Results: Adolescents with suicidal actions score lower in the fear of physical pain (χ^2=18.19, p<.01) but higher in powerlessness (χ^2=6.58, p<.05). They also experience higher burdensome and thwarted belongingness (χ^2=34.50-87.92, p<.01). Their burdensome is more related to avoidance of pain (r=-.38 comparing to r=.06 and r=.04 in the control groups) while fear of pain is related to burdensome in the two control groups only.
Conclusions: In adolescents with suicidal actions their avoidance of pain could be the target of psychotherapy while in adolescent with suicidal thoughts or without it there is a fear of pain.
Study is supported by Russian Science Foundation, project 22-28-01524.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0147

Conduct disorder and hyperprolinemia type I: A case report

L. Olivier*, Ó. De Juan, H. Andreu, L. Bueno, M. Llobet, A. Ortiz, A. Morer, L. Lázaro and D. Ilzarbe

[1]Institut de Neurociènces, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.482

Introduction: Hyperprolinemia is defined by high proline levels of blood and its primary type consists on a metabolic disorder that is the result of a number of different genetic defects affecting the degradation of proline. The complex relationship between this disease and different psychiatric phenotypes has been an important subject of study in recent years, suggesting a "common psychiatric phenotype" (Namavar et al. Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet 2021; 186(5), 289-317), though its exact characteristics are yet to be determined. A higher prevalence of psychotic disorders (Guo et al. Metab Brain dis 2018; 33 89-97) explained through altered glutamate metabolism, autism spectrum disorders, developmental delay and intellectual disability has been proposed.
Objectives: To describe the case of a patient, recently diagnosed of hyperprolinemia type I, presenting a conduct disorder alongside with ADHD, oppositional defiant disorder and an unspecified pervasive developmental disorder.
Methods: We present the case of a 15-year-old male that has received follow-up care by our mental health services. The patient was born preterm (35+5 weeks) and required reanimation, oxygen therapy, antiretroviral therapy (biological mother was HIV positive) and pharmacological therapy with phenobarbital (in order to treat methadone withdrawal syndrome). It was adopted nationally when he was 18-month-old and experimented an adequate development during his first years, only highlighting slight psychomotor restlessness and distinctive facial features. During the next years, he receives diagnosis of ADHD (with little to no registered response to amphetamine derivatives), oppositional defiant disorder, social pragmatic communication disorder and fetal alcohol syndrome.
Results: During his first hospital admission, a neuropediatrician was contacted to study the patient and recommended for a metabolic screening to be done, where high blood levels of proline were detected (940.1µmol/L). After this, a procedure of massive exome sequencing of genes that were known to be related to alterations in the metabolism of proline was conducted, finding the mutation c.[1357C>T] in the gen PRODH. This translates to an amino acid replacement in the protein proline dehydrogenase (p.[Arg453Cys];[Arg453Cys]), which has been studied (Bender et al. Am J Hum Genet 2005; 76 409–420) that it reduced its activity in a 70%, making it a very probable cause of the hyperprolinemia.
Conclusions: There is still scarce evidence of the psychiatric phenotypes presented in patients with hyperprolinemia. Further research is needed in order to accurately define the complex relationship between this metabolic disorder and its effect on the central nervous system.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0148

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Anxiety Symptoms in Adolescents during COVID-19

A. Marini[1], I. Farmakopoulou[2], M. Theodoratou[3,4]*, E. Gintoni[5,6] and K. Chalkiopoulos[6]

[1]Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Medical School, Athens; [2]Department of Educational and Social Sciences, University of Patras, Patras, Greece; [3]Health Sciences, Neapolis University of Pafos, Pafos, Cyprus; [4]Social Sciences, Hellenic Open University, Patras; [5]Psychology, University of Ioannina, Ioannina and [6]Department of Science Management and Technology, University of Patras, Patras, Greece
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.483

Introduction: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potential traumatic events that occur from birth to the end of adolescence (0-18 years), including various types of neglect, abuse and violence in a child's domestic and community life. Experiencing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is associated with the onset of anxiety in adolescence. According to recent studies, pandemic COVID-19 is a novel ACE that has been found to increase anxiety in adolescents.
Objectives: To investigate the relationship between ACEs and COVID-19 in the development of anxiety in adolescence
Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed in a community sample of 248 adolescent boys and girls, aged 12 to 15 years (Mean: 13.5 years), from five High Schools in Eastern Attica. Four Questionnaires were used: 1) Demographic Questionnaire, 2) State-Trait-Anxiety-Inventory for Children - STAIC, 3) Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire, and 4) Impact of COVID-19 Questionnaire.
Results: The results demonstrated a strong correlation between the total number of ACEs and Anxiety (Trait and State) in adolescence (Trait Anxiety: rho=,37, p <0.001, State Anxiety: rho=,29, p<0.001).Girls scored significantly higher in Trait (U=4353, p <0.001) and State Anxiety (U=5822.5, p = 0.014), presenting higher anxiety compared to boys. Finally, a significant relationship was observed between the number of ACEs and the impact of COVID-19 (β=0.025, p <0.001).
Conclusions: The findings of the present study can be used to design and implement future effective, preventive and therapeutic programs for adolescents with anxiety symptoms, who have experienced the multitude of Adverse Childhood Experiences and the COVID-19 pandemic during their adolescence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared