

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Electroconvulsive therapy; PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS; mood disorders; children and adolescents

### EPV0175

#### problematic social media use among child and adolescent psychiatry consultants: family risk factors

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1104

**Introduction:** the problematic use of social media (PUSM) is considered nowadays as a behavioural addiction. Social media seem to provide an ephemeral escape especially for children suffering from dysfunctional families and abuse.

**Objectives:** To study in a population of children and adolescents followed in outpatient child psychiatry unit, the prevalence, and family risk factors related to PUSM.

**Methods:** a descriptive study was conducted among child and adolescent psychiatry consultants. Parents were asked to provide answers for the BSMAS (Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale). We used a self-administered questionnaire and the BSMAS to assess patients' social media's use characteristics and the APGAR Family Test to assess their satisfaction with their family functioning.

**Results:** The prevalence of PUSM was estimated at 9.2% in our population according to the conservative approach, rising to 48.7% according to the liberal approach. APGAR Family Test scores were negatively correlated with BSMAS scores (Pearson's coefficient = -0.37;  $p=0.002$ ). Significantly higher scores were found in cases of exposure to physical ( $p=0.001$ ) or moral ( $p=0.037$ ) abuse and among patients who witnessed spousal violence ( $p=0.041$ ), and whose parents had a lower level of education. A positive and significant correlation was found between parents' and adolescents' BSMAS scores ( $p=0.04$ ).

**Conclusions:** Psychopathological fragility triggered by poor family functioning expose to the risk of PUSM. The implementation of preventive strategies and a rigorous and global management of these adolescents are imperative to fight against this disorder.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** APGAR Family Test; social media; Child and adolescent; Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale

### EPV0176

#### Mental health in children and adolescents during the pandemic year 2020: Results from a department of child and adolescent psychiatry in Romania

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1105

**Introduction:** Infectious diseases can disrupt the environment in which children live and have negative consequences for the well-being, development and mental health of this population.

**Objectives:** Our aim is to compare the number and diagnoses of patients admitted during the first COVID-19 pandemic year to patients admitted during the same period in the previous year.

**Methods:** Retrospective observational study of patients admitted between March 1, 2020 and February 29, 2021 and the analogous period of 2019-2020 in a child psychiatry unit. Microsoft Excel was used for descriptive statistics.

**Results:** In our first pandemic year, there were 47.9% less admissions to our inpatient unit ( $n=717$ ), comparing to the previous year ( $n=1376$ ). Regarding the outpatient-type evaluations, there were 37.7% more admissions than the previous year ( $n=1813$ ). Considering the fact that the number of inpatients was limited in 2020 due to the restrictive measures imposed, most of our patients were consulted on an outpatient basis. During the 5 weeks nationwide lockdown, 72 children were consulted, 42.8% representing psychiatry emergencies. Regarding the diagnoses made in the whole pandemic year, disorders of psychological development were the most common, with almost half of the total of admissions (44.4%). The number of autistic outpatients in the pandemic year ( $n=1004$ ) was almost double than the one before ( $n=572$ ).

**Conclusions:** Even though there was a reduction of admissions to the child psychiatry inpatient unit during the first pandemic year, we did not identify major differences regarding the discharge diagnoses comparing to the year before.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; mental health; Children

### EPV0177

#### Type 1 diabetes and anxiety in adolescence. A case report.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1106

**Introduction:** Type 1 diabetes (T1D) incidence is increasing around the world, being the third chronic medical condition in childhood. It is characterized by pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell loss which leads to insulin deficiency. Treatment includes insulin medication and lifestyle changes. Youngsters with T1D are at a high risk of psychological comorbidity (depression, anxiety, eating disorders), and especially anxiety symptoms have been correlated with worse diabetes control.

**Objectives:** Our purpose is to examine the impact of T1D in adolescence regarding a case report and literature review.

**Methods:** We present the case of a 14-year-old female with T1D onset and no psychiatric history. She is referred to our service three months after the T1D onset. Both her parents and the patient were anxious about the diagnostic implications and the treatment. The patient sometimes refused to follow insulin treatment and was angry and labile. Both family and individual assessment interviews were accomplished.

**Results:** Regarding our assessment and after coordination with endocrine service (doctor and nurse) we diagnosed an [F43.23] Adjustment Disorder (acute, with mixed anxiety and depressed mood). Following recent evidence Acceptance and Commitment

Therapy and Family Therapy were the election treatment with good outcomes. The patient was released after 3 months of follow-up.

**Conclusions:** T1D treatment entails lifestyle changes and self-control, which may be stressful and challenging for adolescents and their families, causing mental health problems. Since learning self-care and emotional coping strategies can improve both psychological well-being and glucose management, an interdisciplinary approach including psychological care, especially on the onset, can be crucial.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** adolescence; Type 1 diabetes; Anxiety; adjustment disorder

## EPV0179

### Covid-19 pandemic and suicidal risk among adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1107

**Introduction:** The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the mental health of adolescents. Several descriptive studies and systematic reviews have shown an increase in suicide rates in this age group.

**Objectives:** - To present a literary review on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the mental health and suicidal behavior of adolescents around the world. - To present data on admission rates due to suicidal behavior during the first year of the Covid-19 pandemic in a Spanish child-adolescent psychiatric hospitalization unit.

**Methods:** - We will present a literature review and a retrospective cross-sectional study on admission rates for suicidal behavior in a child-adolescent psychiatric hospitalization unit. - Admission rates for suicidal behavior during the year prior to the pandemic will be compared with rates relative to the first year of the pandemic.

**Results:** - We have found a significant increase in admission rates for suicidal behavior during the year of the pandemic. Similar results have been found in different studies and meta-analyses. - The socio-demographic characteristics of the patients are quite similar in the two periods of time analyzed, but the reference to intra-family problems has been more frequent in the year of the pandemic.

**Conclusions:** Our data is in line with other studies suggesting that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a strong impact on teenage suicidal behavior.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; youth; Suicide

## EPV0183

### Compensation Possibilities of Mental Disorders — Individual Case of a Child with Severe Neurological Disorder

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1108

**Introduction:** Neurological diseases often lead to mental disorders in children. After the structure of disorder is identified, an important task is to examine the abilities to compensate developmental delay (Lev S. Vygotsky).

**Objectives:** The goal of the study was to explore potential of children with opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome (OMS), which is important for psychocorrection.

**Methods:** Case study of a boy with idiopathic OMS (aged 3 years 5 months) who was patient at the Psychoneurological Department no. 2 of the Russian Children Clinical Hospital. The following methods were used: analysis of anamnestic data, analysis of patient's medical record, pathopsychological assessment.

**Results:** Anamnestic data and medical records indicate the absence of pregnancy pathologies and normal early development. OMS was first detected when the child was aged 2 y. 7 m. Pathopsychological assessment gave the following results: 1) movement disorder (primary disorder) leads to secondary mental disorders; 2) locomotor activity disorders inhibit the child's use of space and orientation of body in it; 3) secondary defects are detected in constructive activity, speech and drawing. Intact components of the mental processes: 1) the child demonstrates motivation for independent activity despite operational difficulties; 2) in certain activities, the general plan of actions remains intact, i.e., the goal set is actualized in movements and actions; 3) notions about objects, actions with them, planning and performance of movements are intact.

**Conclusions:** The research demonstrates disbalance between operational difficulties and integrity of semantic orientation, internal planning of actions. The data prove the importance of discussion on abilities of children with OMS to compensate mental disorders.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** mental development; compensation; pediatric opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome; developmental disorders

## EPV0187

### Menke-Hennekam syndrome 1: A Case Report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1109

**Introduction:** Menke-Hennekam syndrome (MHS) is a relatively new genetic condition characterized by intellectual disabilities, autistic behavior, auditory defects, recurrent upper respiratory tract infections, microcephaly and short stature. Facial characteristics include short palpebral fissures, telecanthus, depressed nasal