Questionnaire (OSQ) and, sexual functioning with Changes on Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (CSFQ-14) and obesity was expressed as body mass index (BMI). The basal effect of sleep, sexual functioning and obesity (Time 0) on FAST (Time 3) was analyzed with a mixed ordinal regression model including time effect, age, sex, number of manic and depressive episodes, euthymia length, and comorbidity with personality disorder. Change in functioning (Time 3 to 0) was analyzed in another mixed model also considering the difference in biological determinants (Time 3 to 0) and the presence of mood episodes during the period.

Results: A basal worse sexual functioning, a higher severity of insomnia and a higher BMI predicted a worse functioning at three years (p=0.005, p=0.043, p=0.05 respectively). Regarding FAST difference from Time0 to 3, only having a manic episode related to an impairment on functioning (p=0.027).

Conclusions: Sexual functioning, quality of sleep and BMI are predictors of functioning in euthymia in BD. Manic episodes in the following contribute to impairments on functioning more than depressive episodes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: bipolar disorder; Sexual functioning; sleep; functioning

EPP0288

The Pandemic's Impact on Patients with Bipolar Affective Disorder in a Non-COVID Medical Unit

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Introduction: Bipolar disorder or manic-depressive illness is a mental disorder which consists of abnormal and long-lasting changes in a person's mood, energy, and ability to function. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic restrictions precipitate the condition of those with bipolar affective disorder.

Objectives: We searched for significant differences before and during the pandemic by analyzing socio-demographic data.

Methods: We carried out a research activity at the I Psychiatry Clinic of the Clinical Hospital of Neuropsychiatry Craiova. We formed two groups of hospitalized patients during 2019 and during 2020, when the pandemic broke out. The inclusion criterion was the presence of bipolar affective disorder as a primary diagnosis.

Results: The number of cases and the total number of hospitalization days was higher during the pandemic, 101 cases versus 94 cases, 1667 days versus 1184 days. We identified a predominance of females during the pandemic, whereas in the previous year the distribution by sex was approximately equal. Regarding environment, the number of patients from urban and rural areas was approximately equal in 2019, while during the pandemic those in urban areas predominated, possibly due to easier access to psychiatric services. The ages of patients maintained a Gaussian distribution with a concentration of cases between 35-55 years.

Conclusions: While other psychiatric disorders were less present in the clinic during the pandemic, the number of bipolar affective disorder cases increased. Bipolar affective disorder is a major challenge

due to the wide range of symptoms which cross with comorbidities that increase the likelihood of a SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: BIPOLAR; noncovid; pandemy; Impact

EPP0289

Physiological strength of lipoic acid in copper intoxication

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Introduction: The average concentration of copper in the air, e.g. in the USA it ranges from 5–20 ng/m3, in soil from 5–70 mg/kg, and the intake of copper from food is 1.0–1.3 mg/days for adults (0.014–0.019 mg/kg/day) (Barceloux, 1999). The effect of lipoic acid is reflected in the intensification of ATP synthesis, participates in the assimilation of lactic acid, activates the enzyme cycle of tricarboxylic acid, stimulates the growth of lactic acid bacteria by replacing acetate (acetate transfer factor), stimulates CoA synthesis (fatty acid utilization), prevents liver damage by various toxins, normalizes aldolase and transferase levels.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to show the useful role of a supplement, lipoic acid, as an antioxidant in the prevention of oxidative stress.

Methods: All procedures were performed after anesthesia of albino rats with ketal in accordance with the principles of sacrifice in laboratories. After medial laparotomy albino rates Wistar soy, a 10% homogenate of brain tissue was made in an appropriate medium and an analysis of acid and alkaline DNase activity was performed (Kocić i sar., 2004).

Results: DNases are thought to be the main executors of apoptosis, responsible for internucleosomal DNA fragmentation, which is the breakdown of chromosomal DNA into oligonucleosome-sized fragments. Administration of lipoic acid has been shown to protect against oxidative stress caused by copper.

Conclusions: Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that lipoic acid is a powerful and powerful antioxidant.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Lipoic acid; copper; intoxication

EPP0290

Bipolar disorders and suicide: stumbling twice with the same stone?

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Introduction: Suicide is the most terrible outcome of bipolar disorders (BD). It impacts families and healthcare professionals deeply. Family history of suicide (FHS) is one of its main risk factors, whereas lithium treatment and absence of substance use disorders (SUD) are two of its few modifiable protective factors.
Objectives: To explore the relationship between FHS and clinical characteristics in BD. We hypothesized that FHS would be associated with less SUD, higher rates of lithium treatment and shorter duration of untreated illness (DUI).
Methods: Cross-sectional analysis of subjects with BD followed-up in a specialised outpatient unit (Barcelona, October'08-March'18). We described data with measures of frequency, central tendency and dispersion, and we used χ^2, Fisher's test and t-tests for comparisons.
Results: The sample consisted of 83 subjects, 56.6% males, mean age 41.9 years (SD 12.7). 74.7% (n=62) had a diagnosis of BD-I and 25.3% (n=21) of BD-II. 11 subjects (13.3%) had FHS. Those with FHS did not show significant differences in sociodemographic data, DUI (58.5+/-60.4 vs 38.19+/-84.9 months, p=0.341), lithium use (72.7% vs 73.6%, p=0.95) or SUD (27.3% vs 23.6%, p=0.79). There were differences in terms of lifetime suicide attempts (54.5% vs 20.8%, p=0.026), family history of mental disorders (100% vs 69.4%, n=0.032).
Conclusions: Contrary to our hypothesis, FHS was not associated with the modifiable protective factors against suicide (namely, less SUD and more lithium prescription). Similarly, we did not find an association with earlier access to mental health services at symptom onset (DUP as proxy). Therefore, our results suggest FHS does not modify attitudes towards prevention.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Suicide; Lithium; bipolar disorders

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EPP0291

Personal and psychophysiological characteristics of the witness experience of cyberaggression in virtual reality

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Introduction: The integration of virtual reality into everyday life is changing sociocultural practices, including those related to cyberaggression, which causes negative consequences for mental health and well-being. Particular attention needs to be paid to the poorly researched but widespread roles of bystanders and defenders in cyberaggression (Machackova, 2020; Polanco-Levican, Salvo-Garrido, 2021).
Objectives: The aim is to study the behavioral witness strategies in cyberaggression in VR and their relation to personal and psychophysiological characteristics.

Methods: 50 adolescents aged 14-18 years old (50% female) witnessed cyberaggression in an experimental situation in the virtual space of VR-chat. Participants also filled Ten-Item Personality Inventory (Gosling et al., 2003; Egorova, Parshikova, 2016), I7-Impulsiveness (Eysenck, Eysenck, 1985; Kornilova, Dolnikova, 2011), Prosocial Behaviour (Furmanov, Kuhtova, 1998). To determine the functional state Heart rate variability (UPTF 1/30 Psychophysiologist, Medicom) was measured before and after the experiment.
Results: Behavioral strategies in VR-aggression were divided into uninvolved bystanders (58%) and defenders (42%). All participants experienced stress and functional state decline when faced with cyberaggression, but the defenders were more affected (U=207, p<0.043). Defenders were more likely to have higher social responsibility (U=207, p<0.056) and lower neuroticism (U=208, p<0.054). There were no significant differences in impulsiveness.
Conclusions: Cyberaggression in a virtual environment is stressful, especially for active defenders, who are more included in the situation compared to passive bystanders. The prosocial role of a defender rather than a passive bystander may be related to such characteristics as social responsibility and emotional stability, but not to impulsiveness. The research was supported by RSF (project No. 18-18-00365)

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Keywords: neuroticism; heart rate variability; virtual reality; cyberaggression

EPP0292

Assessment the functioning and disability in children with mental disorders

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Introduction: Despite youth's high Global Burden of Disease there is a substantial service delivery gap between this population's urgent needs and their access to health services. Because attention has remained under-prioritized (Babatunde et al., 2019), youth typically do not receive the treatment they require, i.e., they present an unmet need (Barwick et al., 2013). This is particularly problematic given that untreated mental disorders (MD) are associated with short-term and long-term functional deterioration.
Objectives: To determine the level of functioning of children who receive mental healthcare in the selected psychiatric hospitals of Mexico.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted during 2018-2020. Sample of children who received mental healthcare at the time of the study. Questionnaire for the evaluation of disability WHODAS 2.0 (World Health Organization-Disability Assessment Schedule) was applied. T test and analysis of variance were applied to know the differences of means of the variables and indicators.
Results: Sample (n= 397), 63% were boys. Mean (SD) for Age: 12 (3.6) and schooling: 5.8 (3.6). 51% (n =202) of children reported