

Figure 1. Artificial neural network evaluation of the impact of **lisdexamfetamine** over comorbidities.

	Depression	Anxiety	Bipolar disorder	Binge eating disorder	Tic disorder
LDX	Very high (94%)	Medium (76%)	Low (17%)	Very high (94%)	Medium (71%)

Categories: Very high (score 100-92, p-value <0.01); High (score 92-77, p-value <0.05); Medium (score 77-37, p-value <0.25); Low (score <37, p-value ≥0.25).

Conclusions: These findings could be used in pre-clinical and clinical future investigations to assess optimal treatment for ADHD patients with psychiatric comorbidities.

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Keywords: Artificial intelligence; lisdexamfetamine; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; Psychiatric comorbidities

EPP0504

Radiation-associated cerebrophthalmic effects

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Introduction: We proposed to consider the brain and eye as a target of ionizing radiation exposure. Prevention of potential radiation-associated cerebrophthalmic effects are crucial for successful long-term space missions; interventional radiology; medical, occupational and accidental irradiation

Objectives: Determination of radiation-associated cerebrophthalmic effects in the long term after irradiation in adulthood and *in utero*.

Methods: Neuropsychiatric, ophthalmological, neurophysiological and neuropsychological assessment of irradiated in adulthood (57 Chernobyl accident clean-up workers, liquidators), 52 persons exposed *in utero* as a result of the Chernobyl accident, comparison group (51 combatants of the Antiterrorist operation in Donbass), and 53 healthy people.

Results: Radiation-associated cerebrophthalmic pathology is characterized by high neuropsychiatric and ophthalmic comorbidity, which increases in proportion to the radiation dose, and is mainly represented by chronic vascular and degenerative diseases of the brain and retina, mild cognitive impairment (after irradiation in adulthood), as well as disorders of the autonomic nervous system; non-psychotic organic mental disorders; neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders; vascular and dystrophic processes in the retina (after *in utero* exposure). Characteristic of both

radiological scenarios remains intellectual disharmony due to a decrease in the verbal IQ. The delay and attenuation of cerebral visual afferentation processing were observed in prenatally exposed.

Conclusions: Radiation-associated cerebrophthalmic effects in the long term after irradiation in adulthood and *in utero* could be mainly classified as a “small vessel disease of the brain and eye” of vascular-degenerative nature and possible latent demyelination after irradiation *in utero*.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Chernobyl accident; comorbidity; Ionizing radiation; cerebrophthalmic effects

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Mental health evaluation of patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease and psychiatric comorbidities during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The mental health of subjects with chronic medical illnesses, such as Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD- Crohn’s Disease and Ulcerative Colitis), is typically compromised and the current COVID-19 pandemic might have additionally increased this burden.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to investigate, during the COVID-19 pandemic, if the presence of a comorbid psychiatric disorder has played a role as an aggravating factor on mental health in patients with IBD.

Methods: Twenty Five patients with psychiatric comorbidities (PC+) and twenty five without (PC-) comparable for age and gender, were recruited at the Gastroenterology department at Sacco University Hospital in Milan. Participants were assessed a psychiatric evaluation, collecting socio-demographic variables and measures of anxiety and depression [on the Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS)], sleep patterns [on the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI)] and general health status [on the Short Form Health Survey 36 (SF-36)].

Comparative statistical analyses were performed with t test with Bonferroni correction.

Results: PC+ (n=25) showed more severe anxiety and depressive symptoms compared with PC- (n=25) (p <.001) and worse sleep pattern (p<.05). With respect to general health status, PC+ showed reduced physical activities (p<.05), social activities (p<.05), mental health (p<.01) and role limitations due to physical health (p<.05).