

Objectives: We aimed to explore the associations between placental DNA methylation and child behavior in order to explore pathways that could link prenatal exposures to child behavior.

Methods: Data including 441 children of 3 years of age from the EDEN mother-child cohort. Child behavior assessed using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Both hypotheses-driven and exploratory analyses (including epigenome-wide association studies (EWAS) and differentially methylated regions (DMR) analyses) were conducted. The analyses were adjusted for confounding and technical factors and estimated placental cell composition. All the p-values were corrected using a false discovery rate (FDR) procedure for multiple tests.

Results: In the hypothesis-driven analysis, *cg26703534* (*AHRR*), was significantly associated with emotional problems ($p_{FDR} = 0.03$). In the exploratory analyses, *cg09126090* ($p_{FDR} = 0.04$) and *cg10305789* (*PPP1R16B*; $p_{FDR} < 0.01$) were significantly associated with peer-relationship problems and 33 DMRs were significantly associated with at least one of the SDQ subscales. Placental DNA methylation showed more associations with internalizing than externalizing symptoms, especially among girls. DMRs tented to include highly methylated CpGs.

Conclusions: This study investigated for the first time the associations between placental DNA methylation and internalizing and externalizing symptoms in preschoolers. Further analyses, such as consortium meta-analyses would be necessary to confirm and extend our results.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0844

Is childhood trauma associated with loneliness, mental health symptoms and social exclusion in adulthood? A UK Biobank Study

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Introduction: Childhood trauma has been linked to adult psychosocial outcomes including social exclusion, loneliness, and psychological distress.

Objectives: To explore the associations between childhood trauma and social exclusion in adulthood with consideration of loneliness and symptoms of anxiety and depression in the UKBiobank database.

Methods: Hierarchical multiple regression analysis of 87,545 participants (mean age=55.68[7.78], 55.0% female, 97.4% white) enrolled in the UK Biobank. The main predictor variable was occurrences of traumatic childhood experiences. Current loneliness and symptoms of anxiety (GAD-7) and depression (PHQ-9) were included as secondary predictors. The outcome variables were 'limited social participation', 'area deprivation', 'individual deprivation' and (combined) 'social exclusion'.

Results: We found small associations between childhood trauma and social exclusion, explaining between 1.5% and 5.0% of the variance. Associations remained significant when loneliness, anxiety, and depression were entered in the models. These findings

support a relationship between early-life adversity and socioeconomic deprivation including heightened risks of homelessness, antisocial behaviour and lower social mobility in adulthood.

Loneliness was the strongest predictor of 'limited social participation.'

Depression was the strongest predictor of 'individual deprivation,' 'area deprivation' and 'social exclusion,' closely followed by childhood trauma.

Anxiety symptoms protected against 'individual deprivation' and 'social exclusion' in adulthood. Given the composition of the 'individual deprivation' dimension (i.e. employment, education, income) this may tentatively suggest that low levels of anxiety could have a positive impact on individuals' pursuit of education and employment, potentially in line with the theory that the Yerkes and Dodson law (i.e., there is an inverted U-shaped relationship between arousal and cognitive performance; Yerkes & Dodson, 1908) may apply to anxiety symptoms. In other words, higher vigilance may help seeking a way out of childhood adversity and increase cognitive performance if anxiety is low level, thus possibly playing a role in resilience. This may particularly be the case given that average levels of anxiety were low in the current sample (only 5% had a clinically significant GAD-7 score of above 10).

Conclusions: Trauma and neglect in childhood are associated with an increase of social exclusion in adulthood.

Loneliness and depression make this association stronger.

Anxiety symptoms may lead to better performance in education and employment and hence play a protective role against individual level social deprivation - higher vigilance and cognitive performance can occur in low level anxiety and may increase resilience in adulthood.

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EPP0845

Torsade de Pointes: are psychotropic drugs at the heart of the matter? A retrospective case-control study led at the Montreal Heart Institute

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Introduction: Psychotropic drugs are the first-line medications in the treatment of psychosis, bipolar, anxiety and depressive disorders. Some of these psychoactive agents are suspected to be linked to rare, but lethal, ventricular arrhythmias, known as Torsade de Pointes (TdP). Most of the studies found an association between these classes of psychiatric agents and a prolongation of the corrected QT interval. However, QTc prolongation remains an imperfect, though well-established marker of risk for TdP and little is known about the relation between psychotropic drugs and TdP. Some physicians hence refrain from prescribing psychotropic medications to their patients for fear of cardiac adverse events, which can severely undermine the management of underlying