

ECP0030**Early career psychiatrists in Europe during the COVID-19 outbreak: Results of the EPA ECPC-EFPT cross-sectional survey**

T. Gondek

Early Career Psychiatrists Committee, European Psychiatric Association, Wrocław, Poland
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Abstract Body: The COVID-19 outbreak has left its mark on the work of mental health care staff. Many professionals had to radically change their working conditions or were delegated to work in different facilities, in many cases taking on different responsibilities with little time for training. Many psychiatrists overnight had to partially or fully start working within telemedicine. Due to the lockdown, psychiatric trainees in many countries were not able to complete their training as planned. The measures taken by the governments to limit the impact of the pandemic also affected the capacity to conduct research studies and directions of new research initiatives. Dr. Gondek will present the results of the EPA ECPC-EFPT Cross-sectional survey on the effects of the outbreak on work and wellbeing of Early Career Psychiatrists in Europe.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Clinical/Therapeutic**Can we have your attention please?****ECP0032****Presentation and outcomes of attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder in females and males**O. Kilic^{*1} and S. Young^{2,3}

¹Department Of Psychiatry, Bezmialem Vakif University Medical Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey; ²Psychology, Psychology Services Limited, London, United Kingdom and ³Department Of Psychology, Reykjavik University, Reykjavik, Iceland

*Corresponding Author.

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Abstract Body: Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common neurodevelopmental disorder in children. Its primary clinical features include symptoms of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity, although young people often present with emotional dysregulation, excessive mind-wandering and executive dysfunction. Symptoms of ADHD often persist into adulthood together with high rates of comorbidity and significant psychosocial impairment across the lifespan. Berry, Shaywitz and Shaywitz proposed over 30 years ago that girls with ADHD form a 'silent minority' with greater internalized behavior which leads them to be under-identified. Even when referred for clinical assessment, their ADHD symptoms are missed or misdiagnosed for other conditions such as anxiety, depression and personality disorder.

This means they will not receive the treatment they need. Compared with controls, they may be especially vulnerable to childhood adversities and health problems and they may cope with these difficulties with dysfunctional strategies (eg. with substance misuse and/or deliberate self-harming behaviours). If we are to enhance long-term outcomes in girls and women with ADHD, healthcare practitioners need to better understand the presentation of ADHD in females, improve detection and assessment of ADHD in order that they may access appropriate treatment. This workshop will focus on the differences in presentation and outcomes between males and females with ADHD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

ECP0033**Neuroimaging in ADHD: How far are scanners from clinical psychiatry?**V. Pereira-Sanchez^{*1,2}

¹Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, NYU Grossman School of Medicine, New York, Spain and ²Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Clinica Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

*Corresponding Author.

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Abstract Body: Decades of neuroimaging research in attention/deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) have yielded a few apparently firm findings and many open questions. The long-term objective of these efforts is to uncover the underlying brain pathophysiology of the disorder, to reveal reliable biomarkers of prognosis and treatment response, striving for personalized medicine. Unfortunately, neuroimaging research in ADHD and other psychiatric disorders is still unable to inform clinical practice. This presentation will provide an up-to-date overview of neuroimaging in ADHD, highlighting the most promising results and current challenges of structural and functional research with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Evidence from large, multicentric studies and from highly-sophisticated resting-state functional MRI techniques will be presented; methodological and reproducibility limitations in current literature will be introduced, and the way forward to bring this area of research closer to clinical practice with patients with ADHD will be discussed. Dr. Pereira-Sanchez is conducting original research using resting-state functional MRI to study potential correlates of treatment response to stimulants in children and adolescents with ADHD; he has also recently published two literature reviews of MRI studies in ADHD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

ECP0034**Diagnosing ADHD in adults: Diagnostic tools and differential diagnosis**

T. Gondek

Early Career Psychiatrists Committee, European Psychiatric Association, Wrocław, Poland
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Abstract Body: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a common neurodevelopmental disorder, with an