

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, the SPAIDD-G evaluations revealed a greater prevalence of psychopathology than reported in the medical records. Using psychopathological screening tools can improve the diagnostic process in residential facilities for IDD cases. Pearson's analyses revealed the need to further investigate the correlation between cognitive dysfunctions and psychopathological vulnerability, studying intelligence as a multi-component model and identifying specific behavioural and cognitive phenotypes in IDD cases.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0022

### Clinical experience with clozapine in patients with severe intellectual disability and behavioral disorders.

N. Laherrán Cantera\*, R. Palacios-Garrán, L. Jiménez Suarez, C. Rodríguez Martín and J. Machuca Sicilia

Mental Health Unit, Jerez University Hospital, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.367

**Introduction:** It is estimated that the prevalence of severe Intellectual Disability (ID) is 6 per 1,000 people. ID is sometimes the cause of Behavioral Disorders (BD) with aggressive and impulsive behaviors that make family and social life difficult. However, despite its high prevalence, the number of studies on it is very scarce.

When BD appears, it should be evaluated if there is a physical or psychiatric cause that causes it and assess non-pharmacological treatments. If they are insufficient, treatments such as risperidone are used to manage BD. When these are ineffective, the use of drugs with greater difficulties in their effects and clinical management, such as clozapine, is required.

**Objectives:** The objective is to describe the use of clozapine in patients with severe ID associated with BD.

**Methods:** Retrospective descriptive study. Patients older than 18 years with severe ID and BD, treated with clozapine for at least two years were included. Those with medical or psychiatric comorbidity were excluded.

**Results:** The sample consisted of 12 patients, 16.67% women (n=2) and 83.33% men (n=10), aged  $47.57 \pm 9.27$  years. Prior to the introduction of clozapine, a mean of  $2.67 \pm 1.21$  antipsychotics had been tested. The mean dose of clozapine was  $264.24 \pm 70.50$  mg/day. The patients had received treatment for  $51.57 \pm 25.67$  months, following the usual controls. None had hematological adverse effects or other serious adverse effects.

**Conclusions:** Clozapine can be an effective and safe therapeutic alternative in the treatment of BD in intellectual disabled patients which do not respond to other treatments. The clinical benefits of clozapine treatment seem to outweigh the potential risks associated with the treatment. However, more studies are needed to evaluate the effects of clozapine in patients with intellectual disabilities.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0023

### Reducing Inequality for Persons with Disabilities: Demystifying the 'and' Between Disability and Development

V. Gairola

Department of Liberal Arts, Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Noida, India

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.368

**Introduction:** The aim of this paper lies in demystifying, historicizing, and de-alienating the relationship between disability and development. Both disability and development inform each other and are informed by each other in various ways which are on one hand similar and on the other hand unique. Disability is heterogeneous in nature. Disability and development are about power, access, solidarity, advocacy, inequality, rights, voice, and support. It is about accessing accessibility. It is important to understand the politics of language—how we conceptualize persons with disabilities.

**Objectives:** The paper theorizes the 'and' between disability and development. What is that bridging telling us? There is already an invisible 'and' which joins disability and development even before this visible 'and' was placed in between them. It is to understand how disability is related to gender, caste, class, and poverty. The paper also looks at the government policies and adds suggestions as to what can be done practically to reduce inequality for persons with disabilities for developing a new India.

**Methods:** This research used primary sources like books, articles, government programmes, and policies to make sense of how disability is understood and experienced in India.

**Results:** It shows how disability and development inform each other and are informed by each other. The paper shows how each person has disabling parts and "normal" parts. Representation helps one to know the multifarious dimensions of what is awful, reprehensible, acceptable, possible, desirable, etc. Representation structures reality. Hence, they are a critical component of bringing about rights.

**Conclusions:** It is crucial to look at the needs and challenges at the ground level contextually. It is important to understand why survival is considered sufficient and not full participation. Policies need to resonate culturally as otherwise, they tend to be confined to particular classes and groups in societies with access to technology, information, and the English language. What matters is the visibility of disability.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## COVID-19 and related topics 01

## EPP0024

### Prevalence of depression among Iraqi dentistry students during COVID-19 returning to onsite learning: A cross-sectional study

G. Alhashem<sup>1</sup>, A. A. R. Abbas<sup>2</sup>, S. A. J. Ali<sup>1</sup> and A. Almhanna<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pharmacy, AlSafwa University College and <sup>2</sup>College of Dentistry/ University of Kerbala, Kerbala, Iraq

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.369

**Introduction:** Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, students were vulnerable to mental health issues and dentistry students were no exception. All Iraqi universities were transitioning back to face-to-face learning in the last year. Acclimatization with all pandemic regulations that schools apply might increase the vulnerability to depression.

**Objectives:** The current study aims to assess the levels of depression among Iraqi dentistry students after transitioning from online to onsite learning during the pandemic period.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted online after transitioning from online to the onsite learning method during the pandemic period. Sociodemographic data and Patient Health Questionnaire-8 (PHQ-8) were included in the questionnaire.

**Results:** A total of 307 respondents, 216 (70.4%) female and 91 (29.6%) male, 276 (90%) live with family, 20 (6.5%) live with friends and 11 (3.5%) live alone, 268 (87.3%) of student claimed that post-COVID-19 regulations face to face learning is more stressful while 39 (12.7%) answered no difference. 39 (12.7%) of dentistry student with normal level of depression, 199 (38.8%) have mild depression 101 (32.9%) moderate depression, 32 (10.4%) moderately severe, 16 (5.2%) severe. Depression level and students' perception of teaching mode transition showed a significant association ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, there are no significant associations between gender, living conditions, or dentistry stages with depression levels ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** A high prevalence of depression symptoms among Iraqi dentistry students was found during onsite learning, along with all educational institutions' pandemic rules and regulations. Psychological supporting preventive programs are needed to apply for supporting students' mental health.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0025

### Fear of COVID-19 and severity of particular autistic traits in the general population.

D. M. Bieczek<sup>1</sup>, A. I. Ściślicka<sup>1\*</sup>, A. V. Bobowska<sup>1</sup>, F. M. Tomsia<sup>1</sup>, K. M. Wilczyński<sup>2</sup> and M. Janas-Kozik<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Students' scientific association at the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy of Developmental Age and <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy of Developmental Age, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.370

**Introduction:** A lot of issues have raised since the beginning of the pandemic and doctors had to learn how to deal with increasing problems of stress and anxiety. The new situation was a great threat to one's safety and some more vulnerable people could experience a higher level of anxiety. Patients with autistic traits might be more prone to it. It is essential to find out who is more exposed and who will require additional care.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to assess the level of fear of COVID-19 and explore its possible correlation with the severity of the particular autistic traits in the general population.

**Methods:** The study was conducted online, utilizing the questionnaire consisting of Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ) to assess the severity of autistic traits (social skills, attention switching, attention to detail, communication and imagination) and questionnaire

FCV-19S that was used to assess the level of fear of COVID-19. Access to the questionnaire was possible from 16.02.2021 to 11.06.2021 and 214 unique records were gathered during this period.

**Results:** In the multiple regression ( $R^2 = 0.16$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ) a positive relationship between the level of felt fear of COVID-19 and the severity of difficulties with attention switching ( $p = 0.006$ ) and age ( $p = 0.000015$ ) was found.

**Conclusions:** People with higher severity of problems with attention switching demonstrated higher levels of fear of COVID-19 due to cognitive stiffness and disturbances in the regulation of emotions. Older people presented a higher level of fear as well.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0026

### Development and validation of the questionnaire of post-pandemic coping strategies upon life return to normal for teenagers

F. Maris<sup>1</sup>, E. Charmandari<sup>1</sup>, A. Zartaloudi<sup>2\*</sup>, M. Polikandrioti<sup>2</sup>, C. M. Vassalos<sup>3</sup> and I. Koutelekos<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National and Kapodistrian University of Athens; <sup>2</sup>University of West Attica and <sup>3</sup>Greek Health System, Athens, Greece

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.371

**Introduction:** COVID-19 quarantine affected teenagers' life as it brought about significant changes in their usual way of life, disrupting every social relationships. Following the lifting of pandemic restrictions, teenagers are urged to deal with the psychological challenges of their return to normality.

**Objectives:** To develop and validate a questionnaire in Greek teenagers to better monitor their coping strategies when returning to normal after pandemic restrictions were dropped.

**Methods:** One hundred teenagers (41 boys, 59 girls; median age: 12) from a large provincial Greek town completed an *ab initio* 15-item questionnaire on post-pandemic coping strategies upon life return to normal for teenagers (PPCSR-N-T). The responders specified their level of agreement to each item statement in five points: (1) Strongly disagree; (2) Disagree; (3) Neither agree nor disagree; (4) Agree; (5) Strongly agree. Psychometric properties were analysed. Factor analysis was performed. SPSS.21 was used for all analyses.

**Results:** The optimal two-factor solution explained 66.1% of variance. The initial factors 'post-pandemic daily life normalcy aspirations' and 'post-pandemic family life normalcy aspirations' were reaffirmed. Item loadings were between 0.52-0.82. Each of the final factors had three items. The items 'After pandemic restrictions are lifted, I will live an active life', 'After pandemic restrictions are lifted, I will make time for exercise', 'After pandemic restrictions are lifted, I will meet up with my friends' represented the final factor 'post-pandemic daily life normalcy aspirations'. The items 'After pandemic restrictions are lifted, my family will stick to a normal daily rhythm', 'After pandemic restrictions are lifted, I will go on spending time with my parents', 'After pandemic restrictions are lifted, I will be grateful for what I will have in my life' represented the final factor 'post-pandemic family life normalcy aspirations'. Reliability (Cronbach alpha) for the six-item final scale was 0.62. The intra-class correlation coefficient varied from 0.50-0.73. No ceiling/floor effect was detected.