

nonapeptides – oxytocin and vasopressin – might play a pivotal role in their development.

Objectives: To evaluate if single nucleotide polymorphisms in OXTR and AVPR1A genes are linked to the severity of symptoms in autism spectrum disorder.

Methods: The study was conducted on the group of 40 Caucasian males with average age of 14,22 (SD: 1,71) years. ADOS-2 examination was utilized for confirmation of ASD diagnosis as well as evaluation of symptoms severity in each patient. The genotyping of preselected SNPs for each gene (rs10877969; rs7294536; rs2254298; rs53576) was conducted.

Results: “CC” genotype at rs7294536 ($p=0,033$) was significantly associated with higher outcomes of ADOS-2 especially in terms of social affect. In case of oxytocin receptor gene, frequency of “AA”/“AG” genotype at rs2254298 equaled 100% and of “AA”/“AG” genotype at rs53576 equaled 85% of the study group (expected “A” allele frequency in neurotypical European population was respectively 11% and 35% according to 1000Genomes database). For rs10877969 prevalence of “CC”/“CT” genotype equaled 95% while expected frequency of “C” allele in neurotypical European population was 13%.

Conclusions: Overrepresentation of minor alleles at rs2254298, rs53576 and rs10877969 in patients with ASD might indicate their link to development of ASD. Furthermore, significant association between minor allele at rs7294536 and symptoms severity suggest potential role of arginine-vasopressin receptor deficiency in clinical picture of ASD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: oxytocin; vasopressin; autism; social

O028

Restricted visual scanpaths and hyperarousal during emotion recognition in childhood social anxiety disorder

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Introduction: Social anxiety disorder (SAD) typically develops during late childhood or early adolescence, and often runs a chronic course if left untreated. Maladaptive processing of social information has been suggested to contribute to the etiology and maintenance of SAD. Scanpaths are a succession of visual fixations and saccades through which individuals extract information during face perception. Atypically long scanpaths have previously been reported in adults with SAD but no studies have been conducted on youth samples. SAD has previously also been linked to atypical arousal during face processing.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate differences in visual attention and arousal to emotional faces comparing children and adolescents with SAD to a non-psychiatric population of youths.

Methods: In one of the largest eye-tracking studies of pediatric SAD to date, children and adolescents with SAD ($n = 62$) and healthy controls ($n = 39$) completed a task where they were meant to recognise different emotional expressions in pictures of faces while

their eye movements were recorded. The visual scanpath and the pupil dilation response were examined.

Results: Youth with SAD showed restricted scanpaths, suggesting they scanned a more limited part of the face during face perception. Higher pupil dilation was also observed in the children and adolescents with SAD.

Conclusions: The restricted pattern of scanpath observed in youth with SAD is contrary to findings among adults, but similar to what has been reported in neurodevelopmental disorders associated with social interaction impairments such as autism. Restricted scanpaths may partially contribute to the maintenance of social anxiety disorder.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social anxiety disorder; eye tracking; scanpaths; Children and Adolescents

O029

Mentalization in developmental age's eating disorders: Comparison between anorexia nervosa and avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder (ARFID)

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Introduction: Anorexia Nervosa (AN) and Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID) are two primary restrictive eating disorders described in DSM-5, characterized both of them by insufficient food intake. This behavior in ARFID is not driven by weight and shape concerns that typify AN. While there are several studies that highlight the presence of mentalizing difficulties in AN, there are still no data about mentalizing profile in ARFID.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to better characterize the mentalizing profile of AN and ARFID children and adolescent.

Methods: Two groups of AN or ARFID outpatients (15+15), aged 6 to 18 years, were assessed by Alexythymia Questionnaire for Children (AQC) and Toronto Alexythymia Scale-20 (TAS-20) to evaluate alexythymia; by Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI) and Basic Empathy Scale (BES) to assess empathy; by NEPSY-II social perception subtests to evaluate Theory of Mind and Emotion recognition. Exclusion criteria were the presence of intellectual disability, pervasive developmental disorders and binge eating behavior (eating disorder other than AN or ARFID).

Results: Preliminary results showed different mentalizing profiles between ARFID and AN patients, with differences in the score for affective empathy, lower in ARFID than in AN patients while the score for alexythymia traits resulted higher in AN population.

Conclusions: By our results, mentalization impairment appeared trans-diagnostic across several eating disorders. This first result should be further improved to better analyze this construct in order to develop effective clinical intervention to improve the subject's affective regulation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: eating disorders; mentalization; anorexia nervosa; ARFID

O031

Exploring depression in adolescents: How depression changes in early onset psychosis (EOP), clinical high risk (UHR) and clinical control (CC) patients

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Introduction: Depression is very common in adolescent patients and impacts on their quality of life and functioning. Indeed, depression is an important clinical aspect for treatment, outcome, and prognosis.

Objectives: This pilot study investigated the factorial structure of the Calgary depression scale for schizophrenia (CDSS) in a sample of help seeking adolescent patients, stratified in three clinical diagnostic subgroups: early onset psychosis (EOP), clinical high risk (UHR) and clinical control (CC). The relationships between these factors and SIPS domains and subjective experiences were also explored.

Methods: Sixty-nine subjects were examined to assess the severity of depressive symptoms and the degree of subjectively felt cognitive-affective vulnerability (i.e. basic symptoms)

Results: Principal component analysis revealed CDSS to include two main factors, namely: “guilty idea of reference-pathological guilt” (factor I), “depression-hopelessness” (factor II). Two factors revealed multiple correlations with SIPS domains and subjective experiences.

Conclusions: The results confirm the dual factorial structure of CDSS previously reported in the literature in adult samples, further increase our knowledge of the psychopathological components of depression in adolescents, and strongly suggest that CDSS can also be used in early diagnostic settings

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Calgary depression Scale for Schizophrenia; adolescent; psychosis

O032

Emotional experience of various types of cyberaggression by adolescents and youth

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Introduction: The integration of digital technologies into everyday life leads to transformation of various socio-cultural practices, including related to destructive behavior. Among them, cyberaggression holds a leading position, especially in younger generation, and causes direct lasting negative impact on the psychological state of participants and affects (Martinez-Monteaugado et al., 2019; Wright, Wachs, 2020).

Objectives: The goal of the study is to analyze the relationship between offline and online aggressions and the strength of negative

emotional experiences of adolescents and youth, as well as parents' awareness of this experience with their children.

Methods: The questionnaire was completed by 3395 people: 1554 adolescents aged 12-17 and 736 young people aged 18-30 from 8 federal districts of Russia.

Results: Respondents of all generations (64-74%) believe that people are more likely to experience painful or hostile situations in real life than online. Nevertheless, every fourth respondent (19-23%) says that events on the Internet can cause as much anxiety as events in real life. The least emotionally significant situations are flaming and cyberhate. Trolling causes strong feelings in every third adolescent, cyberstalking in every fifth, cyberbullying in every second. Both trolling and cyberstalking make girls more upset than boys, this is true for adolescents (12-13 and 14-17 years old) and youth ($\chi^2=19.01-67.21$, $p<0.01$, $V=0.16-0.30$).

Conclusions: Differences in emotional response to various types of cyberaggression require the development of differentiated approaches to the prevention of various situations of cyberaggression and the development of specific coping strategies in the collision with them. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project No. 20-013-00857.

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Keywords: emotional experience; adolescents; youth; cyberaggression

O033

Mood and suicidality amongst cyberbullied adolescents- a cross-sectional study from youth risk behavior survey

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Introduction: There is a limited literature available showing mental health burden among adolescents following cyberbullying.

Objectives: Aim is to evaluate the association of low mood and suicidality amongst cyberbullied adolescents.