

detection. The intricate fine-tuning of cognition by cerebellum has been substantiated by the Cerebellar Cognitive Affective Syndrome and “Dysmetria of thought” theory. However, the role of cerebellum in SCD is understated in research. This study aims to determine the relationship between cerebellar neuroimaging parameters and cognition in patients with SCD.

Methods: Patients with SCD, with a Clinical Dementia Rating score of 0, were assessed on Addenbrooke’s Cognitive Examination-III (ACE). Multiparametric MRI (Volumetric analysis of cerebellum, Diffusion tensor imaging at Middle Cerebellar Peduncles (MCP), Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS)) was carried out. Relationship between cognition and neuroimaging parameters was determined.

Results: A total of 28 SCD patients with a mean age of 70.89 ± 3.89 years were included. There were significant positive correlations of attention with axial diffusivities (AxD) at bilateral MCP; fluency with right cerebellar white matter volumes (CWMV); visuospatial function with left CWMV and fractional anisotropy (FA); total ACE scores with total CWMV, bilateral AxD. Significant negative correlations of myoinositol/creatine (mI/Cr) with attention, fluency and memory were revealed on MRS. Linear regression analysis exhibited significant associations between total ACE scores and CWMV; attention and axial diffusivities; memory and right cerebellar volume; fluency and CWMV, Cerebellar cortical volumes; Visuo-spatial function and FA at left MCP.

Conclusion: The aforementioned significant relationships highlight the unique role of multiparametric neuroimaging in early detection of cerebellar ultrastructural alterations, and the modulatory impact of cerebellum in cognition during initial stages of AD continuum. Furthermore, longitudinal studies are warranted to predict long term cognitive outcomes in SCD using cerebellar neuroimaging parameters.

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Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Isolation Measures on the Mental Health Well-Being of Sixth Form Grammar School Students in Cumbria

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Aims: COVID-19 affected many countries globally, including the UK, to which the UK responded by placing lockdown measures throughout the country. This meant that many people were restricted in their everyday lives, including students. This study is used to understand the impact of these measures on sixth form students.

Methods: The Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale was sent to students in a sixth-form grammar school in September 2021 to assess students’ mental well-being. A semi-structured proforma was then also sent in May 2022 to compare students’ experiences and mental health before and after the lockdown measures.

Results: On the well-being scale, 47.1% of sixth-form students scored below 44 (average to low mental well-being), while 31% of the 1st year sixth-form students and 27% of the 2nd year sixth-form

students scored 40 and below (lower than average mental well-being). In the semi-structured proforma, 73.90% of students (n=69) experienced quarantine since the pandemic started. 69.10% of them felt that the quarantines negatively impacted their mental health. In response to the question ‘In your own words, what was the most difficult thing that you experienced during the COVID pandemic?’ (n=55), 5 general themes were identified: *Isolation, not socialising, loneliness, loss of teenage life/youth, and online learning.*

Conclusion: The study showed that the mental well-being of sixth-form grammar school students in Cumbria was mostly negatively affected by the lockdown measures. The authors concluded that more accessible and approachable support should be provided to students in case of a similar event. More research is needed to understand the long-term impacts of such measures on students’ school and social lives.

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COVID-19 Vaccine and Active Infection Associated Neuropsychiatric Manifestations in an Adolescent: A Literature Review

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Aims: The aim of this study is to evaluate the literature for COVID-19 induced psychosis in a child and adolescent population.

Methods: This review included a comprehensive literature search across major databases, including MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, and the Cochrane Library. The inclusion criteria encompassed case reports, case series, longitudinal studies, and observational studies involving children or adolescents (under 18 years) who had a diagnosis of COVID-19 or a recent history of COVID-19 vaccination and presented with features of psychosis. Data extraction focused on key demographic information, such as age, gender, and past medical and psychiatric history. Additionally, details regarding COVID-19 treatment and the management of psychosis were recorded.

Results: Eight studies included patients with a history of COVID-19 infection or vaccination who subsequently presented with psychosis. Five were male (62.5%), and three were female (37.5%). COVID-19 infection was confirmed by PCR (50%), antibody tests (25%), positive viral swabs (12.5%), or positive lateral flow tests (12.5%). Most patients were managed conservatively for COVID-19 (50%), while others received steroids (37.5%) or antibiotics (12.5%). Antipsychotic medication was the primary treatment for psychosis in most cases (75%), with some patients also receiving lithium (12.5%), SSRIs (12.5%), or benzodiazepines (12.5%). Regarding prior psychiatric history, 62.5% of patients had no previous psychiatric diagnoses. However, 25% had a history of learning disabilities, and 12.5% had a history of depressive disorder and illicit drug use.

Conclusion: Neuropsychiatric manifestations of COVID-19 in adolescents are less frequently reported compared with adults. Common presentations include insomnia, mood disorders, and, less commonly, psychosis. The precise mechanisms underlying these neuropsychiatric complications remain unclear, but they are hypothesized to be linked to an exaggerated immune response, including cytokine storms, triggered by the infection. This review highlights the need for further research and the development of

specific management guidelines for these patients within this population.

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AI in Psychiatry: Obstacles and Opportunities

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Aims: This study aims to evaluate the attitudes of resident doctors toward the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in clinical psychiatric practice. As AI technology continues to advance, its potential to support patient care is becoming increasingly significant, and understanding the perspectives of resident doctors provides crucial insights into how AI can be integrated effectively into psychiatric practice.

Methods: An anonymised online survey was sent to resident and speciality doctors of different grades to elicit their views on the use of AI in psychiatric practice. The survey consisted of Likert scale and multiple-choice questions relating to attitudes towards AI and perceived barriers to its clinical use. Participants were also invited to share their thoughts in a free-text question at the end of the survey.

Results: 41 resident doctors replied to the survey. 83% of responders had used AI personally, 78% of whom had used ChatGPT. There was clear consensus that AI could help with written tasks, with 85% of doctors reporting that they felt AI could help with summarising notes, and 78% indicating that it could support writing clinical letters. Only 34% of responders felt that AI could help with more complex generative tasks, such as guiding risk assessment, suggesting treatment options or interpreting investigation results.

There were evident barriers to the adoption of AI with lack of trust in the accuracy/reliability of the information produced (82%) and concerns about possible bias in the algorithms/data used by AI (84%). Legal (71%) and ethical concerns (67%) were also widely reported as barriers to its adoption.

Attitudes to using AI initially varied, with 29% of doctors reporting that they were “very unlikely” or “unlikely” to use AI in their clinical practice. After engaging with the concepts presented in the survey, attitudes demonstrably shifted with this figure dropping to 20%.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates the diversity of opinion surrounding the use of AI among resident doctors in psychiatry. The majority of respondents agreed that AI would be of use in administrative tasks, but felt that the main barriers to its use included concerns about the accuracy of the generated information, and ethicolegal considerations, particularly related to information governance.

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Investigating the Symptom Presentation of Depression in Children with ADHD

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Aims: ADHD is commonly comorbid with depression and this comorbidity is associated with increased symptom severity and worse outcomes than either condition alone. Depression is highly heterogeneous and may present differently in populations with ADHD. This study aimed to explore different symptom presentations of depression and associated clinical correlates in a clinical ADHD sample.

Methods: We analysed data from the Study of ADHD Genes and Environment (SAGE). Parents completed semi-structured questionnaires about their child's psychopathology at baseline (mean age 10.9 years) and the Mood and Feelings Questionnaire to capture their child's depression symptoms approximately 5 years later (mean age = 14.6 years, N=249). Depression symptom presentations were derived by latent profile analysis.

Results: Analyses found three presentations of depression symptoms: a ‘low symptoms’ (48.5% of the sample) class, a ‘high symptoms’ class (15.5%) with consistently high depression symptoms, particularly for suicidality and poor self-esteem items, and an ‘irritable/poor sleep’ class (36.1%) with intermediate levels of depression symptoms and high scores for irritability and poor sleep. All three classes had elevated irritability and symptoms that overlap with ADHD. Behavioural problems were associated with an increased likelihood of being in the high symptoms compared with low symptoms class, and higher autism symptoms were associated with being in the intermediate ‘irritable/poor sleep’ compared with low class.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that while young people with ADHD often have elevated depression symptoms, there is notable heterogeneity. Young people with ADHD and behavioural disorders may be particularly at risk of more severe depression symptom presentations characterised by high suicidal cognitions, whilst those with ADHD and autistic traits may present with more irritability and poor sleep.

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Impact of Werther Effect Exerted by Social Media on Individuals Presenting with Deliberate Self-Harm (DSH) to a Tertiary Care Hospital in Sri Lanka

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Aims: There was an exponential increase in the rates of deliberate self-harm (DSH) in Sri Lanka over the last two decades coinciding with the rise of social media. Werther effect is the phenomenon where sensationalised media reports on suicide/DSH leads to increased rates of DSH/suicide. Therefore, assessing the impact of social media on DSH and implementing media regulations are timely needs. The objectives of this study included assessing the extent of exposure and the severity of emotional disturbance incurred due to social media content depicting DSH/suicide and determining the