

problems of the system of institutional care for children with developmental disabilities in Russia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: institutional care; Child Psychiatry; intellectual disability; WISC

EPV0134

Recognition of emotional and expressive movements (gestures) and self-esteem of adolescents with affective disorders

M. Zvereva^{1*} and S. Avdyukhina²

¹FSBSI MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER, Clinical Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Private practice, Private Practice, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Successful adolescence depends on ability to correctly understand emotionally expressive gestures, especially symbolic (same meaning for everyone) and expressive (individual understanding). Presence of an internal mismatch in adolescent's self-esteem between what he shows in society and what he really feels can lead to difficulties in forming an adequate adult self-esteem.

Objectives: Adolescents with affective disorders (F31) -12, normal adolescents - 32. Ages 12-17.

Methods: Recognition of emotionally expressive movements: postures&gestures (gestures-test), direct self-esteem by Dembo-Rubinstein test and indirect self-esteem by color attitude test by Etkind.

Results: The Mann-Whitney test showed significant differences between samples in terms of self-esteem gap - "mind" ($U=270,000$, $p<0.37$), "character" ($U=279,000$, $p<0.20$), "happiness" ($U=288,000$, $p<0.01$), gestures-test "symbolic" ($U=301,000$, $p<0.003$), "expressive" ($U=292,000$, $p<0.007$), "emotions" ($U=109,000$, $p<0.028$). Cluster analysis divided each of groups into two distinct clusters. Normal: Cluster1 small self-esteem gap, good gesture recognition, negative pole of emotions prevails. Cluster2 small self-esteem gap, worse gesture recognition, pole of emotions is closer to positive. Affective: Cluster1 large self-esteem gap in "mind", good gesture recognition. Cluster2 large self-esteem gap in "character", good gesture recognition and bright negative pole of emotions.

Conclusions: Gestures recognition in normal group is significantly higher than in affective disorder group. Normal adolescents clusters are distinguished by change in gaps throughout self-esteem and pole of emotional recognition. Affective disorder clusters differ by significant gap in one of self-esteem parameters, as well as in the degree of emotional recognition. Those with the largest "character" gap are more likely to attribute negative emotions to gestures than those with larger "mind" gap.

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Keywords: affective disorder; self-esteem; gestures recognition; adolescent

EPV0137

The influence of family on health anxiety in frequently ill adolescents

I. Shishkova^{1,2*} and E. Pervichko^{2,3}

¹Ryazan State Medical University named after I.P. Pavlov, Faculty Of Clinical Psychology, Ryazan, Russian Federation; ²Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation and ³Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Clinical Psychology Department, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Adolescents (especially frequently ill) from families where parents show high concern for their health, often themselves make complaints about their health status that do not receive medical confirmation (Kovalenko, 1998; Dielman et al., 1991). A study by T. Dillman and colleagues (1991) revealed a direct link between the perception of the disease in parents and children – the more seriously the parent perceives the child's condition, the more seriously the child treats it, and the more complaints he has.

Objectives: To study the influence of family on health anxiety in frequently ill adolescents.

Methods: The sample: 98 adolescents (mean age 16.1 ± 0.9), 84 their parents (mean age 44.5 ± 5.0). We used: "Short Health Anxiety Inventory" (SHAI; Salkovskis et al., 2002), The "Research on health-saving activities" (RHSA) questionnaire (Yakovleva, 2014), Questionnaire "Index of attitude toward health" (Deryabo, Yasvin, 1999).

Results: The results of multiple regression analysis showed that health anxiety in adolescents is determined by the following parent's features: goal-setting in the field of health-preserving activity (-0.661 , $p=0.036$), standards of health (0.518 , $p=0.028$), self-efficacy in the field of health-preserving activity (0.892 , $p=0.010$), cognitive scale of attitude toward health (0.586 , $p=0.032$) and scale of actions (0.059 , $p=0.002$). It is also determined by parents' vigilance to bodily sensations (0.815 , $p=0.000$).

Conclusions: Health anxiety in adolescents is influenced by both cognitive, motivational and behavioral components of the attitude toward health of their parents, and also sensory (negative physical sensations and symptoms in parents form anxiety about health of their children). Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

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

EPV0139

Psychotropic drug use among children and adolescents in the Nordic countries - A systematic literature review

D. Ollerup*, S. Elkrog, M. Stoltz-Andersen, H. Stubmark, L. Rasmussen and R. Wesselhoeft

University of Southern Denmark, Clinical Pharmacology, Pharmacy And Environmental Medicine, Department Of Public Health, Odense, Denmark

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The Nordic countries have similar health care and welfare systems, and rather homogenous populations. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect similar use of psychotropic drugs. However, recent studies show marked differences in a range of psychotropic drug classes among children and adolescents in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Objectives: To review the literature regarding psychotropic drug use among children and adolescents in the Nordic countries.

Methods: We performed a critical systematic literature review according to PRISMA guidelines and registered the study protocol at PROSPERO. Three scientific databases were used: PsycINFO, EMBASE and PubMed. Inclusion criteria were: 1) Age: 3-19 years, 2) Country: Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Greenland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, including Aland, and Iceland, 3) Drug of interest: Psychotropics, including Antidepressants, ADHD medication, antipsychotics, hypnotics, anxiolytics, 4) Population based study sample, 5) Observational study design, 6) Original data, 7) English language, 8) Publication date: 2010-2021. The review process was performed by four reviewers in three steps: 1) title/abstract screening, 2) full text screening, and 3) data extraction, including risk of bias assessment. Before study initiation, acceptable interrater reliability was ensured by pilot tests.

Results: The literature search was conducted October 6th, 2021. The PsycINFO database gave 285 hits, EMBASE 1190 hits and PubMed 2185 hits. In total, the literature search gave 3660 hits, of which 294 were duplicates, leaving us with 3366 references. The first screening phase is in process and results will be presented at the EPA conference.

Conclusions: The results of the systematic review will be interpreted and discussed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Nordic countries; systematic review; children and adolescents; psychotropics drug use

EPV0141

Emotional Well-Being of Parents Undergoing Family Therapy in a Children's Psychiatric Clinic

D. Dovbysh^{1,2*}, M. Bechuk¹, I. Kopytina¹, A. Rodionova¹, I. Maruk¹ and I. Balyakina¹

¹Scientific-Practical Children's and Adolescents Mental Health Center n.a. G. Sukhareva, Moscow Department of Health Care, Clinical Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University under the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Sechenov University), Pedagogy And Clinical Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Parents today can be important members of a multi-professional team, helping children with mental illness. The well-being of the parents is an important factor in successfully helping the child and willingness to cooperate with specialists.

Objectives: To investigate the experiences of parents undergoing family psychotherapy on an outpatient basis and during a child's hospitalization.

Methods: 86 parents who applied for family therapy on an outpatient basis and 80 parents (main group) of hospitalized children took part in the study. Participants were offered the following questionnaires: Beck Hopelessness Scale, modified scales of the Dembo-Rubinstein,

GAD-7, PHQ-9, Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire. The study was conducted from 04/01/2021 to 04/14/2021.

Results: The main group significantly differs from the outpatient group in the following parameters (according to the t-test): the level of depression (M=18,34 and M=11,61 respectively) and anxiety (M=12,07 and M=7,96 respectively), the quality of life in the sphere of emotional well-being, social sphere, activity and free time, as well as the happiness self-assessment scales. The results on the scales of depression and hopelessness are inversely significantly associated with the willingness of parents to participate in family psychotherapy ($r=-0,74$, $p=0,01$) visit the child ($r=-0,58$, $p=0,05$), and regularly contact a doctor ($r=-0,61$, $p=0,05$).

Conclusions: Depending on the well-being of family members and the tasks facing the family, family assistance may differ depending on the stage of treatment of the child.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: family therapy

EPV0142

Videoconference Anxiety: Conceptualization, Scale Development and Preliminary Validation

N. Gözpınar* and V. Görmez

Göztepe Prof Dr Süleyman Yalçın City Hospital, Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: With measures of COVID-19, activities that cover a large part of life have started to be carried out via videoconferencing. Videoconferencing can be disadvantageous for individuals with social anxiety due to increased social presence, decreased mutual understanding and consequently causing awkward communication.

Objectives: This study aims to develop a scale to explore the difficulties experienced by individuals with social anxiety during videoconferencing.

Methods: 598 children and adolescents between the ages of 11-18 participated in the study. The data were collected with Sociodemographic Information Form, Videoconference Anxiety Scale and Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale.

Results: According to correlation analysis, all correlations between Videoconference Anxiety Scale and Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale total score and subscale scores are above 0.50. According to EFA, the scale consisted of 25 items and a single factor. Factor loads were between 0.62 and 0.81, the single factor explained 52.95% of the variance. Model fit indices after CFA were as follows: X2/df:3.360, GFI:0.850, IFI:0.900, TLI:0.890, CFI:0.900, RMSEA:0.078, SRMR:0.0475. Convergent and discriminative validity of the scale was tested. Standardized factor loads of all items were higher than 0.50. AVE value was 0.47, while CR value was 0.96. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 25-item VAS is 0.96.

Conclusions: This study showed that Videoconference Anxiety is a phenomenon which is highly correlated with social anxiety and Videoconference Anxiety Scale is a valid and reliable instrument for Turkish children and adolescents.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Children; adolescent; videoconference anxiety; social anxiety disorder