

adolescence on the development of multiple adverse outcomes in young adulthood.

Methods: This study used data from 8,122 participants in the ALSPAC cohort, in the UK. The Development and Wellbeing Assessment (DAWBA) was administered to capture child anxiety and depression symptomatology. We focused on the DAWBA generalized anxiety and mood subscales at 8, 10 and 13 years, and created a measure of comorbid anxiety and depression symptoms (i.e., anxiety + depression) at each time point. Further, a range of mental and physical health, and functional problems were assessed at 24 years. Latent Class Growth Analyses was used to detect trajectories of anxiety, depression and comorbid anxiety and depression, separately; and logistic regression to examine how persistent anxiety, depression or both associated with adverse outcomes at 24 years.

Results: All three classes with persistent anxiety, depression or both associated with presenting any mental health and functional problem at 24 years. However, persistent high anxiety was not associated with any physical health problem at 24 years. Finally, high levels of comorbid anxiety and depression was the domain that exerted the greatest negative impact at 24 years.

Conclusions: Children and adolescents with comorbid anxiety and depressions are at highest risk for suffering from more adverse outcomes at 24 years, compared to those presenting anxiety and depression alone.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0171

The impact of nonpsychotic postpartum psychiatric disorders (NPPDs) on offspring

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Introduction: Non-psychotic postpartum psychiatric disorders (NPPDs) are among the most common underdiagnosed mental disorders with a preserved reality test after delivery.

Objectives: NPPDs have been shown to have an association with infant growth, attachment, sleep, temperament and ultimately offspring's emotional, behavioural, cognitive and social development.

Methods: Most prevalent NPPDs are postpartum mood and anxiety disorders, as well as obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and eating disorders.

Results: The high methodological quality of the reviewed studies strengthens the association between NPPDs and different disorders in the neurodevelopmental period with a negligible impact on mental status in adolescence and adulthood. NPPDs showed an effect on offspring's emotional, behavioural, cognitive and social development, due to common developmental mechanisms.

Conclusions: Timely accurate identifying and treating NPPDs, by using NPPDs symptoms screening tools could reduce the incidence of mental disorders in offspring. Although neurodevelopmental disorders and mental disorders related to pregnancy as separate diagnostic categories have been insufficiently researched, the

potential impact of postpartum mental disorders on children's development is an extremely unexplored field that should be focused on in further scientific research.

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EPV0172

Autism spectrum disorders - gender differences and the diagnosis dilemma

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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by social and communication deficits and restricted and repetitive or stereotyped behaviours. The prevalence of ASD has been thought to be higher in men, which may reflect aspects of the own aetiology of the disorder. Still, it may also be associated with misdiagnosis or missed diagnosis of females with autism due to specific phenotypic traits.

Objectives: To explore the differences between sex/gender in autism's clinical presentation.

Methods: Non-systematic literature review using the most relevant papers found on PubMed and Google Scholar using the following keywords: "autism spectrum disorder", "gender differences", and "autistic women".

Results: Autistic women seem to have a "camouflage" phenomenon, characterized by a high level of functioning, less unusual play or restricted interests, better socio-emotional reciprocity and coping behaviours. Therefore, women with ASD commonly have an anteriority of multiple diagnoses, which delays their access to the support and care they need.

Conclusions: Professionals must be aware of the sex/gender clinical differences to prevent the misdiagnosis or missed diagnosis of females with autism. Moreover, the current clinical criteria used to diagnose ASD may underserve the female population and deserve to be reviewed.

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Symptoms of bipolar disorder among adolescents residing at Youth Educational Centers in Silesia in Poland

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