

Conclusions: Given the scarce resources and long waiting lists, it is important at all levels of patient care not only to adjust expectations with regard to specialised care, but also to promote an appropriate setting. In this way it will be possible to run an efficient mental health care system.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1259

Efficacy of lisafentamine treatment in adult patients with comorbid ASD and ADHD: case series

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Introduction: A case series of patients diagnosed with comorbid ASD and ADHD in adulthood is presented.

Objectives: To make a comparison between the situation and social difficulties before and after specific ADHD treatment, in order to reinforce that it is not only a treatment for academic functioning, but also helps social interaction and therefore general functioning.

Methods: Four clinical cases are presented, three females and one male, with a mean age of 45 years. All of them were diagnosed with ASD and comorbid ADHD, with a predominance of impulsive component, in 2023.

All of them, prior to the diagnosis of ASD, were diagnosed with GAD, social phobia or even avoidant personality disorder. For these diagnoses, from a very early age, they received different SSRIs and benzodiazepines with little response.

Results: In the consultation, after taking a complete clinical history, and fundamentally a biographical history, the examination was complemented with ADOS and CPT.

Due to the results obtained in CPT, it was decided to start treatment with lisafentamine between 50 and 70mg DMD.

CPT was performed again, obtaining better results in all cases, with a decrease in impulsivity and attention, mainly. At a subjective level, patients reported a substantial improvement, especially at a social level, which favoured their functioning in basic activities of daily living.

Conclusions: In adults, a correct diagnosis is important given that many of them present symptoms compatible with one or more neurodevelopmental disorders not diagnosed in childhood. Likewise, treatment in accordance with these disorders improves functionality and avoids polypharmacy and side effects of unnecessary treatments.

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EPV1260

The Role of Stress and Trauma in the Onset of Mood Disorders

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Introduction: Stressful experiences and traumatic events are major contributors to the development of mood disorders, which affect about 8% of the global population. The interaction between stress, trauma, and mood disorders is multifaceted, involving neurobiological, psychological, and social factors. This study aims to analyze the prevalence, gender differences, and neurophysiological changes linked to these conditions, highlighting the importance of timely interventions for prevention and treatment.

Objectives: To investigate how chronic stress and trauma contribute to the development of mood disorders, examine the impact of resilience factors, and explore the associated neurochemical and structural brain changes.

Methods: A review of literature was performed using psychiatric textbooks, clinical guidelines, and databases such as PubMed/MEDLINE, NCBI, PsycINFO, and Google Scholar. The analysis focused on studies published between 2016 and 2023, with search terms including “chronic stress”, “trauma”, “mood disorders” and “resilience”.

Results: An analysis of 30 studies revealed that 65% of individuals exposed to prolonged stress experience mood disorders. Trauma survivors have increased risk of developing depression, women 35% more likely to suffer from depression than men. In contrast, men show a 25% higher incidence of developing bipolar disorder following trauma. Resilience factors such as family support and psychological counseling can reduce the risk of mood disorders by 20%. Additionally, 35% of patients with mood disorders exhibit comorbidities such as PTSD or substance use disorders. Neurochemical changes include a 50% reduction in dopamine levels, while 40% of individuals show hippocampal atrophy linked to chronic stress.

Conclusions: Chronic stress and trauma are key factors in the onset of mood disorders, with distinct gender differences and significant neurobiological changes. Early intervention, focusing on resilience enhancement and psychosocial support, can reduce the long-term effects of stress and trauma, improving mental health outcomes.

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An Analysis of Employment for Persons with Intellectual and Mental Disabilities in Japanese Labor Transition Support Offices

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Introduction: In Japan, the Comprehensive Support for Persons with Disabilities Act, which unifies the three disabilities of physical, intellectual, and mental health, came into effect in 2006, and labor