

professional sphere with the formation of PPP has been proved. The formation of all components of the PPP among adolescents with the status of a moratorium and status of achieved identity is higher than in group with diffusion status (U criterion, $p = 0.00$).

Conclusions: The high status of identity in the professional sphere (moratorium and achieved identity) is associated with a high level of formation of a personal professional perspective.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: professional self-determination; personal professional perspective; identity status

EPV1702

Use of mindfulness-based interventions for parental stress in relation with ASD: A review

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Introduction: Children with ASD may present their parents with several challenges, most notably aggressive and destructive behaviors. Parents of children with ASD typically experience more stress, depressive and anxiety symptoms than other parents. Mindfulness-based interventions are reported to be effective in reducing parental stress along with improving the challenging behaviors of their children

Objectives: The current review aimed to investigate if the use of mindfulness-based interventions is beneficial to reduce parental stress when caring for children with ASD.

Methods: The databases of PsycINFO and PubMed were used. The variables studied in this systematic review were Autism, Parental stress, and Mindfulness. Inclusion criteria were that all articles should be academic journals, and with a full text available in English during the last 20 years.

Results: Compared to other behavioral approaches, mindfulness-based interventions showed statistically significant results in reducing the stress levels of parents as well as improving their children's challenging behaviors.

Conclusions: Most of the studies in the current review indicated that mindfulness-based interventions are beneficial in improving the stress level of parents.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autism; parental stress; Mindfulness

EPV1703

Psychiatric manifestations of measles encephalitis: About a case report

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Introduction: Acute measles encephalitis is a pathology of the central nervous system. It is most frequent in children but can also be described in adults. Given the rarity of this pathology, we present the case of this patient.

Objectives: present a rare neuropsychiatric complication of measles

Methods: Présentation d'un cas clinique d'encéphalite rougeoleuse et revue de la littérature

Results: Mrs. HJ, 45 years old, without any somatic history, was followed for an antisocial personality with a substance use disorder. She consulted the emergency for psychomotor agitation, a fever of 39, and a rash on the face, thorax, and limbs. At the psychiatric interview, she was disoriented and very unstable. She seemed to be hallucinating.

The brain imaging and the lumbar puncture (CT scan and brain MRI) were without abnormality. The rapid test (HIV) was negative and the biological check-up showed a hyperleukocytosis at 12660 and a crp at 138. The patient was put on double antibiotic therapy. The evolution was marked by the non-improvement of the symptomatology with the persistence of agitation. Her speech was almost absent with a refusal to answer and to execute orders. She maintained certain postures. The patient was put on 400 mg of amisulpride.

After recovery of the viral serology, the diagnosis of a measles encephalopathy was confirmed (IgM positive) and the patient improved after a few days of hospitalization and was addressed to the psychiatric outpatient clinic.

Conclusions: Measles encephalitis is a rare but serious complication that requires multidisciplinary management

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychiatric manifestations; case report; measles encephalitis

EPV1704

Covid 19, gender violence, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder

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Introduction: In Ecuador, the first case of covid19 was reported on February 29th of 2020, forcing people to remain in lockdown, which increased gender violence; post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression.

Objectives: Determine the cases during the lockdown caused by the covid-19 pandemic we found victims of some type of gender-based violence, depression, and PTSD.

Methods: An observational, cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out based on surveys conducted online, the study was conducted on January 29th of 2021, in the province of Guayas-Ecuador. Performed with "google forms" platform, data on affiliation, the situation of intimate partner violence and the Davidson trauma test (PTSD) and the Beck test (depression) were collected.

Results: A total of 411 samples were obtained, classified according to age, sex, number of children, education, occupation, intimate

partner relationship, whether they had suffered gender violence and types of violence. 88 (21.41%) people reported having suffered some type of violence, of which 25 (28.42%) were men and 62 (70.45%) were women. The most common was psychological with 53 (60.23%) people. 82 respondents tested positive to Davidson test for PTSD, equivalent to 20% of the total sample. 51 people (12%) reported suffering from mild depression, 53 (13%) reported suffering from moderate depression and 38 people (9%) reported major depression with Beck test.

Conclusions: In this study we evidenced that although the interviewers claimed they had never suffered gender violence, it was observed that the results were incongruent, so it is important to highlight that talking about gender violence is still considered a stigma in our society.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: PTSD; COVID19; Depression; SARS-CoV-2

EPV1705

Does LSD Have Any Therapeutical Value In Mental Disorders? A Non-Systemic Review

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Introduction: Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) a semi synthetic hallucinogen, was first synthesized by Albert Hofmann in 1938 and its psychological properties were not discovered until 1943. There was a brief renaissance of its use in psychiatry, specifically in assisted psychotherapy for the treatment of alcoholism, neurosis and psychosomatic disorders. However, research with LSD and others psychedelics substances rapidly came to an end with its broad international prohibition in the 1970's.

Objectives: This work aims to provide an understanding on the potential benefits of LSD in mental disorders, as well as its mechanism of action and effects on human brain.

Methods: A non-systematic review was performed on PubMed database, using the key words "LSD, mental disorder, neuroimaging, cerebral plasticity, psychedelics, substance use disorder". Websites of the Berkley Foundation and Multidisciplinary Association For Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) were also searched.

Results: Significant evidence has emerged that LSD may have a role in the treatment for some mental disorder, including drug and alcohol dependence and anxiety associated with life threatening diseases. Evidence based on modern neuroimaging technique suggest that LSD alters the brain blood flow, electrical activity, and network communication patterns. Preclinical evidence also demonstrated that psychedelics affect neuroplasticity after acute and chronic administration.

Conclusions: Based on the available evidence LSD when administered safely in a methodologically supervised psychotherapeutic setting can have a potential use for certain psychiatric conditions, suggesting that larger controlled studies are warranted

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: LSD; psychedelics; mental disorder; Cerebral Plasticity

EPV1706

When Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder reaches adulthood

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Introduction: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) was classically considered a childhood-onset neurodevelopmental condition. Over the past 40 years, it became evident that it can persist during adulthood.

Objectives: The purpose of the authors is to describe the characteristics of ADHD in adults and the specific comorbidities, proposing an approach to these patients.

Methods: A brief non-systematized review is presented, using the literature available on PubMed and Google Scholar.

Results: Only 40-50% of children and adolescents with ADHD will have symptoms that persist into adulthood (estimated adult prevalence of 2.8% across 20 countries; 25% in prisons). A more subtle presentation in adults and the difficulty to access past medical history, lead to diagnosis and treatment rates of lower than 20% (versus 50% in children). Well-characterized core symptoms in children evolve into a predominance of inattention symptoms. They became adults with marked disorganization, difficulties in completing tasks and managing time. Emotional dysregulation is a very prevalent symptom in this population. The comorbidities rate increase over time (reaching 75% of patients).

Conclusions: Adults (or even older subjects) with cognitive and/or behavioural complaints should be submitted to systematic screening for ADHD. Non-treated ADHD symptoms in adulthood are associated with severe impairment, therefore adjustments in the health care system to support the transition from child to adult services are needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adult psychiatry; adhd

EPV1707

Unique treatment principles in the service of speech treatment – The VML method

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Introduction: Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) was declared as a motor speech disorder by ASHA (2007). The prevalence of CAS is yet to be determined due to difficulties in reliable diagnosis, however 63.6% of children with ASD were found to be Apraxic (Tierney et al, 2015), hence prevalence would be at least 1/100 (ASD prevalence is 1/54).

Objectives: The consequences of inability to speak in early and advanced developmental age are many and might include frustration, anger, depression, communication deficit, language delay, poor social skills and behavioural problems. Not only treating motor speech disorder is challenging enough, the external consequences make it far more difficult.

Methods: The VML method (Verbal Motor Learning) was designed to treat the motor aspect of speech. It uses manual techniques and motor learning principles in order to directly teach