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Introduction: Self-report questionnaires to screen for symptoms of common mental disorders (CMDs) are commonly used as inexpensive, easy-to-administer tools in research and clinical practice. However, their validity to detect the presence of any CMD across cultures and languages is unclear. Psychometrically sound and brief case-finding instruments are vital for the identification of individuals with mental health needs. With the increasing number of Arabic-speaking refugees in Europe, we aim to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of Arabic-language screening instruments.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review/meta-analysis is to synthesize the diagnostic accuracy of self-report questionnaires to detect depression, anxiety and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in Arabic-speaking populations.

Methods: Five databases were searched (inception-January 2021) (PROSPERO: CRD42018070645) for studies on the diagnostic accuracy of brief questionnaires in Arabic-speaking populations, with a clinical interview as reference standard. Data on sensitivity/specificity were extracted/calculated. Multi-threshold meta-analyses were performed (R diagmeta package). Study quality was assessed using QUADAS-2.

Results: We included 32 studies (N=4042 participants) reporting on questionnaires targeting depression/anxiety (14 questionnaires), distress (2 questionnaires), and PTSD (1 questionnaire). Optimal thresholds were identified for the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS; cut-off 11, sensitivity 76.9%, specificity 85.1%), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) anxiety subscale (cut-off 7, sensitivity 81.9%, specificity 87.6%), depression subscale (cut-off 6, sensitivity 73.0%, specificity 88.6%), and Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ-20; cut-off 8, sensitivity 86.0%, specificity 83.9%).

Conclusions: We present optimal thresholds that can be used by clinicians and researchers for the EPDS, HADS and SRQ-20. More research on Arabic-language questionnaires, especially those targeting PTSD, is needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: diagnostic test accuracy; questionnaires; Common mental disorders; sensitivity/specificity

O0084

Qualitative Study of Mental Health Improvements with Traditional Cultural Healers in North America

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Introduction: Traditional cultural healers -- their methods and their results -- are often invisible to conventional medical practitioners. When confronted with a result that does not make sense, we often ignore it.

Objectives: We wanted to understand the process that happened between people and traditional cultural healers when these people experienced substantial improvement in mental health without psychiatric treatment.

Methods: We collected 56 case stories from people who consulted traditional cultural healers instead of conventional medical

practitioners for serious mental health problems. We confirmed the stories with family members and interviewed the healers as well. We used constructivist grounded theory to explore commonalities in the stories from the clients' points of view and from the healers' perspectives. The context is indigenous people in North America.

Results: Patients had a range of diagnoses, including psychotic disorders (12), bipolar disorder (28), and evere unipolar depression (16). Co-morbid anxiety disorders were common (22). Improvement in mental health was associated with participation in ceremonies within a community, building relationships with members of that community, engaging in prescribed daily practices endorsed by that community, with a resulting report of feeling increases in social and spiritual connectedness. The healers believed strongly that the embeddedness in community contributed to the results and that spirit beings played important roles in helping people feel better. The use of psychiatric medications was minimal.

Conclusions: Psychiatry can acknowledge that people can have substantial improvements in mental health when working with traditional cultural healers outside of conventional settings. Studying these settings and results can improve conventional practice.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: anomalous outcomes; two-eyed seeing; indigenous philosophy; Indigenous people

Psychopharmacology and Pharmacoeconomics

O0086

Aggressive phenotype editing by modulated immune cells

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Introduction: In human society increased aggressiveness is one of the main social and health problems. Immune cells have a regulatory effect on the central nervous system functions, including regulation of behavior.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate the effect of *in vitro* neuroleptic-modulated immune cells transplantation on behavioral phenotype and brain cytokines in aggressive syngeneic recipients.

Methods: (CBAx57Bl/6) F1 aggressive male mice, developed in conditions of social confrontation, were undergoing the transplantation of syngeneic immune cells with *in vitro* chlorpromazine-modulated functional activity. Recipient's behavioral phenotyping was performed using modern hardware and software complex EthoVision XT. The brain cytokines content was assessed by ELISA.

Results: It was found that repeated experience of aggression, accompanied by victories, leads to a change in male mice behavior, which manifests itself by increased motor activity, irritability, severe anxiety, and the appearance of stereotypes. Transplantation of chlorpromazine-modulated splenocytes in aggressive recipient was accompanied by decreased motor activity in the Open Field, increased open arm activity in Plus Maze, reflects anti-anxiety behavior; decreased time spent close to the partition and the total duration of attacks after removal of the partition in resident-