine dependence but also the intensity of their smoking behaviour. Importantly, regarding the negative consequences the combined effects of alcohol and smoking are exponentially. Efforts to include smoking cessation treatment within the treatment programs for AUD and other SUD patients need to be intensified.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP069

Implementation of feasible health care services for smoking cessation in persons with mental illness – barriers and facilitators

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Abstract: Introduction: Smoking remains a significant cause of mortality and morbidity, with a higher prevalence among those with severe mental illness compared to the general population. Patients with psychotic disorders are the most frequent smokers, which contributes to increased somatic diseases and cardiovascular