

diagnosed at a younger age, who had poorer lifetime outcomes due to less robust coping skills compared to other children. Young children may also not be able to understand or express their emotions associated with psoriasis, which is a significant barrier to conducting research. There is little research on supportive treatment, but psychological support (group or individual) during appointments has been reported positively by patients.

Conclusions: It is essential to consider the psychosocial impact of this particular pathology on children and their families, in order to improve their quality of life through a better understanding of their conditions and the implementation of interventions that help to mitigate these effects.

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EPV0298

The Impact of Social Media on Adolescent Body Image: A Comprehensive Review

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Introduction: Social media has become a powerful influence on adolescent body image. Platforms like Instagram and TikTok, which focus on appearance, often promote idealized body standards, leading young users to internalize unrealistic beauty ideals. This has resulted in increasing body dissatisfaction and negative mental health outcomes, as adolescents seek validation through likes and comments.

Objectives: This review examines how social media exposure affects body image and emotional wellbeing in adolescents, particularly whether it contributes to negative outcomes like low self-esteem, body dissatisfaction, and mental health issues.

Methods: A review of international studies published in the last five years was conducted using PubMed and Google Scholar. Search terms included "social media," "body image dissatisfaction," "mental health," and "adolescents." A total of 26 studies that met the criteria were analyzed.

Keywords: social media, body image dissatisfaction, adolescents, mental health, eating disorders, self-esteem, COVID-19

Results: The studies consistently revealed a strong link between frequent social media use and negative body image. Both male and female adolescents reported increased body dissatisfaction, though most studies focused on females. Social media exposure was also linked to higher risks of eating disorders and a drive for thinness. Frequent users of appearance-focused platforms experienced reduced self-esteem and heightened levels of anxiety and depression, with social comparison behavior worsening these effects. Adolescents' body image was further influenced by peer and parental validation, with peer approval playing a critical role in shaping their self-perception. The negative impacts of social media were particularly exacerbated during the COVID-19 lockdown due to increased isolation.

Conclusions: Social media platforms centered on appearance have a significant negative impact on adolescents' body image and mental health. These findings highlight the need for interventions

promoting media literacy, critical social media engagement, and support from parents and educators to mitigate these effects.

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EPV0301

Should genetic screening be conducted for autism spectrum disorder? A case report of a 20 months old child

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a developmental disorder that includes social communication challenges, restricted interests, repetitive behaviors, and intellectual incapacity. The specific etiology of ASD is unknown. However, it is thought to be a combination of genetic and environmental factors. ASD has been linked to copy number variation (CNV), which alters chromosome structure at the submicroscopic level. 16p11.2 deletion is one of the most commonly documented cytogenetic causes of ASD, with an estimated incidence of 0.5% among ASD patients. (Ju et al. 2021; Frontiers in cellular neuroscience, 15, 718720.)

Objectives: We investigated to explain the hereditary characteristics of a case of ASD that included intellectual disability and dysmorphic facial traits.

Methods: Our patient is 20 months old and applied to our clinic accompanied by his parents due to speech delay and with the story of forgetting a few words he had learned around 1 year old. When we evaluate it from a developmental perspective, he held his head at the 10th month, babbled at the 8th month, sat without support 13 the month, crawled at the 15th month, walked at the 17th month, said his first words at the age of one, but he has regression history around 1 year and 4 months old, and not completed his toilet training yet. At 18 months old, a genetic screening was conducted due to brachycephalic facial structure, prominent forehead ridge and protrusion in the frontal area, mild midface hypoplasia, hypertelorism (interocular distance of 2.9 cm), slightly slanted eye sockets, synophrys, anteverted nostrils, a small nose with a deeply set nasal bridge, mild prognathism, and deeply set, posteriorly rotated ears. The genetic screening revealed a 597.84 kb microdeletion in the short arm of chromosome 16(16p11.2) through CGH array analysis

Results: During our examinations, it was observed that the child is generally passive, does not sufficiently use verbal and non-verbal communication, has inadequate eye contact, and responds inconsistently to their name. Based on the developmental tests and our evaluation, the child was found to be significantly behind in developmental milestones, leading to a consideration of autism and cognitive delay. It was recommended that the child begin special education.

Conclusions: The deletion of 16p11.2 may lead to developmental disorders and poor socio-cognitive performance by disrupting long-range prefrontal synchronization. This is supported by ASD-associated CNV and impaired macroscale connectivity. (Bertero et al. 2018; Brain, 141(7), 2055-2065) Deletions of 16q11.2 are associated with higher rates of psychopathology relative to familial controls, emphasizing the need for early identification,