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Introduction: The family of a child with a mental illness is a significant source for his support in harmonizing his development and achieving successful socialization.

Objectives: The objective of the survey is to develop a psychoeducational program for parents.

Methods: Questionnaire "Parental attitude to children's illnesses" (V.E. Kagan, I.P. Zhuravleva) Parents of 39 (22 mothers and 17 fathers) children aged from 3 to 6 with ASD - autism spectrum disorders (F84.01; F84.02; F84.11).

Results: Parents of children with ASD often do not realize the morbid nature of changes in the children's behavior and interpret them as spontaneity, pamperedness or even giftedness. Most parents underestimated the doctor's recommendations for compliance with the treatment regime. Taking into account the parents' complaints and the difficulties of understanding the child's problems, a psychoeducational course was developed, including 7 sessions: 1. acquaintance; 2. the concept of ASD, etiological factors, features of manifestation; 3. the role of the family in the treatment and rehabilitation process; 4. development of mental functions in children with ASD; 5. emotional development of children with ASD; formation of communication skills and social adaptation; 6. training organization and correctional and developmental classes for children with ASD; 7. summing up. The psychoeducational course is carried out in the form of group thematic seminars 7 meetings once a week for 1.5-2 hours. After completing the course, some families remain on individual psychological follow-up.

Conclusions: Completing a psychoeducational course makes it possible to fill the lack of information regarding the disease and treatment tactics, increases compliance and harmonizes parent-child relationships.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorders; psychoeducation; Family; Parental Attitude

EPV0218

Clinical features and management of manic episodes in adolescents. A case review.

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Introduction: Assessment and management of bipolar disorder, and particularly manic episodes in adolescents means a challenge. The presence of comorbid disorders, and divergent interpretations of manic symptoms in the context of the adolescent natural immaturity, can make diagnosis and treatment hard goals to achieve. The existence of juvenile specific criteria for bipolar disorder is a debate topic. This concept emerged from an attempt to solve diagnosis issues and involves a wide range of definitions for mania.

Objectives: Literature review concerning bipolar disorder in young population: Main comorbidities, psychosocial problems, prognosis. Clinical presentation: Shared and specific features compared to adult population. Available treatment options. Issues related to safety and tolerability.

Methods: We present a case of a 16 year old woman diagnosed with bipolar II disorder, hospitalised in an inpatient adolescent unit in 2021. Review of the literature available (clinical guidelines, PubMed).

Results: Patient initially oriented as a Bipolar II disorder, after depressive episodes followed by hypomanic symptoms in the past years. The following clinical course was conditioned by personality traits. Emotional dysregulation and a complex family environment made affective symptoms difficult to evaluate, leading to a diagnostic hypothesis of personality-related disorder. After a period of outpatient treatment in a day hospital, she debuted with a clinical picture of manic symptoms, mixed features and rapid mood cycling.

Conclusions: After an initial trial, stabilization was achieved with aripiprazole and asenapine. Combination therapy might be necessary in longer-term treatment, according to existing evidence. Diagnosis and treatment concerns are interfered by the limited number of trials.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: bipolar disorder; manic episode; bipolar disorder treatment; Adolescents

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Self-injury in adolescents: expression of subjective discontent in contemporary society

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Introduction: This research aims to enrich the reflection on the current affairs and is an invitation to think about worrying phenomena in youngsters: self-injuries or cuts. A focused study was conducted on twenty young people

Objectives: This is a reflection about worrying phenomena in youngsters: self-injuries or cuts. We try to figure out the underlying cause of such behaviour

Methods: Through a qualitative methodology, using clinical interview and questionnaire, we try to find the constitutive elements of self-injuries or cuts, considering three levels of analysis: Sociocultural, individual, and family changes. We examined twenty cases

Results: It appeared in the analysis that one of the triggers of the cutting phenomenon was related to experiences of rejection of significant figures, which is lived by the young person as a situation of abandonment that generates high amounts of anguish. This distressing experience generates a sensation of lack of control, appearing as unregulated affections, which they are unable to handle or manage. The intense anxiety is carried through the body, being an act of attack to the body, provokes physical pain an emotional relief