

Results: All of them they receive appropriate neurological, psychiatric, psychological and rehabilitation support and treatment. They managed to have a good outcome after 36 months follow up.

Conclusions: The development of depressive disorders after such traumatic events remains a strong predictor of a variety of difunctions (social, personal, work etc). The emergence of depressive disorders in many cases remains unexplored and poorly understood. The effect into the the overall health remains a very important factor to investigate. The combination and collaboration of the various medical disciplines is essential in order to help young people.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0680

Depressive disorders after mild craniocerebral injuries in professional athletes

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Introduction: Craniocerebral injuries are serious traumatic situations with negative effects in the overall health and also in sports performance and health

Objectives: Aim of this study is to present cases of depressive disorders after mild craniocerebral injuries in professional athletes

Methods: 6 cases are presented. Range of age between 20 and 30 years old. All of them reported depressive disorders during the post traumatic period after craniocerebral injuries mainly during professional athletic activities

Results: All of them they receive appropriate neurological, psychiatric, psychological and rehabilitation support and treatment. They managed to have a good outcome after 24 months follow up.

Conclusions: The development of depressive disorders after such traumatic events remains a strong predictor of a variety of difunctions (social, personal, work etc). The emergence of depressive disorders in many cases remains unexplored and poorly understood. The effect into the the overall health remains a very important factor to investigate. The combination and collaboration of the various medical disciplines is essential in order to help young people and mainly professional athletes.

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EPV0682

Thirteen-Year Trajectories of Depressive and Anxiety Symptoms in Individuals with and without Migraine: Insights from the NESDA Cohort

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Introduction: Migraine is strongly associated with depressive and anxiety disorders, as migraine patients have over a twofold higher

risk of major depressive disorder and nearly a threefold higher risk of anxiety disorders compared to non-migraine individuals.

Objectives: This study investigates the 13-year trajectories in individuals with a depression or anxiety disorder with and without comorbid migraine. Additionally, the time to recovery of the depressive or anxiety disorder was compared.

Methods: The NESDA cohort consists of participants with an affective disorder at baseline, according to the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). Depressive symptoms were measured using the Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology (IDS) and anxiety symptoms with the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI). The participants were divided at baseline into three subgroups: migraine, non-migrainous headache and non-headache. The individual symptom trajectories were evaluated over 13 years with linear mixed models. Additionally, the time to recovery of the affective disorders with or without migraine were compared with a Cox-proportional hazard analysis.

Results: In total 1,448 participants had either a depressive or anxiety disorder or a combination of both at baseline, 327(23%) had additional comorbid migraine, 518(36%) non-migrainous headache. Participants with comorbid migraine consistently reported higher severity of depressive and anxiety symptoms than non-headache participants over the 13-year follow-up, with an estimated higher IDS sum score of 0.22 ($p<0.001$) and a higher BAI sum score of 0.28 ($p<0.001$) (see Figure 1 and 2). The time to recovery of an affective disorder was similar for migraine and non-headache individuals (HR: 1.13 ($p=0.17$)).

Image:

