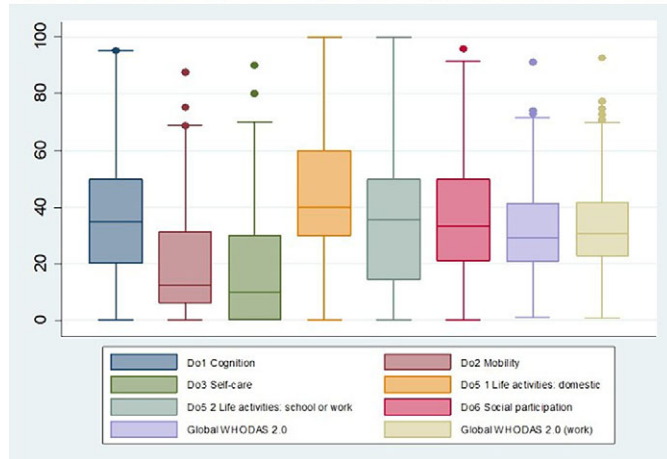


having a generic diagnosis for hyperkinetic disorders and 34% depressive disorder. WHODAS scores: significant differences in the functioning domains (Do). Mean and (SD) for Do5 Life activities domestic: 45 (26.7); Do6 Social participation: 37 (20.6); and Do1 cognition: 36.6 (19.3). Figure 1.

Figure 1. Levels of functioning and disability of children with mental disorders, Mexico 2021.



Conclusions: The children with MD are more vulnerable due to the associated disability and it requires specific health interventions adapted to their mental health care needs. References: 1) Babatunde et al. (2021). *Glob.Soc.Welfare* 8, 29–46. 2) Barwick et al. (2013). *J. evid.based.soc.work*, 10(4), 338–352.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Mental Disorders; functioning; WHODAS 2.0; Children

EPP0293

Genomic imbalances of chromosome 15 in patients with autistic features and global developmental delay

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Introduction: Background: Copy-number variants (CNVs) of chromosome 15 have been associated with neurodevelopmental disorders like autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) and developmental delay.

Objectives: We report 6 patients with autistic features and other neurodevelopmental problems carrying CNVs of chromosome 15.

Methods: Materials and methods: The probands belong to a group of patients referred to our clinic and laboratory with autism as main feature. A complete clinical evaluation was performed with focus on neurologic, psychiatric, and psychological evaluation with specific autism tests. Array-based comparative genomic hybridization (array-CGH) was performed using 180K platform (Agilent technology).

Results: six patients investigated by array-CGH had a CNV involving chromosome 15. Four of these patients, previously reported by us (ref 1), had small duplications of 15q13.3 involving *CHRNA7* and *OTUD7A* genes. The other two patients had large deletions of 15q21q22 and 15q24, respectively. A deletion of 15q21.2 - q22.2 was detected in one patient. The deleted region contains 62 genes and has been rarely reported in patients with neurodevelopmental disorders. A deletion of 15q24.1 - q24.2 was detected in the other patient. This region is recurrently deleted in developmentally delayed patients (ref 3).

Conclusions: Our data highlight that chromosome 15 is a hub for neurodevelopmental disorder and illustrates the utility of array-CGH in the investigation of patients with autism, specifically in the context of complex phenotypes. **Acknowledgment:** The research leading to these results has received funding from the EEA Grant 2014-2021, under the project contract No 6/2019. **References:** Genes (Basel). 2021 Jul 1;12(7):1025. <https://www.omim.org/entry/618060> Clinical Genome Resource. https://dosage.clinicalgenome.org/clinigen_region.cgi?id=ISCA-46296

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: developmental delay; chromosome 15; genomic imbalances; autism

EPP0294

Dynamics of subjective pattern of health in frequently ill adolescents

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Introduction: It is known that frequently ill adolescents are significantly more likely to have a disharmonious subjective pattern of health and associated maladaptive behavior in the field of health.

Objectives: To study dynamics of subjective pattern of health in frequently ill adolescents.

Methods: The sample: 57 frequently ill adolescents (mean age 10.6±0.1) in 2014-2015, 2017 and 2019. We used: The method of unfinished sentences about health (Yakovleva, 2014), "Index of attitude toward health" (Deryabo, Yasvin, 1999).

Results: The index of emotionality has decreased (98.93 vs 84.87, p=0.015), while the cognitive indicator of the attitude toward health remains unchanged. The rate of positive self-assessment of health reduces and the rate of negative self-assessment of health increases. Frequently ill teenagers in older age are more likely to give an objective definition of the disease and less likely to emotionally assess it. At a young age they often pointed out active lifestyle as the main reason for health, with age the psychological characteristics of a person (strength of will, cheerfulness, etc.) this reason becomes. The rate of health recognition as the absolute value of man decreases (in the second cut answers, this category accounted for only 24.4%), but at a later age teenager show "adult" category of "quality of life" (noted by 7.4% of older teenagers).

Conclusions: The study of the dynamics of the subjective pattern of health in frequently ill adolescents has high practical significance due to the possibility of preventive and correctional work with these adolescents. Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

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Keywords: frequently ill adolescents; health; subjective pattern of health; attitude toward health in adolescents

EPP0295

Exposure to community violence and Callous-Unemotional traits in young children: the role of positive parenting

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Introduction: Studies regarding environmental contributions on callous-unemotional (CU) traits in children have informed about the protective role of positive parenting. However, it has not been explored whether findings from these studies -mostly conducted in High-Income Countries- can be generalised to Low-Middle-Income Countries (LMICs). Exposure to community violence is common in LMICs and is associated with emotional and behavioural problems in children. Therefore, it may represent an environmental risk factor for CU traits.

Objectives: This prospective study explores whether positive parenting has a protective role in relation to CU traits in young Colombian children whose families have been exposed to community violence.

Methods: We assessed 235 families with children at age 3.5 years, from three contrasting regions of Colombia, using observations of mother-child interactions and maternal reports of community violence at ages 3.5 and 5.0 years.

Results: Hierarchical multiple linear regression models indicated that maternal positivity at 3.5 years was associated with lower CU traits at age 5.0 years only in children of families exposed to community violence (interaction term $p = .001$). In the exposed group maternal positivity explained 10% of the variance ($\beta = -.34$, $p = .001$) with low positivity associated with elevated CU traits and high positivity with low CU traits. Maternal praise was not associated with CU traits. However, maternal negativity during play was associated with elevated CU traits as a main effect.

Conclusions: Based on these findings, whether or not exposure to community violence is associated with elevated CU traits depends on maternal positivity, with low positivity creating vulnerability, and high positivity, resilience.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Low-middle-income country; Callous-unemotional traits; Exposure to community violence; Positive parenting

EPP0297

Toward the clinical application of the Child Psychosis-Risk Screening System (CPSS)

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Introduction: In our previous study, we have developed the Child Psychosis-risk Screening System (CPSS), which incorporates psychological and behavioral characteristics of childhood into an algorithm, based on a retrospective survey.

Objectives: In this study, we actually tried to evaluate the risk of psychosis in pediatric and psychiatric outpatients using the CPSS.

Methods: We conducted an epidemiological study of 323 outpatients aged 6-18 years visiting pediatric and psychiatric departments using CBCL and clinical data (sex, age, winter birth, chief complaint, diagnosis, abuse, bullying, hikikomori). ROC analysis was used to assess the accuracy of CPSS predictions. Cross-sectional logistic regression analysis was performed on the clinical data to identify factors associated with risk groups exceeding the cutoff value.

Results: The results of the ROC analysis showed that the AUC (Area under the ROC Curve) was 80.3%, indicating that the CPSS has Moderate accuracy. The cutoff value was 98.11% (sensitivity: 0.857, specificity: 0.835), and 18% of the subjects were identified as risk groups above this value. Cross-sectional logistic regression analysis showed that schizophrenia diagnosis, no abuse, winter birth, and hikikomori were associated with the risk group, with respective odds ratios of 22.88, 10.76, 1.91, and 1.37.

Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that the CPSS can be applied to pediatric practice for early detection of risk for psychosis. The risk group is also present among pediatric patients with physical chief complaints. The factors suggested to be associated with risk groups may reflect the factors acting on the critical period of psychosis onset and the dynamic state.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child Behavior Checklist; Psychosis; CPSS; prodrome

EPP0298

Prevention program of emotional and behavioral disorders in children with developmental language delay

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