

Methods: The initial orienting of attention, the attentional engagement, and the attentional maintenance to different emotional scenes in competition (i.e. happy, neutral, threatening and sad) were measured by recording the eye movements during a 20 seconds free-viewing task.

Results: The main findings were: i) children with autism spectrum conditions showed an initial orientating bias towards threatening stimuli; and ii) while typically developed children revealed an attentional engagement and attentional maintenance bias towards threatening stimuli, children with autism spectrum conditions did not.

Conclusions: The findings of the present study are consistent with the affective information processing theories and shed light on the underlying mechanisms of social disturbances in autism spectrum conditions.

Keywords: autism spectrum condition; emotions; Eye movements; childhood

EPP0161

An antisaccade task for measuring the attentional characteristics of social information processing in children with autism spectrum conditions

M. Lizarán^{1*}, R. Sahuquillo-Leal¹, M. Perea², A. Moreno-Giménez¹, L. Salmerón², S. Simó², M. Vento¹ and A. García-Blanco¹

¹Neonatal Research Group, The Medical Research Institute Hospital La Fe (IIS La Fe), Valencia, Spain and ²Department Of Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.606

Introduction: Autistic Spectrum Condition is often characterized by the presence of deficits in social interaction. An abnormal attentional processing may explain these difficulties, as it has been suggested that individuals with autism spectrum conditions may have problems with orienting attention to socially relevant stimuli and/or inhibiting their attentional responses to irrelevant ones.

Objectives: The aim of the current study is to shed light on this issue by the assessment of the attentional orienting and inhibitory control to emotional stimuli (angry, happy, and neutral faces).

Methods: An antisaccade task (with both prosaccade and antisaccade blocks) was applied to a final sample of 29 children with autism spectrum conditions and 27 children with typical development.

Results: The main findings were: i) children with autism spectrum condition committed more antisaccade error when seeing angry faces than happy or neutral faces, while children with typical development committed more antisaccade errors when seeing happy faces than neutral faces, and ii) latencies in the prosaccade and antisaccade blocks were associated with the severity of autism symptoms.

Conclusions: These results suggest that children with autism spectrum conditions show an impaired inhibitory control when angry faces are presented. This bias to negative high-arousal information is congruent with affective information-processing theories suggesting that threatening stimuli induce an overwhelming response in autism. From a clinical perspective, therapeutic strategies that focus on shifting attention to emotional stimuli may improve autism symptomatology and their social functioning.

Keywords: inhibitory control; autism spectrum condition; antisaccade task; eye-tracker

EPP0162

Use of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in an adolescent with autism spectrum disorder and comorbid major depression disorder with anxiety symptoms: A case study.

M. Nystazaki^{1*}, S. Kalimeris¹, A. Tsakiri¹, E. Tsalamaniotis² and P. Gkikas¹

¹Psychiatric And Neurological Center, SMART CNS CENTER, ATHENS, Greece and ²Child And Adolescent Psychiatric Clinic, Asklepio General Hospital of Athens, Athens, Greece

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.607

Introduction: Psychiatric comorbidities, including depressive and anxiety disorders, are common in individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Use of conventional therapies for treating depression and anxiety are of limited efficacy in individuals with ASD making treatment a challenging field. Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS) is a safe and efficacious technique in major depressive disorder, and a similar approach could yield therapeutic benefits in ASD.

Objectives: The aim of this case study is to present the effectiveness of rTMS in a 17 year old patient diagnosed with ASD and comorbid major depression disorder with anxiety symptoms.

Methods: This is a case study of a male adolescent aged 17, diagnosed with ASD and comorbid major depression disorder with anxiety symptoms, suicidal ideation and aggressive behavior. The protocol applied was 4 weeks of daily rTMS sessions. This involved rTMS to the left dorsomedial prefrontal cortex (10 Hz, 3,000 pulses/120% motor threshold) to treat depressive symptoms and to the right (50Hz, 600 pulses/ 120%motor threshold) to treat anxiety symptoms. Assessments were conducted using the BDI, PHQ-9 and GAD-7 scales at baseline and one month follow up. Suicidal ideation and aggressive behavior were assessed by a clinician at same intervals.

Results: Patient showed overall improvement in scores both in depression and anxiety scales. Suicidal Ideation and aggressive behavior showed significant reduction. No side effects were recorded during therapy.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the use of rTMS therapy in adolescents in the autistic spectrum and comorbid major depression disorder and anxiety symptoms is an efficacious and safe therapeutic treatment option.

Keywords: r-TMS; major depression disorder; autism spectrum disorder

EPP0163

The relationship between bullism, depression and suicidal thought in adolescents in albania

F. Elezi^{1*}, S. Tomori² and K. Kaja³

¹Psychiatric Department, University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Tirana, Albania; ²Pediatric Department, University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Tirana, Albania and ³Emergency Department, Regional Hospital “Ihsan Cabej”, Lushnje, Albania

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.608

Introduction: The effects of bullying can be both physical and emotional, and they can last for many years. Children that experience verbal and physical bullying are at a greater risk of developing depression later on in life, compared with children who did not.

Objectives: This study aims to look into the relationship between bullying, depressive symptomatology and suicidal thoughts in adolescents of high schools in Lushnje.

Methods: Three questionnaires (the Beck Depression Inventory; the Bully/victim Behavior / Victim Behavior Questionnaire by Olweus; the Suicide Questionnaire) were circulated online and were completed by 400 adolescents from 2 high schools in a small city in Albania between September-November 2019. Data has been analysed using the Software Package for Social Sciences for Windows v. 22.0 (SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL).

Results: We found significant positive correlation between bullying (victimization) and the level of depression ($r(n = 400) = .300, p \leq .05$), and significant positive correlation of bullying (cause) with level of depression ($r(n = 400) = .160, p \leq .05$) but lower than in victims. The victims of bullying have higher levels of depression and vice versa. We found higher rate of depression in female adolescents with the average ($M = 14.710, ds = 11.263$) compared to boys with the average ($M = 9.609, ds = 10.723$). There is an important positive correlation of suicidal ideation with the level of depression ($r(n = 400) = .616, p \leq .05$).

Conclusions: Being either a bully or a victim of bullying seems to increase the chances of being affected by depression and suicidal thoughts

Keywords: Bullying; depression; suicidal thoughts; adolescents

EPP0164

Self and parent-reported sleep difficulties of adolescents with childhood conduct problems and comorbid psychological problems.

M. Tomasiello^{1*}, A. Martin-Storey², V. Bégin³, M. Déry², M. Poirier⁴ and C. Temcheff¹

¹Educational And Counselling Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; ²Psychoéducation, Université de Sherbrooke, Longueuil, Canada; ³School Of Criminology, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Canada and ⁴Secteur Disciplinaire Des Sciences De L'éducation, Université du Québec à Rimouski, Rimouski, Canada

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.609

Introduction: Children with conduct problems (CP) exhibit problematic externalizing behaviors that violate the rights of others and/or societal norms, are likely to present with comorbid psychological problems, engage in high-risk behaviours during adolescence and in turn, display poorer prospective health in adulthood. However, little known about their adolescent quotidian behaviors, such as their sleep behaviours, which may contribute to these poorer outcomes.

Objectives: Using a sample designed to assess the longitudinal consequences of CP, the current study examines how histories of CP and comorbidity with depressive symptoms and/or attention-hyperactivity problems are associated with sleep difficulties during adolescence.

Methods: 744 participants from an ongoing longitudinal study in Québec, Canada were assessed for CP and comorbidities when they were 6 to 10-years-old. They were classified as without CP, CP only, CP and depressive symptoms, CP and attention-hyperactivity problems, or CP, depressive symptoms and attention-hyperactivity

problems based on parent and teacher-reported indices. Sleep difficulties were assessed 7 years later, using self and parent-reported indices. Regression analyses controlling for sex, age, family income, maternal education and medications were conducted.

Results: demonstrated that youth and parents from all CP groups reported more sleep difficulties than youth without histories of CP. Participants from the CP, depressive symptoms and attention-hyperactivity problem group reported more sleep difficulty than all other groups, while their parents did not.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that histories of CP, regardless of comorbidity, predispose youth to future sleep difficulties and highlight the importance of incorporating self and parental indices of sleep as well as examining the effect of comorbidity.

Keywords: Conduct problems; sleep; comorbidity; longitudinal

EPP0166

“This is not me”; an overview.

A. Gonzaga Ramírez^{1*}, C. Capella Meseguer², E. Rodríguez Vázquez¹, M. Queipo De Llano De La Viuda¹ and G. Guerra Valera¹

¹Psiquiatría, Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain and ²Psiquiatría, HCUV, Valladolid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.610

Introduction: APA describes Gender dysphoria (GD) as the conflict between a person's physical or assigned gender and the gender with which he/she/they identify. Recently DSM-V renamed gender identity disorder as “gender dysphoria”. This change in terminology removes the ‘pathology’ from being transgender, which is not a mental health condition.

Objectives: To systematically summarise available evidence in this important but less researched field.

Methods: A comprehensive review was carried using the PubMed/Medline database.

Results: Formal epidemiological studies of gender dysphoria in children and adolescents have not been conducted. The true prevalence of gender dysphoria is unknown around the world because of the varying definitions, different cultural norms and lack of data. Individuals who identify as transgender are vulnerable, and have higher rates of psychiatric comorbidity compared with the general population. Gender dysphoria, gender identity disorder or transsexualism is a psychological condition that requires care and multiple health professionals.

Conclusions: The natural history of gender identity for children who express gender nonconforming or transgender identities is an area of active research. In addition, there is a lack of guidelines to approach these patients.

Keywords: gender dysphoria; Child Psychiatry; gender identity

EPP0167

Effectiveness of the kiva antibullying program with and without the online game in Chile: A three-arm cluster randomised controlled trial

J. Gaete^{1*}, M. Valenzuela², S. Gana¹ and C. Rojas-Barahona³

¹Faculty Of Education, Universidad de los Andes, Santiago, Chile;

²Department Of Psychology Invest Research Flagship, University of