

EPV0153

Pervasive developmental disorders with a complex structure (epileptic seizures, catatonic, hallucinatory and manic symptoms, delirious episodes during life)

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1088

Introduction: The significant clinical efficacy of lithium and lamotrigine in the described patients is consistent with the hypothesis that microdeletion of the SHANK3 gene may be associated with bipolar disorder.

Objectives: The described phenotypes were characterized by intellectual disability, general speech underdevelopment, muscle hypotonia, and developmental dyspraxia. Their causal relationships with epileptic encephalopathy, schizophrenia, bipolar and hyperkinetic disorders have been analyzed.

Methods: Prospective studies of two patients with Phelan McDermid syndrome (22q13.3 microdeletions of the SHANK3 gene) within 10-12 years after genome scanning allowed describing the clinical polymorphism of developmental disorders. The sensitivity of psychotic symptoms to antipsychotic and mood stabilizer therapy has also been studied.

Results: Manifest psychotic disorders in patients did not reveal an affinity for therapy with amisulpride, haloperidol, quetiapine, which demonstrated a partial therapeutic response to treatment with aripiprazole, which cast doubt on the possibility of qualifying psychotic symptoms in patients as the debut of schizophrenia. The partial therapeutic efficacy of combination therapy with aripiprazole and benzodiazepines (clonazepam/diazepam) qualified psychotic episodes in two patients with 22q13.3 syndrome as pediatric delirium. The significant clinical efficacy of lithium and lamotrigine in the described patients is consistent with the hypothesis that microdeletion of the SHANK3 gene may be associated with bipolar disorder.

Conclusions: The combination of lithium and lamotrigine may be recommended for the treatment of polymorbid mental disorders in patients with ASD and 22q13.3 syndrome. If lithium salts are poorly tolerated, a combination of lamotrigine and aripiprazole may be used to treat polymorbid mental disorders with confusion and catatonic symptoms in ASD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Phelan McDermid syndrome; pervasive developmental disorders; lithium salts; lamotrigine; aripiprazole

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The association between transient childhood psychotic experiences and psychosocial outcomes in young adulthood: examining the role of mental disorder and attachment.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1089

Introduction: Psychotic experiences (PE) occur most often in childhood, at the same age many mental disorders (MD) develop. There is growing evidence that those who report PE and MD show poorer health outcomes. If this occurs in psychosocial outcomes e.g. self-esteem, stress, mental distress, or social support, is under examined. Attachment anxiety and avoidance are the dimensions of attachment, which is hypothesized to develop in infancy as a mechanism for interpersonal relationships in times of need.

Objectives: To examine the role of transient childhood PE in adult psychosocial outcomes, in those with and without MD. Additionally, to examine if the dimensions of attachment attenuate this model.

Methods: One hundred and three participants attended baseline (age 11 – 13) and 10-year follow-up. PE and MD were collected using the Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-aged Children, Present & Lifetime Version. Attachment and outcomes were collected using self-report measures. Analysis compared those with PE, MD and PE and MD, to healthy controls.

Results: PE in childhood was associated with lower self-esteem and lower perceived social support from friends. Lower self-esteem in adulthood was more pronounced in those reporting PE and MD, and was additionally associated with stress in relationships, daily life, and mental distress. Childhood MD without PE was not significantly associated with any psychosocial outcomes. Attachment dimensions significantly attenuated the relationship between PE and self-esteem.

Conclusions: This paper illustrates the significant association of childhood PE on adult outcomes, independent of the effect of co-occurring MD, and demonstrate attachment dimensions role in this model.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychotic experiences; youth mental health; early intervention; mental health outcomes

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Health anxiety in frequently and rarely ill younger adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1090

Introduction: It is known that a high level of health anxiety is traditionally recognized as obligatory for hypochondria, which is characterized by a clear and pronounced belief of the subject in the presence of a disease or the danger of its development (A psychiatric glossary, 1975). Such patients are usually characterized by high concern about their health, but this anxiety can be represented by varying degrees of severity. At the same time, it is important to talk not only about pathological anxiety (hypochondria), but also about conditions associated with normal human anxiety about their health, also in children and adolescents.

Objectives: To study health anxiety in younger adolescents.

Methods: The sample: 101 respondents (44 rarely ill younger adolescents (mean age 10.6 ± 0.1), 57 frequently ill younger adolescents (mean age 10.5 ± 0.43)). We used: "Short Health Anxiety Inventory" (SHA-I; Salkovskis et al., 2002), Questionnaire "Index of attitude toward health" (Deryabo, Yasvin, 1999), CPQ (Porter, Cattell, 1985).

Results: The results of multiple regression analysis for a sample of younger adolescents showed that the scale of actions to preserve and promote health and factor I (sensitivity) make up the level of severity of the general scale of health anxiety in rarely ill younger teenagers (-0.476 , $p=0.045$; 0.628 , $p=0.039$). Health anxiety is determined by factor O (anxiety) in frequently ill younger teenagers (0.316 , $p=0.029$).

Conclusions: Health anxiety can be viewed as a non-pathological construct associated with personality traits and behavior and has structural differences depending on the diseases' frequency. Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

Disclosure: Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

Keywords: health anxiety; frequently ill adolescents; subjective pattern of health

EPV0154

Adolescent cognitive peculiarities and the sense of emerging adulthood

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1091

Introduction: The feeling of becoming an adult plays the role of central new mental formation reflecting the specificities of emotional experience and whole new mental state during adolescent development that is often misaligned with present day society attitude to adolescents. The study was conducted to explore the relationship linking cognitive peculiarities of senior adolescents and the sense of emerging adulthood

Objectives: This research was conceptualized to explore the way cognitive development peculiarities affect the progress in solving tasks of the transition to adulthood from the point of view of objective growing-up and subjective assessment of feeling of becoming an adult.

Methods: The study was based on Betensky's Adolescent Window Triptych, Akimova's Intelligence Test for Seniors, Landgarten's Personality Collage, Sacks-Levy's IST, Adolescent Social Self-Portrait Essay (D.B. Elkonin) and included 68 participants aged 15-17 years.

Results: Self-criticism degree in cognition of elder adolescents has an effect on the progress in solving specific tasks of the transition to adulthood (such as high degree of maturity in intellectual activity ($rs=.50$; $p=.002$) and cognitive autonomy ($rs=.36$; $p=.032$), understanding importance of personal professional development ($rs=.40$; $p=.059$) and high value of having a family ($rs=.39$, $p=.02$). Also correlation regression analysis provides support for high correlation between self-esteem of personal autonomy, intellect (in solving tasks for conceptual thinking), emotional autonomy and social/moral maturity variables.

Conclusions: It was confirmed that cognitive peculiarities of elder adolescents (such as academic intelligence, maturity in intellectual activity and cognitive autonomy) have an effect on the progress in solving specific tasks of the transition to adulthood.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Adolescents; emerging adulthood; self-critical cognitions; cognitive autonomy

EPV0155

Psychological problems in tunisian children during the covid-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1092

Introduction: The Covid-19 outbreak and the subsequent lockdown have profoundly impacted families' daily life. Children may be among the most exposed to the psychosocial consequences of the pandemic.

Objectives: To assess the psychological well-being of children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This was a descriptive study shared on social media during the period from 8 to 20 April 2021, targeting mothers of children aged 2 to 18 years. The first part included socio-demographic data of mothers and children. Then, to assess the behavior and coping skills of children and adolescents, we administered the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ).

Results: Our study included 65 middle-aged moms = 35.28 years. Among mothers, 1.5% reported having at least one child with a psychiatric, medical or genetic illness. The average age of the children was 8.54 years, the sex ratio was 1.03 and they were in primary school in 52.3%. Moms had talked to their child about COVID in 93.8%, using scientific data in 69.4% of cases. The total average SDQ score was 10.82; and overall mental health was at risk in 15.4% of the children. They had risky emotional symptoms in 9.2%, risky aggressive behaviors in 12.3%, risky hyperactivity-inattention symptoms in 16.9%, relationship behaviors with at-risk pairs in 24.6%, and risky prosocial behavior in 9.2% of cases.

Conclusions: Researchers and government officials should be more concerned about the mental health of children who are often neglected as a result of the pandemic due to their comparatively lower mortality than older adults.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychological well-being; tunisian children; Covid-19 pandemic; psychological problems

EPV0156

German-style board games in the mental development of children

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