

EPV0194

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder in children. A case report.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1112

Introduction: We present a 9-year-old girl with celiac disease who attends a Health Center referred by her pediatrician for rituals. Her mother describes rituals from early childhood that have been intensified by the death of her grandmother from pancreatic cancer. Since then, thoughts of gluten contamination and behaviors aimed at avoiding such contamination have increased. For example, not using the common household towel and not eating until all the guests have washed their hands. If the patient does not carry out these actions, she presents significant discomfort, crying and screaming until it is done. In addition, such behaviors take up a significant amount of time.

Objectives: To review the literature of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) in children.

Methods: Literature review of scientific articles searching in Pubmed. We considered articles in English and Spanish.

Results: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Sertraline up to 50mg were started. After several weeks the frequency of behaviors aimed at avoiding gluten contamination begins to decrease; as well as the anguish if these are not carried out.

Conclusions: OCD in childhood can present characteristics that differentiate it from OCD in adulthood, such as difficulty detecting obsessions and that children do not usually consider thoughts as unreal or excessive. Therefore, it is a real challenge, having to carry out an adequate differential diagnosis with other entities such as specific phobias, for adequate subsequent management.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Children; Specific phobia; Autism Spectrum Disorder; obsessive-compulsive disorder

EPV0196

Psychotic episode with onset in childhood and adolescence – Factors which may influence the outcome

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1113

Introduction: A psychotic episode might stem from various psychiatric disorders, such as Major Depressive Disorder, Mania, Autism Spectrum Disorder, it might lead to Schizophrenia, or it might be a single event.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the main comorbidities encountered in the onset of psychotic episodes in children and

adolescents, who were hospitalized in a pediatric psychiatry department for at least one night. Furthermore, another objective was to establish whether a family history of mental illness or a poor socio-economic status have bigger impact on the evolution of these patients.

Methods: To analyze the objectives, it was used an observational study, based on patients with the onset of a psychotic episode and associated diagnosis according to ICD-10, evaluated in Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Department of “Prof. Dr. Al. Obregia” Hospital, between 2015-2019. Patients with psychotic episodes with onset related to Major Depressive Disorder and Mania or a personal history of Schizophrenia were excluded.

Results: The most frequent associated comorbidity was Autism Spectrum Disorder. In terms of long-term evolution, patients with comorbidities have poorer outcomes, more relapses and hospitalizations. Family history of mental illness, low socio-economic status, the age of onset were found to be prognostic factors and have an important impact on the outcome.

Conclusions: This study compared patients with psychotic episodes with and without comorbid conditions associated, considering the length of hospitalization period, the evolution and the number of relapses. The presence and the type of comorbidities are important factors of evolution and prognostic for these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychotic episode; comorbidities; outcome

EPV0197

Loneliness in adolescents with different social media behavior

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1114

Introduction: Loneliness is a critical issue of adolescents that has grown severe during the last decade. Social media use is often regarded as negative factor of loneliness experience in connection with escapism. At the same time social media is an important part of adolescents' communication sphere. The present study aims to explore positive functions of social media which can help adolescents cope with loneliness.

Objectives: The present research studies features of loneliness representation in adolescents with different behavior in social media.

Methods: Multidimensional Inventory of Loneliness Experience; Cognitive Processing of Social Information in Internet Questionnaire; Method of unfinished sentences about loneliness and social media; Questionnaire about social media were used in the study with 44 adolescents, aged from 13 to 18.

Results: Adolescents have a higher level of loneliness ($M = 29.6$) than the results in 2013 ($M = 17.7$) show. Context analysis of unfinished sentences shows that 21% of adolescents have a various representation of loneliness, 71% perceive loneliness as negative. General feel of loneliness tends to show negative correlations with adequate perception of information in social media ($k = -0.317$; $p = 0.038$). Negative attitude to loneliness is negatively correlated with