

Methods: An online questionnaire was applied with 38 multiple choice questions about the future academic perspectives and expectations of their children, the job market and about school adaptations and the school year during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: So far, 16 parents of a Speech-Language Pathology laboratory in which they assist children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) have answered the questionnaire. When asked if there were teachers who work with TEA individuals, nine guardians 56.3% answered that they did not, 50% of the guardians said they had received adapted material during the COVID-19 pandemic, 100% of the guardians believe that their child will finish high school, 93.8% of those in charge do not believe that the job market is prepared for individuals with ASD.

Conclusions: Parents are dissatisfied with the education their children receive and most of them did not get adequate support during the COVID-19 pandemic. There are also low expectations for the future in the job market.

Keywords: Autism; autism in School; Job Market for autistic individual; Covid-19 pandemic and autism

EPP0079

Non-suicidal self-injury and impulsivity: Study of inhibitory control in adolescent population

S. Pacifici^{1*}, V. Baglioni¹, L. Cammisia¹, D. Guerrini¹, C. Mancini², G. Mirabella² and A. Terrinoni¹

¹Department Of Human Neuroscience, Sapienza University of Rome, Section of Child and Adolescent Neuropsychiatry, RM, Italy and

²Department Of Clinical And Experimental Sciences, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is a clinical condition defined as intentional, self-inflicted act causing pain or superficial damage without suicidal intents (12-35% of the adolescent community). Several findings show a high correlation between NSSI and impairments in the impulsivity control.

Objectives: The goal of our study is to evaluate the role of impulsivity in NSSI adolescents, relatively to the inhibitory control, in order to investigate if it can represent a neurocognitive risk factor underlying maladaptive behaviours and which psychopathological dimensions can be associated with this neurobiological process.

Methods: 30 NSSI inpatients (age range: 12 to 18 years), drug-free, were compared with an age-matched control group, using two behavioural paradigms for the study of inhibitory control: the Stop Signal task and the emotive go/Nogo. Psychopathological traits were evaluated by self-report questionnaires for impulsivity dimensions, suicidality and self-injurious acts. Statistical analyses were performed with SPSS program ($p=0.05$).

Results: NSSI patients did not present impairments in the global inhibitory control but they had longer movement times in both paradigms and faster reaction times in the Go/no-go behavioural paradigm. Therefore, NSSI patients tended to be impulsive at an early stage of movement (rapid TR) and have to slow down in a second phase (TM slow) in order to have time to rework the cognitive processes underlying movement.

Conclusions: The impulsivity dimension is a complex construct that involves multiple interconnected factors. The study of neurocognitive and psychopathological aspects and how they are

interconnected is necessary to draw new perspectives on the etio-pathogenesis of NSSI.

Keywords: NSSI; adolescent; impulsivity; inhibitory control

EPP0080

Microbiome - a (FUTURE) marker for the differential diagnosis for autism spectrum disorder and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder?

I. Ramos¹ and M. Figueiredo-Braga^{2,3*}

¹Psychology, Faculty of Medicine - University of Porto, Porto, Portugal;

²Clinical Neurosciences And Mental Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal and ³Metabolism, Nutrition & Endocrinology, i3S - Instituto de Investigação e Inovação em Saúde, Porto, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The differential diagnosis between Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is often challenging and detrimental to early and timely treatment. Co-current and overlapping symptoms contribute to erode differential diagnostic accuracy, based mainly on clinical assessment supported by standardized instruments and reports from parents and teachers. The microbiota was recently considered a valuable resource in the search for biological markers in neurodevelopmental disorders.

Objectives: Our objective was to examine the published literature in order to clarify the role of the microbiome as a possible differential biomarker between ASD and ADHD.

Methods: Five hundred and sixteen articles were reviewed in order to contextualize the role of Gut- Brain Axis in neurodevelopment and neurodevelopmental disorders, the microbiome as a biomarker and ultimately to unravel microbiome abnormalities reported in patients diagnosed with ASD and/or ADHD.

Results: Although gut microbiome appears to be involved in the pathogenesis of ASD with several reports identifying changes in gut populations and functions, a “microbial signature” is still not reached. In ADHD patients, research confirms that the composition and predicted functions of gut microbiome are also altered, but identically controversial results were found.

Conclusions: Future studies are needed to confirm the relationship between the composition and function of the microbiome and the occurrence or presentation of each of the disorders. A specific signature of the microbiota could then constitute itself as a differential biomarker in ASD and ADHD.

Keywords: Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder; Microbiome; autism; Biomarker

EPP0083

Electrodermal activity – a promising biomarker for cardiovascular risk assessment in adolescent anorexia nervosa.

I. Tonhajzerova^{1*}, N. Ferencova¹, I. Ondrejka², L. Bona Olexova¹, D. Funakova², I. Hrtanek² and Z. Visnovcova³

¹Department Of Physiology, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine Comenius University, Martin, Slovak Republic; ²Psychiatric Clinic, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin Comenius University in Bratislava,