

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.592

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.593

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.594

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

endogenous mental pathology is necessary for the development of personalized patient management

Objectives: To analyze the dynamics of indicators of voluntary attention to memory in adolescents with endogenous mental pathology during treatment.

Methods: clinical-catamnestic, pathopsychological methods. We examined 153 patients aged 12-16 years (average-13.7 years) with diagnoses of F21.3, F21.4, F20.8xx3 (ICD-10). The comparison group consisted of 143 healthy peers. Methods children's color train test, Schulte tables. All subjects were examined twice – at the beginning of therapy and at discharge from the clinic.

Results: Analysis of the results of comparing the dynamics of attention in adolescents with endogenous mental diseases during the initial examination and during repeated examination showed that adolescents with diagnoses of F21.3, F21.4, as well as with a diagnosis of F20.8xx3 improve their attention indicators during repeated examination (at $p < 0.01$). Adolescents of the experimental group showed better results compared to the control group, which indicates that there is a positive therapeutic dynamics of attention in sick adolescents. Comparison of therapeutic dynamics of attention of adolescents with endogenous mental diseases depending on the diagnosis revealed significant differences. Adolescents from the F21 group performed better than the F20 group (at $P < 0.01$).

Conclusions: The Study showed the effectiveness of the choice of this methodological tool in assessing the therapeutic dynamics of patients.

Keywords: adolescents; voluntary attention; endogenous mental pathology; dynamic research

EPP0147

Could lockdown increase the incidence of eating disorders?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.595

Introduction: Spanish Government declared state of emergency in March 2020 to prevent coronavirus COVID-19 from spreading. During September and October 2020, at Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Unit we have attended patients who presented altered eating behaviors whose onset was during lockdown. We report a series of seven cases of adolescent girls between the ages of 11 and 16, who had no previous history of mental illness. During lockdown, they have presented restriction of food and increased physical exercise, with weight loss. Some of these patients have also presented food binges and purging behaviors.

Objectives: Review the impact of lockdown on eating behavior, specially on weight loss.

Methods: Literature review of scientific papers searching in Pubmed.

Results: There are articles that study the variations in eating habits and exercise occurred during confinement. Most focus on two trends: on the one hand, increased intake and the tendency to a more sedentary life; on the other hand, the worsening of people with a previous diagnosis of eating disorder. However, there is a third trend for which there are few studies: the new appearance of restrictive eating behaviors, together with increased physical exercise, bingeing and purging. This is the case of the patients we present. These studies describe as a possible cause of these

alterations that confinement is a novel situation, which generates stress, social isolation, boredom, anxiety and a feeling of loneliness, which can influence self-concept and eating behaviors.

Conclusions: Lockdown has favored a change in eating habits and exercise. More studies are needed on new-onset eating disorders.

Keywords: eating disorder; adolescent; lockdown

EPP0148

The prevalence of mental disorders among young people in europe

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.596

Introduction: This systematic review and meta-analysis fills a lacuna in the existing literature on the prevalence of mental disorders (MD) among young people (YP) in Europe.

Objectives: This study sets out to estimate the pooled prevalence (PP) of ASD, ADHD, Conduct Disorder (CD), Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD), Anxiety Disorder (AD), Depressive Disorder (DD), Eating Disorder (ED), Substance Use Disorders (SUD) and the PP of any of these MD, among 5-to-18-year-old YP living in Europe, based on prevalence rates established in the last five years (LFY).

Methods: A search strategy was created following the SPIDER model and conducted on three databases. Studies were also identified from reference lists and grey literature. Eligible studies were evaluated for bias. Trends of prevalence rates across countries, gender and level of education were analysed. The random effects pooled prevalence rate (REPPR) for each MD and for any MD was calculated.

Results: The European REPPR for any mental disorder among YP is 15.5%, translating to almost 1 in 5 YP. ADs are the most common group of MDs with a REPPR of 7.9%, followed by ADHD, ODD, MDD and CD, with REPPR of 2.9%, 1.9%, 1.7% and 1.5% respectively.

Conclusions: A range of challenges towards good mental health are portrayed, including diagnostic limitations, poor awareness on MD, and socioeconomic inequality. It is recommended that these challenges are tackled, and routine screening and early intervention services are developed to improve early identification and prompt treatment. Achieving these goals may positively impact individuals and societies at large, both now and in the future.

Keywords: Child; adolescent; prevalence; Europe

EPP0149

Effects of the pandemic on the mental health of children and adolescents. review and current scientific evidence of the SARS-COV2 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.597

Introduction: The coronavirus crisis has had an impact on the mental health of children and adolescents