

Methods: Surveyed 102 patients aged 6–7 years who had infantile psychosis before the age of 3 years (F84.02), comorbid with hyperkinetic disorder (F90.0). Methods: clinical, psychological and psychometric (CARS, PEP, bfcrs, CGI, CPRS-R:S (parents' form)).

Results: In the surveyed patients, the autism level was 46 points according to CARS. Manifestations of hyperkinetic disorder in patients with F84.02 are found in 72%, which is associated with the severity of catatonic arousal (BFCRS 36 points). The cognitive development of the examined children is characterized by a combination of advancing, normative and delayed levels of development, depending on the type of cognitive dysontogenesis. Low indicators are revealed in involuntary attention, fine motor skills and hand-eye coordination. In patients with F84.02, a secondary hyperkinetic disorder forms upon exit from severe catatonia.

Conclusions: Excessive motor activity is combined with impulsiveness and impaired attention in the period of remission. The use of a complex of clinical and psychodiagnostic techniques aimed at assessing voluntary and involuntary attention provides additional data for the diagnosis of ASD and hyperkinetic disorders.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; comorbidity; hyperkinetic disorder; psychodiagnostics

EPP0144

Maternal perinatal depressive symptoms and oppositional-defiant disorder in children and adolescents

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Introduction: There is evidence that maternal perinatal depression is associated with adverse neurodevelopmental and mental health outcomes in children. No study has yet examined the association between maternal depressive symptoms during pregnancy and the postpartum period and the risk of oppositional-defiant disorder (ODD) in children and adolescents.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate whether there is an association between perinatal depressive symptoms and the risk of ODD in offspring from age 7 to 15 years.

Methods: We used data from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), a population-based prospective birth cohort study in the UK. Offspring ODD at the age of 7, 10, 13 and 15 years were assessed by using parental reports the Development and Well-Being Assessment (DAWBA). We applied Generalized Estimating Equation (GEE) modelling to examine associations across the four time points.

Results: Maternal postnatal depressive symptoms were associated with more a two-fold increased risk of ODD overall. Third trimester depressive symptoms (measured at 32 weeks of gestation) increased risk of ODD by 72%. Offspring of mothers who had depressive symptoms both during pregnancy and in the first year of postpartum period have a four-fold increased risk of ODD over time (adjusted OR = 3.59 (1.98-6.52)).

Conclusions: Offspring of mothers with perinatal depressive symptoms are at an increased risk of developing behavioural disorders.

Keywords: Perinatal depression; oppositional-defiant disorder; ALSPAC

EPP0145

Evaluation of parent-child relationships using the flannel-graph in children with autism spectrum disorders

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Introduction: The study of child-parent relationships in families raising children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and the assessment of the dynamics of development of a child with ASD are necessary to provide timely psychological personalized assistance to such families.

Objectives: To study child-parent relations based on the mother's behavior in an experimental play settings, in families raising children with ASD.

Methods: The child-parent relationship was being analyzed through the flannel graph that the child had previously created with fairy tale characters. This evaluation assessed child's independence level, parent and child engagement levels. The following surveys were used to support these theses: "The interaction of the parents and the child" (IPC) and "Child Rejection Scale" (CRS). The survey sample size included 104 mothers and their children, half were with ASD (average age 7.1), and half were typically developed children (average age 7).

Results: Typically developing children mastered the flannel graph exercise assessment independently; 30% children with ASD did not complete the exercise due to the severity of the disease. Subsequently, among the mothers whose children have ASD 26% refused to participate and the facilitator helped them instead. Statistically significant differences were found on the IPC scales – satisfaction with family relationships; emotional proximity; disciplinary confrontation in the family. CRS identified 13% of mothers of children with ASD with pronounced rejection of children.

Conclusions: The study of child-parent relationships using flannel graph assessment can be helpful in a comprehensive research of ASD and in programming a psychocorrectional work with children, using the child's proximal development.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; child-parent relationships; the dynamics of development

EPP0146

Dynamics of voluntary attention indicators of adolescents with endogenous mental pathology during treatment

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Introduction: The study of voluntary attention is necessary to assess the effectiveness of therapeutic, psychotherapeutic and psychocorrective measures. Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment by analyzing the dynamics of indicators of voluntary attention of adolescents with