

11 (11q23.3qter), affecting approximately 1 in 100,000 births. It is associated with physical and developmental abnormalities, including pre- and postnatal growth retardation, facial dysmorphism, and multiple congenital malformations. Intellectual disability and psychomotor retardation are also common, with 97% of individuals presenting with varying degrees of cognitive impairment. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and, in rare cases, severe psychiatric disorders like schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, may complicate the clinical picture. JS management is complex, often requiring multidisciplinary care. Partial trisomy 10q is a rare chromosomal disorder, with around 40 reported cases worldwide. It is characterized by distinctive facial features, minor physical anomalies, and possible cardiac or renal malformations, with severity depending on the duplicated region.

**Objectives:** The aim of this case report is to present a 13-year-old female with Jacobsen syndrome and Partial Trisomy 10q Syndrome who was diagnosed with ASD and intellectual disability (ID) who later developed psychotic symptoms.

**Methods:** The patient, a 13-year-old girl, was diagnosed with Jacobsen syndrome and Partial Trisomy 10q Syndrome following a neurological evaluation conducted at two months of age. Medical records were reviewed from her initial assessments to recent follow-ups.

**Results:** The patient has ASD and ID, with poor verbal communication, repetitive behaviours, and social isolation. A notable regression in both language and behaviour was observed after the age of 10, coinciding with her school integration. Neuroimaging showed ventriculomegaly and loss of white matter, but no active demyelination or epileptic features were found. Due to impaired attention, we suspected ADHD, and started her on methylphenidate, later changing it to atomoxetine with poor response. Due to patient's very limited speech, mental state examination was difficult. We observed that she was anxious, had hearing phenomena, and was talking in jargon, so we suspected psychotic symptoms in the form of auditory hallucinations. Treatment with Aripiprazole was initiated at doses of up to 7 mg daily, with a good response. Aripiprazole also helped to reduce social withdrawal and improve attention. Currently, the patient is maintained on a stable dose of Aripiprazole, alongside behavioural therapies and educational support.

**Conclusions:** This case highlights the complexity of managing young people with neuropsychiatric symptoms in patients with genetic syndromes, especially when poor language and speech skills are associated. Future research is needed to better understand the neuropsychiatric implications of JS Partial Trisomy 10q Syndrome and optimize treatment strategies for these patients.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0387

### Physical Activity intervention effect on wellbeing and overall functioning in an CAMHS low secure service

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**Introduction:** Potters Bar Clinic, CAMHS LSU, Elysium Healthcare, collaborates with external physical exercise therapy provider *Psychesoma*. Psychesoma operates within two CAMHS Low Secure wards. Psychesoma works with patients who have mental health

problems, ASD, and learning disabilities. Psychesoma offer person-centred group and individual sessions aiming to improve young peoples' mood state, wellbeing, and health through Physical exercise therapy.

**Objectives:** We study the influence of physical exercise intervention in positive well-being, psychological distress, and fatigue measures in young people receiving mental health treatment under section 3 of the MHA in a LSU environment.

**Methods:** The *Subjective Exercise Experience Scale* (SEES; McAuley & Courneya, 1994) is a measure of global psychological responses to exercise stimuli and is a standardised measure used in previous similar research. The SEES assesses three general categories of subjective responses to exercise stimuli: positive well-being, psychological distress, and fatigue. Each sub-scale includes 4 emotion statements, with 12 statements in total. Young people are required to rate the degree to which they feel each emotion in the present moment on a Likert-type scale (1; 'Not at all' – 7; 'Very much so').

**Results:** This measure is completed pre- and post- Psychesoma sessions. The data was collected by Psychesoma trainers between December 2022 and November 2023. The measure was completed 63 times in total by 11 young people. On the positive wellbeing sub-scale, the cohort had a mean pre-session score of 11.63, and a mean post-session score of 17.23, representing a 5.31 point increase in positive wellbeing. On the psychological distress sub-scale, the cohort had a mean pre-session score of 9.18 and a mean post-session score of 7.06, representing a 2.21 point decrease in psychological distress. On the fatigue sub-scale, the cohort had a mean pre-session score of 14.73 and a mean post-session score of 10.69, representing a 3.68 point decrease in fatigue.

**Conclusions:** Data indicated that young people experience an increase in positive wellbeing and a decrease in psychological distress and fatigue immediately following Psychesoma sessions. Further research in place to explore the long term duration of these effects.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0390

### Social determinants of youth with mild intellectual disability in outpatient care for mental health problems: a case-control study

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**Introduction:** Children with mild intellectual disability (MID) face specific challenges threatening their development, particular their mental health. They face a heightened risk of psychopathology (Buckley et al. ANZJP 2020; 54 970–984). This heightened susceptibility is theorized to be shaped by a complex interplay of diverse socio-demographic factors experienced by these children, collectively known as social determinants of mental health (SDOMH), include ethnicity, socioeconomic status, household conditions, family dynamics, and neighborhood deprivation (Allen et al. IJP 2014; 26 392–407).

**Objectives:** This study examined the collective and unique role of diverse social determinants of mental health (SDOMH) associated with mental health problems (MHP) for children with MID, compared to peers with and without MHP.

**Methods:** Combining microdata from Statistics Netherlands, municipality data from The Hague and mental health care records, this population-based case-control study included four groups aged 0-17 years ( $M_{age} = 10.6$ , 35.6% female). Two groups of children receiving outpatient mental health care for MHP with MID ( $n=505$ ) and without MID ( $n=2,767$ ), each with a matched control group from the general population ( $n=2,525$  and  $n=13,835$ , respectively), were studied. Through multivariate logistic regression analyses, both MHP groups were compared to their control group and each other to examine the likelihood of a particular SDOMH associated with receiving mental health care for MHP in children with and without MID.

**Results:** Children with MID receiving mental health care showed significant differences in multiple domains compared to their control group and to children receiving mental health care without MID. In the multivariate model, they were less likely to have European-born mothers, more likely to have parents with moderate or low education levels, and tended to live in smaller, single-parent, lower-income households. Similar, though less deviant, patterns were observed for children without MID receiving mental health care compared to the general population, except for parental education. Additionally, children without MID were more likely than their controls to reside in densely populated areas with lower neighborhood education levels.

**Conclusions:** Our study highlights that diverse SDOMH are associated with the likelihood of receiving care for MHP in children. Moreover, children with MID face disproportionate disadvantages, particularly regarding low parental education and household income. Thus, interventions should not only target the child but also their family and environmental context.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0391

### “Evaluating the Implementation and Best Practices of Foster Care in Greece: Insights from Law 4538/2018 and the Anynet System”

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**Introduction:** The institution of child fostering aims to protect minors who lack a secure family environment. In Greece, the implementation of Law 4538/2018 and the Anynet electronic system sought to de-institutionalize minors. This paper, based on a doctoral thesis, investigates the law's impact and identifies best practices in child fostering.

**Objectives:** This study aims to evaluate the implementation of Law 4538/2018 in Greece and the Anynet electronic system, focusing on their impact on de-institutionalizing minors. Additionally, it seeks to identify best practices in the foster care system and their application in child protection settings.

**Methods:** A mixed-method approach was used. The first part involved a quantitative study targeting Directors of Child Protection Frameworks across Greece and foster parents. The second part employed a qualitative case study method, using semi-structured interviews with social workers from four selected Child Protection Frameworks recognized as examples of best practices

**Results:** The research revealed that, despite the introduction of Law 4538/2018, foster care in Greece remains underutilized, especially for adolescents. Long-term fostering is the most common form, with most children aged four to six. Contact with biological parents is limited, often leading to adoption. Social workers lack sufficient training and familiarity with Anynet, impacting foster placements. However, child protection frameworks that applied specialized strategies for difficult cases saw fewer placement failures. A Unified Foster Care Protocol could standardize and improve foster care practices nationwide.

**Conclusions:** Though Law 4538/2018 and Anynet are steps forward, Greece's foster care system is still underdeveloped, with minimal increases in placements. Targeted case management and better social worker training are essential for success. Implementing a Unified Foster Care Protocol could enhance consistency and improve outcomes for fostered children.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0392

### Reflective Functioning, Emotion Regulation and Physiological Reactivity in Children with and without Behavioral Disorders: a Multimethod Approach

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**Introduction:** Mentalizing (operationalized as reflective functioning; RF), emotion regulation (ER), and reactivity (operationalized as physiological reactivity; PR) are highly relevant protective factors during development. However, limited research has examined these constructs during middle-childhood using a multimethod approach.

**Objectives:** The first aim compared differences in these constructs between children with behavioral disorders and a non-clinical group, measuring PR during a dyadic stress task involving conflict with the mother. The second aim explored the relationship between RF and both ER and PR considering the moderating role of externalizing symptomatology.

**Methods:** The study involved 50 children with behavioral disorders ( $M_{age} = 11.3$ ,  $SD = 1.76$ ; 58% male) and 89 non-clinical children ( $M_{age} = 10.6$ ,  $SD = 1.64$ ; 48% male). The *Child Reflective Functioning Scale* applied to the Child Attachment Interview was used to assess RF, the *How I Feel* to assess self-reported ER over the past three months, and the *Positive and Negative Affect Scale for Children* to assess self-reported ER before and after the dyadic stress task. Shimmer 3 GSR+ device has been applied to measure physiological indexes of heart rate variability (HRV) and galvanic skin response (GSR) to assess PR during the dyadic stress task. Mothers completed the *Child Behavior Checklist* to assess child's externalizing symptomatology.

**Results:** Children with behavioral disorders showed lower levels of both global and others-oriented RF and reported higher levels of negative emotions in the previous three months, compared to their non-clinical peers. Both global and others-oriented RF were negatively correlated with reported negative emotions. In contrast, the non-clinical group exhibited higher levels of positive emotions in the previous three months and greater PR during the