diagnosis for patients with delayed neuromotor and behavioural milestones, even in the presence of documented blood parameters (such as B12 deficiency) that may account for the delay.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0139

Specific intervention program for ARFID comorbid with ASD in a Children's Youth Autism Day Hospital

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Introduction: Children and adolescents with ASD are more likely to have eating problems compared to the general population of the same age, one of the disorders whose prevalence is increased in people with ASD is avoidant/restrictive eating disorder Food (ARFID) ARFID is characterized by a lack of interest in eating or avoidance of food intake, which in the case of people with ASD is usually related to impaired sensory processing and cognitive rigidity. For this reason, the Autism Day Hospital carries out a specific food intervention program.
Objectives: To retrospectively evaluate the results of the Food Program of the Autism Day Hospital during the year 2022.
Methods: A retrospective analysis of the cases of patients admitted to the Food Program of the Autism Day Hospital during the year 2022 is carried out. Results of the sensory pattern and presence of genetic alterations of each one of the patients are compared. And the results of the intervention are evaluated by quantifying the new foods introduced into the diet at the end of the admission.
Results: The sample is made up of a total of 5 children (4 boys and 1 girl) aged between 7 and 12 years. All of them meet diagnostic criteria for Autism Spectrum Disorder and present comorbidity with ARFID. Of the total sample, 1 of the patients presented in the genetic study a microdeletion S. in 15q13.3, duplication in 2q13 and duplication in 5p12-p11, with the genetic studies in the rest of the patients in the sample being normal. Regarding the results of the sensory pattern (Infant/Toddler Sensory profile test), all the patients presented differences in relation to other children of their age in the oral sensory pattern, this difference being definitive in 3 of the 5 patients in the sample. All the patients included in the program presented a satisfactory evolution, introducing at least 15-20 new foods into their usual diet, including different textures and consistencies.
Conclusions: The therapeutic approach to ARFID in children with ASD carried out from a multidisciplinary perspective; sensory integration, behavioral approach and, if necessary, psychopharmacological, has shown, based on the results obtained from the food program of the ASD Day Hospital, a favorable evolution of the eating disorder. For this reason, we consider the detection of this typical comorbidity of ASD and its referral to specific therapeutic programs to be of special importance.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0141

Clinical and electroencephalographic particularities of children and adolescents with behavioral disorders

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Introduction: Behavioral disorders are a frequent reason for consultation in child psychiatry. Children and adolescents with epilepsy are at risk of behavioral disorders that can affect their quality of life.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the electroencephalographic aspects of children with behavioral disorders and to determine the prevalence of comorbidity with epilepsy.
Methods: This was a retrospective descriptive study conducted from January 2019 to May 2022. We included all children and adolescents referred to the functional explorations department at Habib Bourguiba hospital, Tunisia for Electroencephalogram (EEG) as part of a workup to explore a behavioral disorder.
Results: A total of 117 patients were included in the study. The mean age was 14 ±4.2 years. The sex ratio was 1.29. Agitation was reported in 66.7% of patients. One case of attempted suicide was noted. Among these patients, 29.9% reported audiovisual hallucinations. Concentration difficulties were associated with 59% of cases. Ten patients had a history of epileptic seizures. Of the 117 EEGs performed, 59.8% were pathological. The abnormalities observed were paroxysms in 67.1% of cases and focal slowing in 25.7%. Five patients had a rapid rhythm on the EEG. An absence-type electro-clinical seizure was recorded in one patient. Patients with visual hallucinations had epileptiform abnormalities of occipital location in 41.7% of cases, and slow waves of anterior location in 50% of cases. Patients with auditory hallucinations had parietal epileptiform abnormalities in 89% of cases.
Conclusions: Ictal and interictal manifestations seem to play a part in the genesis of behavioral disorders in children and adolescents. An EEG would therefore be preferable in this age group, for better management.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0142

Study of EEG sensitivity and specificity in loss of conciousness in adolescents

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Introduction: Although the etiological diagnosis of loss of consciousness is essentially based on a careful history and clinical examination, electroencephalography (EEG) remains an important investigative tool.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to identify the value of EEG in the management of adolescents with recurrent bouts of fainting
Methods: This was a retrospective descriptive study conducted from January 2019 to May 2022. We included all adolescents referred to the functional explorations department at Habib Bourguiba hospital, Tunisia for Electroencephalogram (EEG) as part of a workup to explore recurrent episodes of loss of consciousness.
Results: A total of 55 adolescents were included in this study, with a mean age of 15.4±2.3 and a 72.4% female proportion.The delay between the EEG and the onset of the seizure was greater than one week.67.3% of patients were referred by the child psychiatry department.29.1% of the 55 EEG reports were pathological. Epileptiform discharges were noted in 56.3% of adolescents. Slow waves were found in 43.7% of cases. The location of the abnormalities was predominantly frontal. Patients with temporal EEG anomalies had a notion of ascending epigastric pain preceding loss of consciousness in 90% of cases. Adolescents with EEGs containing epileptiform abnormalities had a history of paroxysmal movements in 30% of cases. The sensitivity of the EEG was estimated to be around 25%, and the specificity around 79%.
Conclusions: Although the clinical examination is of great importance in the etiological diagnosis of loss of consciousness, the EEG remains a complementary examination of non-negligible interest in the etiological investigation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0143

Anxiety, Depression, and Stress on School-Aged Children and Adolescents in 2021: An Urgent Need for Comprehensive Intervention and Support

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Introduction: In the year 2021, there was a notable increase in behaviors associated with anxiety, depression, and stress among school-aged children and adolescents, possibly attributed to the pervasive effects of social isolation and confinement measures.
Objectives: This study conducted a thorough analysis of cases involving students aged 11 to 17 years who exhibited risk factors, anxious and depressive symptoms, and mood disturbances.
Methods: This study focused on students aged 11 to 17 years and employed a comprehensive approach to assess the impact of anxiety, depression, and stress. Cases were meticulously analyzed, and key categories were established to characterize the multifaceted challenges faced by the students. These categories included the availability of family support, utilization of psychopharmacological treatment, engagement in psychological therapies, participation in psychopedagogical interventions, and patterns of school absenteeism.
Results: The analysis revealed a concerning prevalence of anxiety, depression, and stress-related symptoms among the student population. Many students exhibited risk factors that warranted immediate attention, including social isolation, disrupted routines, and uncertainty about the future. Furthermore, a significant portion of students displayed anxious and depressive symptoms, often leading to altered mood and behavioral challenges. In the context of family support, it was apparent that students with robust familial backing tended to cope more effectively with the psychological strain induced by the pandemic. However, a noteworthy number of students lacked adequate family support systems, exacerbating their mental health struggles. Students in need of such interventions benefited significantly from their implementation, demonstrating improved emotional well-being and a reduction in symptom severity. Nonetheless, the accessibility of these services remained a concern, with disparities in access evident among different demographic groups. Psychopedagogical interventions played a pivotal role in addressing issues related to school absenteeism and facilitating a smoother transition to remote learning. Students who engaged in these interventions showed positive progress in terms of school attendance and academic performance.
Conclusions: The findings of this study underscore the urgency of a holistic approach to addressing anxiety, depression, and stress in school-aged children and adolescents. It is imperative that consultations with child and adolescent psychiatry specialists be conducted promptly and in a manner that considers the unique contextual factors influencing each student's mental health. Moreover, efforts should be directed toward enhancing family support, expanding access to psychopharmacological treatment and psychological therapies, and promoting the implementation of psychopedagogical interventions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0144

Risk factors and personality characteristics of nonsuicidal self-injurious behavior in clinical sample of female adolescents

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Introduction: Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) is a self-damaging behavior with typical onset in early adolescence, and shows greater prevalence in females. NSSI is defined by recurrent episodes of intentional self-inflicted damage to body tissue, without suicidal intent. These recurring self-inflicted injuries are done by the indivuduel to relief oneself from negative feelings, to resolve interpersonal difficulties, or to induce positive feelings.