

G7 nations). In Japan, where generally little cooperation exists between parents, particularly in those families where communication between parents is self-rated as relatively poor, the above factors may surpass the threshold for triggering hikikomori. In France (ranked 15th in gender gap index), the isolation of mothers and children from society is an important factor associated with hikikomori. Adequate social participation of the mother may be a protective factor against hikikomori.

Conclusions: Gender gap-related issues among mothers may be involved in the root of the hikikomori problem. Hikikomori has emerged from various socio-familial factors. Further studies are warranted to determine the causal relationships of these factors with the onset and severity of hikikomori.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0312

Maternal autoimmune diseases and mental disorders in children and adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.632

Introduction: The influence of maternal autoimmunity mediators on child development and brain function has been the subject of several studies. Clinically, most have focused on the association between maternal autoimmunity and the diagnosis of autism in children. On the other hand, data are rarer concerning the rest of the mental disorders and mainly, they are obtained from small cohorts.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to discuss the association between the presence of autoimmune pathology in the mother and the development of mental disorders in the child

Methods: we conducted our study through a descriptive study of six clinical cases.

Results: 80 % the patients treated were male
57% had a characterized depressive disorder
34% had ADHD
9 % had ASD

Conclusions: Maternal autoimmune diseases were associated with increased mental disorders in children. These results suggest a possible shared genetic vulnerability between the two conditions or a potential role of maternal immune activation in the expression of neurodevelopmental disorders in children.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0313

The involvement of hyperhomocysteinemia in the development of characterized depressive disorder in children and adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.633

Introduction: Elevated blood levels of homocysteine have been associated with several psychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders such as schizophrenic disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and depression. The hypothesis is that genetic and environmental factors elevate homocysteine levels, which causes vascular diseases of the brain, and/or changes in neurotransmitters, which cause various mental disorders.

Objectives: The objective of our work is to discuss the association between hyperhomocysteinemia and the characterized depressive disorder

Methods: we conducted our study through the discussion of a clinical vignette

Results: We report here a case of hyperhomocysteinemia with vitamin B 12 deficiency in a 16-year-old female patient who presented with a characterized depressive disorder.

She was initially treated with a selective serotonin inhibitor combined with parenteral injections of vitamin B12. The patient's clinical condition improved after the first week. The discussion will attempt to clarify the role of vitamin therapy in the improvement of the patient's depressive symptoms and its relationship with hyperhomocysteinemia.

We report here a case of hyperhomocysteinemia with vitamin B 12 deficiency in a 16-year-old female patient who presented with a characterized depressive disorder. She was initially treated with a selective serotonin inhibitor combined with parenteral injections of vitamin B12. The patient's clinical condition improved after the first week. The discussion will attempt to clarify the role of vitamin therapy in the improvement of the patient's depressive symptoms and its relationship with hyperhomocysteinemia.

Conclusions: Statistical data, physiological and genetic aspects seem to point to the involvement of hyperhomocysteinemia in the development of characterized depressive disorder. However, the results remain variable, even contradictory, and several confounding factors must be considered in these studies: ethnic, geographical, cultural (in terms of diet) and age factors are all elements that seem to intervene and that do not always make it possible to know whether hyperhomocysteinemia is a direct cause of depression or the consequence of mechanisms linked to folate and B12 deficiencies.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0314

Title: Is bariatric surgery an option for obesity in autism spectrum disorder?: A case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.634

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by early onset difficulties in social communication, restricted repetitive behaviors and interests, and sensory sensitivities/differences (1). It has been determined that 90% of children with ASD have nutritional problems (2). There are many factors affecting nutrition in children with ASD, such as gastrointestinal problems, food allergies, metabolic anomalies, drug