

depression was carried out using the HDRS scale, assessment of suicidal intentions - using the C-SSRS scale. Also were analyzed: premorbid personality structure, hereditary burden in first-degree relatives, the role of exogenous provocations. Statistical data processing was carried out using the STATISTICA software package 10.0 for WINDOWS (StatSoft, USA, was used Pearson χ^2 test, Student t-test. The critical level of statistical significance is $p \leq 0.05$. **Results:** A significant role in the manifestation of existential depression was played by exogenous provocations ($\chi^2=9.47$, $p=0.05$), especially psychotrauma: the most common were the death of a close relative or friend, unrequited love, and failure to enter the desired university. According to the premorbid personality structure schizoid (56.7%) and psychasthenic personalities (30.2%) prevailed. When assessing hereditary burden ($\chi^2=9.59$, $p=0.047$), pathocharacterological features were noted in first-degree relatives in 32.1% cases, affective disorders in 26, 4%. In terms of social and labor status ($\chi^2=9.47$, $p=0.05$), university students naturally predominated (56.6%). The average age of onset of depression was 17.8 ± 1.2 years, duration 3.7 ± 1.5 months. Non-suicidal self-harm was observed in 32.1%, especially in the initial stages of depression. Among suicidal tendencies ($\chi^2=9.58$, $p=0.048$), anti-vital thoughts (50.9%) and passive suicidal thoughts (34%) dominated; 5.7% of patients attempted suicide. On the HDRS scale, patients scored an average of 18.2 ± 1.7 points, which reflected the severity of depression; the total score on the C-SSRS scale was 2.12 ± 0.34 .

Conclusions: In the formation of existential depression, a significant role of exogenous provocations, especially psychotrauma, was discovered; a high suicidal risk was confirmed. Existential depressive states differed in duration; patients of the identified typological varieties scored high on the HDRS and C-SSRS scales. In the future, it is planned to study the follow-up group for the purpose of a detailed analysis of the dynamics of such conditions and their nosological affiliation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0208

Challenges Associated with the Identification of Autism Spectrum Condition Symptomatology in Girls: A Grounded Theory Lite Approach

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Introduction: Female Autism Spectrum Conditions (FASC) often go without a proper diagnosis, receive misdiagnoses, or are diagnosed late in life compared to males. These circumstances can lead to negative consequences in their overall health, emotional well-being, educational attainment, job opportunities, and independence. There is a growing body of literature highlighting distinctions between females and males in the context of autism. Regrettably, these insights are not effectively making their way into practical applications. While shifting entrenched perspectives among practitioners is a gradual process, there is an immediate and pressing need for change in this regard. Numerous misconceptions persist regarding the presentation of FASC, hindering the recognition of its

diverse effects based on an individual's cis-gender identity or other factors.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to identify key challenges associated with the identification of ASC symptomatology in girls, with the goal of informing future research and clinical practice.

Methods: Using constant comparative analysis applicable to grounded theory lite with an inductive approach, this study employs an interpretative research methodology with a focus on generating theory from qualitative data, albeit with certain shortcuts or less resource-intensive steps. Data were collected through interviews providing insights into their experiences, behaviors, and developmental history, observations enabling to capture real-time behavioral and communicative patterns, and notes during first and initial developmental assessment, as well as using ADOS-II with some participants (according to referrals and parents' decision), in the period of 3 years (2020-2023) from 25 girls age 18 months to 15 years and their mothers, and occasionally both parents.

Results: Preliminary findings indicate a complex interplay of behavioral, communicative, and social challenges in these girls, shedding light on potentially distinctive patterns of symptom expression in comparison to boys. Furthermore, barriers hindering parental involvement in the diagnostic process have also been identified. This study holds significant importance as it may inform future research efforts aimed at addressing these challenges that currently impede clinicians in the early identification of FASC, which manifests quite differently in girls compared to boys.

Conclusions: Taking into account certain study limitations, the significance of this research lies in its capacity to influence future research initiatives. By illuminating the obstacles that hinder clinicians in the early detection of FASC, which manifest distinctively in girls compared to boys, it emphasizes the pressing need to address these challenges. This, in turn, enhances early detection and support systems for FASC, ultimately contributing to their well-being and quality of life.

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EPV0209

Pineal gland cyst and ADHD in a juvenile patient: a case report

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Introduction: The role of the pineal gland in psychiatric disorders is poorly investigated. There are studies, primarily on adult patients, that indicate a higher presence of pineal gland abnormalities in patients suffering from depression, schizophrenia and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). When it comes to ADHD, there is speculation about the role of melatonin and the influence of the pineal gland on the dopaminergic system. Data on the association between pineal gland cysts and ADHD in juvenile patients are particularly scarce.

Objectives: Due to all of the above, our goal is to present the case of a nine-year-old male patient who has a confirmed cyst of the pineal gland and is being treated for ADHD.

Methods: The patient was examined by a neuropsychiatrist, EEG and brain MRI were performed. He was also examined by a psychologist and by a psychiatrist. Endocrinological, hematological, rheumatological, pulmonological treatment and karyotyping were performed.

Results: MRI of the brain revealed a cyst of the pineal gland with an anteroposterior diameter of 1 cm without significant compression. The EEG was mildly slowed and paroxysmally dysrhythmic for the age, ie. paroxysms of high-voltage delta waves were described. The EEG findings after sleep deprivation were paroxysmally altered with rare focal changes in the right temporoparietal region. Through psychological analysis, it was determined that specific deficits persist in the area of verbal understanding, perceptual organization and visual processing, information processing speed, numerical reasoning, attention and short-term memory. On the level of visuomotor perception and coordination, deviations are observed by organic type. He is motorically more active, impulsive, emotionally immature, easily distractible.

Conclusions: The etiology of ADHD is poorly researched, and so is the role of the pineal gland, its cyst and melatonin. There is scant knowledge for other psychiatric disorders, but primarily from researches on adult psychiatric patients. Additional researches are definitely needed on this topic, especially in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry.

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EPV0211

The biological modeling of autism spectrum disorders

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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are heterogeneous pathological conditions characterized by difficulties in establishing social contacts and the manifestation of repetitive behavior. An atypical trajectory of brain maturation, impaired neurogenesis, synaptogenesis, and an imbalance in the excitatory and inhibitory systems of the CNS form the morphofunctional basis of the ASD.

Objectives: scientific publications

Methods: scientific analysis

Results: These pathological changes appear at different stages of brain maturation. They are the result of multifactorial environmental influences. To understand the functioning of this complexly organized system in time and space, a three-dimensional model is needed. The closest in vitro model of the human brain from early embryonic stages to aging is brain organoids. Human brain organoids are self-organizing three-dimensional cell aggregates derived from pluripotent stem cells. Organoids summarize neurogenesis, gliogenesis, synaptogenesis, cell migration and cell differentiation, gyrification of the cerebral cortex, reflect the connections of brain regions. The use of a 3D brain model makes it possible to simulate diseases, reactions to drugs in cells obtained from patients. The use of telencephalon organoids in the ASD model revealed that neuronal migration deficiency, acceleration and disruption of cell cycle synchronization, aberrant cell proliferation, abundant synaptogenesis, temporary deviations in the development of the cortex,

increased branching of neurons, unbalanced inhibitory differentiation of neurons, high activity of ion channels are the result of impaired activity FOXG1. FOXG1 is responsible for the overproduction of GABAergic neurons. The shift towards GABAergic neurons induced by FOXG1 is positively correlated with the severity of ASD symptoms and is seen as a precursor to the future of ASD. **Conclusions:** Thus, ASD as a socially significant disease with a heterogeneous type of inheritance, multi-link pathogenesis, realized in different periods of ontogenesis and involving different brain loci, requires special attention of researchers for the personification of diagnosis and therapy. The hiPSCs can provide insight into the cellular mechanisms underlying ASD as a neuropsychiatric disorder, providing access to the development of platforms for in vitro drug screening and patient-tailored therapy.

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EPV0213

Borderline personality disorder in adolescents as a predictor of social anxiety

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Introduction: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a mental disorder characterized by unstable relationships, a tendency to self-destruction, affective and behavioral dysregulation and BPD are a clinical problem

Objectives: Early detection and timely intervention for BPD is becoming a new public health priority as it helps prevent the adverse personal, social and economic consequences of the disorder. Borderline personality disorder first manifests itself, as a rule, in adolescence, so it is easy to mistake it for manifestations of "difficult age" characteristic of the period of growing up. In this sense, the typical signs of borderline personality disorder are not original: low self-esteem, emotional excitability, impulsive behavior and sudden mood swings, to one degree or another characteristic of all adolescents. An alarming exception is, perhaps, only a tendency to self-harm and, the so-called, desocialization of a teenager, the loss of social skills and connections (for example, friendships). Recently, experts have increasingly mentioned desocialization in connection with the development of Internet technologies and gadgets that replace communication in real life for many teenagers. **Methods:** An anonymous survey of 57 older teenagers conducted. The degree of borderline personality disorder assessed using IPDE, STAI, and CDI. Statistical processing of the results carried out in Microsoft Excel using measures of the central trend (arithmetic mean, standard deviation) and correlation analysis. The significance of the differences between the groups was determined using the Student's t-test ($p < 0.05$)

Results: On average, the level of BPD among the respondents was at a low level of 9.81 (± 4.43) points. The severity of personal anxiety was at a high level of 45.02 (± 13.25) points, situational anxiety was also at a high level of 41.14 (± 14.93). The severity of depression was above average and amounted to 55.84 (± 14.33) points

Conclusions: Teenage girls are more prone to anxiety and depression than boys are. High anxiety causes a tendency to depression,