

cussed in family interventions. Community initiatives promotion and increased mental health care services accessibility should be priorities.

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EW0049

Information to improve awareness, contribution to evidence-based practice – What does the Brazilian population know about autism

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The present prevalence of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) demands changes in health policies highlights barriers that are inherent to the national diversity and therefore poses great challenges to the planning and delivering specialized services. Systematic data regarding the level of knowledge and information about autism in the general population may help in building a set of evidences to support decision-making processes about intervention proposals directed towards this population. Aiming to contribute to evidence-based practice, this study used a digital-delivered questionnaire to assess the knowledge by the general population about autism in Brazil. A self-explanatory questionnaire was made available on-line. It was comprised by 57 questions divided in five domains: data about the answerer; information about how the person had access to the issue of autism; information about the concept of autism (signs, symptoms and etiology); information about the characteristics of persons with autism and what are the professionals that are essential in the team that assists these individuals. Participants were contacted via e-mail and given full information on the nature of the research. They were 4282 persons living in the five large regions of Brazil. Results indicate that most of the participants were mothers, followed by teachers. The analysis of the answers demands consideration of the hypothesis that although most of the participants have answered that they knew what is Autism, this knowledge is based on lay beliefs and not on scientific-based information. This reality must be taken into account when proposing intervention programs directed to persons with ASD.

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EW0050

Clinico-social character of delinquent form of dissocial (deviant) behavior

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Introduction Among great variety of the manifestations of juvenile deviation of behavior, with its social significance, delinquency draws a special attention, in particular, with its aggressive manifestation.

Objectives Our task is specification of psychopathological peculiarities of two forms of aggressive behavior of delinquency.

Methods Fifty delinquent juveniles from 14 to 18 years of age (inclusive) have been examined. Two forms of aggressive mani-

festations have been picked out: non-pathological: 36 (72%) and pathological: 14 (28%).

Results Non-pathological aggression basically is conditioned by the influence of micro-social negative conditions and stress situations. The contents of aggressive acts are closely connected with the peculiarities of characterological features; aggressive behavior is characterized with an episodic appearing, less severity and is often manifested in threatening. Marked cruelty, sadism and vandalism are found comparatively seldom. The violation of social adaptation is found in them in stresses, stipulated with negative micro-social factors; they are more manageable and comparatively quickly regress.

The peculiarities of pathological aggression are represented by super valuable and sadistic manifestations, comparatively seldom—with signs of dysphoria. The aggression, stipulated by pathocharacterological reactions is manifested in the form of pathologically super valued and affective situational acts of behavior.

Conclusions Aggressive behavior of delinquency is chiefly observed in its non-pathological form, which can be explained by the hard social-economical background, visible growth of aggressiveness in an immense part of population, moral and ethic deprivation and frustration. The society itself is a certain indicator of aggressiveness.

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EW0051

Regulation disorders of sensory processing—Understanding the complexities of child-parents relationship

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Introduction Many authors have agreed on the clinical importance of sensory regulation for a child's cognitive, affective and social development. Sensory regulation abilities are fundamental for an efficient modulation of internal states and the development of appropriately graded responses to the constantly changing sensory experiences. Sensory modulation deficit is an essential feature of regulation disorders of sensory processing (RDSP), that is characterized by difficulties in regulating emotions, behaviors and motor abilities, in response to sensory stimulation and lead to impairment in functioning. We also know that, through daily interactions and early relationship (child's attachment), parents play a crucial role on child's regulation in terms of their emotional and physical availability and how they interpret and respond to child needs.

Objective The authors will present a clinical case of a two-year child who has been diagnosed with RDSP, highlighting the main features, types (hypersensitive; hyposensitive/under-responsive; sensory-stimulation seeking/impulsive) and challenges of this disturb.

Aims Explore the association between sensory regulation difficulties, RDSP and child attachment.

Methods Systematic literature review.

Results Recent studies showed the high prevalence of sensory regulation difficulties (33–76%) and insecure attachment (80%) in children with psychiatric disorders. Results also revealed that children with greater sensory impairment were significantly more likely to show elevated scores of insecurity (avoidance and dependence) to their caregiver.

Conclusions This work underscores the caregiver's role as a facilitator of child integration and response to sensory stimuli and its importance on the development of behavioral and emotional disorders. This can help early diagnosis and better treatment who prevent future psychiatric conditions.

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EW0052

Pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric syndrome (PANS), developmental regression and autism

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Introduction Pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric syndrome (PANS) is a term used to describe a clinical picture which includes sudden onset of psychiatric symptoms and a possible autoimmune genesis. The sudden decline in neuropsychiatric functioning as well as the multiple combinations of symptoms may lead to a clinical phenotype similar to that in infantile autism (IA) with regressive features. We are conducting a study with the aim to evaluate a diagnostic test for PANS currently marketed by Moleculera Labs. All patients in Sweden who had taken the test ($n = 154$) were invited to the study.

Objectives The aim of the study is to characterize a subgroup of patients with IA within the PANS diagnosis study.

Methods Participants ($n = 53$) were examined for psychiatric and somatic symptoms and evaluated for PANS caseness by an experienced psychiatrist. Because the criteria for entering the study was having taken the diagnostic test for PANS, the participants in the study comprise a group with mixed symptoms.

Results Twelve participants had IA. Eleven of these reported a developmental regression with loss of abilities. Two of the IA patients also fulfill criteria for PANS. Eight of the IA patients had been treated with antibiotics for psychiatric symptoms and 4 reported a positive effect of this treatment. Nine of the patients had elevated test results suggesting possible PANS according to Moleculera Labs.

Conclusions Very early onset on PANS may be phenotypically similar to IA with regressive features. Further analysis of the immunological attributes of patients with autism with regressive features is warranted.

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EW0053

Psychoaffectives repercussions of autism on parents

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Introduction Caring for a child with autism is a stressful experience for parents. The daily stress of this handicap has a major impact and triggers in the parents a series of adverse psychological reactions.

Aim To reveal sociodemographic characteristics of parents of autistic children and to estimate the prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms among these parents.

Methods A cross-sectional study conducted among parents of autistic children supported by four of autistic children rehabili-

tation centers under the Tunisian Association for the Promotion of Mental Health. Data were collected through a questionnaire to explore the sociodemographic data of parents of autistic children. Depressive symptoms were assessed by the Beck scale and anxiety symptoms by the Hamilton scale.

Results Fifty-two parents were collected. The middle age was 35.73 years. They lived in an urban area in 96% of cases. The majority had an average socioeconomic level (88.4%). The respective rates of depressed or anxious parents as Beck scales and Hamilton were 48% and 23%. The association between depressive and anxious symptoms was found in 19%. In addition, depression was more common in mothers ($P < 10^{-4}$) and anxiety was also more evident among mothers ($P = 0.01$).

Conclusion The presence of an autistic child causes profound changes in families and can be a source of tension and stress. The anxious and depressive impact on parents is important and frequent. The intervention that designs the psychiatrist to help children with autism should necessarily include an action for parents.

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EW0054

Efficacy of the “cooperative assessment” diagnostic procedure to early improve acute symptoms in a sample of adolescents with anxiety and mood disorders

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Introduction Anxiety and mood disorders are common in adolescence and predict poor mental health outcomes and low quality of life in adulthood. Although early intervention seems to be critical, dropouts in the early stages of treatment are frequent and associated with low insight and severe symptoms. Therefore, a diagnostic assessment phase aimed to increase insight and early reduce symptoms appears to be essential in adolescents.

Objectives The objective of this study is to demonstrate that the diagnostic method Cooperative Assessment is able to early reduce symptoms in adolescents with anxiety and mood disorders.

Methods A sample of 88 patients, aged 14–19 years were included. All were recruited at the first visit and evaluated with the Cooperative Assessment. This manualized procedure was created from principles of collaborative and therapeutic assessment and aim to involve the patient in a co-developed diagnosis thor-