

**Results:** In both the in-person and telehealth groups patients with bipolar depression were highly satisfied with treatment and reported a significant reduction in symptoms from admission to discharge. Both groups also reported a significant improvement in positive mental health, general well-being, coping ability, and functioning. Suicidal ideation was reduced in both groups. No patients attempted suicide. A large effect size of treatment was found in both treatment groups. The length of stay and the likelihood of staying in treatment until completion were significantly greater in the virtually treated patients.

**Conclusions:** Telehealth delivery of partial hospital level of care for patients with bipolar depression was as safe and effective as in-person treatment.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

### EPP0291

#### Comparative analysis of self-stimulatory behaviors in ASD and ADHD

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**Introduction:** The phenomenon of self-stimulatory behaviors, commonly referred to as "stimming," presents a fascinating avenue of exploration within the context of neurodevelopmental disorders. While stimming behaviors are widely associated with ASD, there is emerging evidence suggesting that individuals with ADHD may also engage in similar behaviors. This study seeks to undertake a comprehensive investigation of the neurophenomenology of stimming in individuals diagnosed with ASD and ADHD, aiming to discern potential shared and distinctive characteristics.

**Objectives:** The principal objective of this research is to conduct an intricate neurophenomenological analysis of stimming behaviors in cohorts diagnosed with ASD (n=60) and ADHD (n=60), with a concurrent control group of neurotypical individuals (n=60). The study aspires to delineate the prevalence, typology, and neurophysiological underpinnings of stimming behaviors in both ASD and ADHD populations. Moreover, this study endeavors to identify whether particular stimming behaviors exhibit differential prevalence or intensity between the two disorders.

**Methods:** Participants underwent rigorous neurophenomenological assessments, incorporating structured interviews, validated self-report questionnaires and direct observations. Diagnostic confirmation was established through the administration of gold-standard instruments, such as the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS-2) for ASD and the Conners' Parent Rating Scale for ADHD. Stimming behaviors were meticulously categorized (e.g., motor, vocal, sensory) and scrutinized for quantitative metrics, including frequency, duration, and complexity.

**Results:** Preliminary analyses have uncovered profound disparities in the manifestation of stimming behaviors between ASD and ADHD cohorts. Individuals with ASD displayed a significantly higher prevalence of stimming behaviors, with motor stimming

predominating, followed by vocal and sensory manifestations. In contrast, individuals with ADHD exhibited a comparatively reduced frequency and intensity of stimming, primarily within the motor domain, albeit notably less elaborate. Control group participants exhibited a negligible occurrence of stimming behaviors.

**Conclusions:** This multidimensional exploration illuminates the nuanced neurophenomenological distinctions in self-stimulatory behaviors between ASD and ADHD. Stimming emerges as a pivotal feature in ASD, while its presence in ADHD, though discernible, is markedly attenuated. This study's findings hold implications for precise diagnostic delineation and the prospect of personalized interventions for these complex neurodevelopmental conditions. Future avenues of research may delve into the neural substrates underpinning stimming behaviors, further enhancing our comprehension of these phenomena.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPP0293

#### Systematically Informed Literature Review: What is the Prevalence of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) in Adolescents, 13-17, using DSM-5 Criteria?

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**Introduction:** In child & adolescent mental health settings, borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a dominant and substantial condition with high occurrence rates seen in community, crisis, and in-patient settings. Previously because of multiple concerns, BPD diagnosis in adolescents was considered questionable and was perceived to be invalid. However, in light of the evidence, recent guidelines and diagnostic manuals affirm the diagnosis in the under-18 population.

**Objectives:** Given its existence in adolescents and that DSM-5 (from 2013) allows diagnosing BPD in adolescents, a study was conducted in 2019 to explore what current literature had to say about its prevalence.

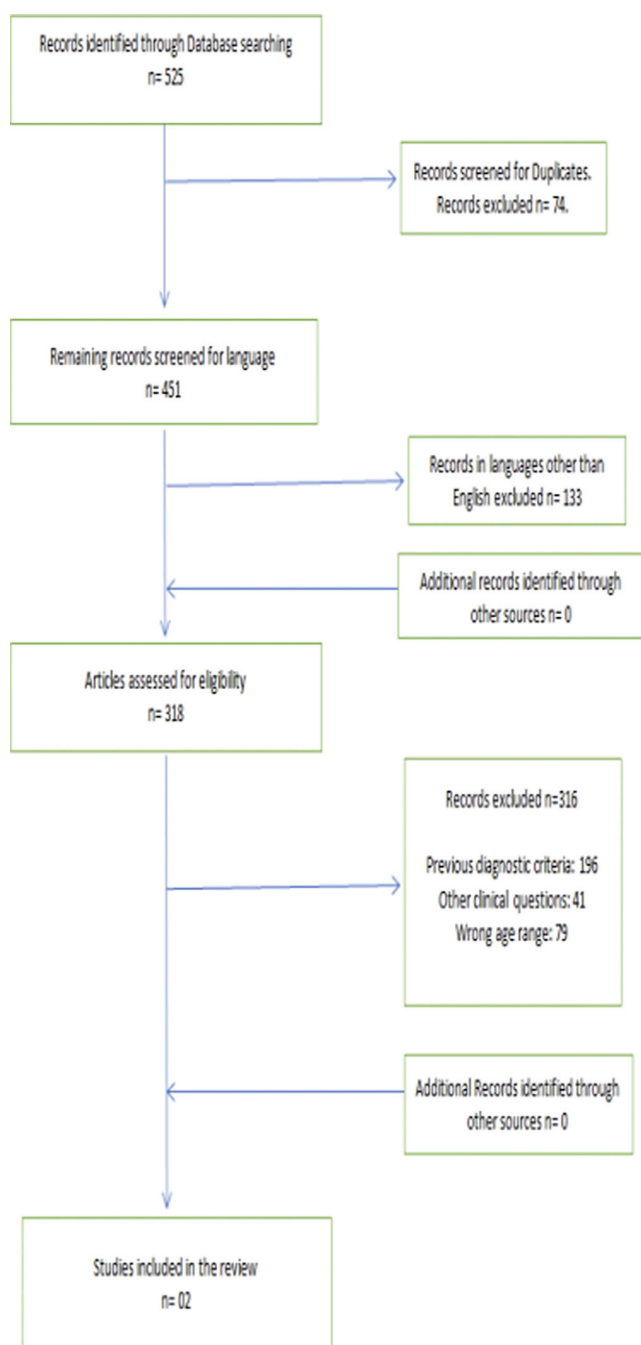
**Methods:** To answer this, a systematically informed literature review tried to look at the evidence. The hypothesis was that not many clinicians or researchers are aware of or using the opportunity to diagnose and thus manage BPD in adolescents, i.e., early in the course of this illness. Four databases were searched- PubMed, Embase, Medline, and Psycinfo- with the following inclusion & exclusion criteria:

1. Age: Adolescents (13-17).
2. BPD (disorder not traits or features).
3. Language – English, not just the abstract in English.
4. Time limit & diagnostic criteria (2013 onwards, DSM-5).
5. Full length articles not Abstracts alone.
6. No geographical limit.
7. Contacted academics personally for additional data.

Following search terms were used: Borderline Personality Disorder, BPD, EUPD, Emotionally Unstable Personality disorder, DSM V, DSM 5, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5, DSM-5, Prevalence, Rate.

**Results:** All searches yielded 525 results. Other sources didn't identify any other records to be included. Out of these 525 results, 74 were duplicates. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied on the remaining resources. Of the remaining records, 133 were in language other than English, and thus, were excluded. Remaining 318 articles were assessed for eligibility. Of these, 196 had used diagnostic criteria or rating scales based on previous diagnostic criteria, and thus were excluded. Furthermore, 41 articles had focused on a totally other clinical question than ours. 79 articles had the wrong age range as per our diagnostic criteria. Thus, the total number of articles which met inclusion and exclusion criteria was 02. The results showed higher rates of BPD in adolescents, especially in those exposed to online sexual solicitation (OSS) (355 vs 13%) and in females (80% of cases).

**Image:**



**Conclusions:** Despite the research and diagnostic allowance, there still seems to be reluctance among clinicians to diagnose BPD in adolescents. We advise consideration of BPD in adolescents if clinical picture indicates and application of the relevant criteria so patients can get appropriate treatment and support that they need.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0294

### Associations between general and specific psychopathology factors in parents and psychiatric, behavioral, and psychosocial outcomes in offspring: a Swedish population-based register study

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**Introduction:** Psychiatric conditions in parents are associated not only with the same condition in offspring, but also with virtually all other psychiatric conditions. However, it remains unknown whether this intergenerational transmission of psychiatric conditions was attributable to broader psychopathology comorbidity or to specific conditions.

**Objectives:** To estimate associations between general and specific factors of psychopathology in parents, and a wide range of register-based outcomes in their offspring.

**Methods:** Based on Swedish national registers, we linked 2 947 703 individuals born in Sweden between 1970 and 2000 to their biological parents (1 705 780 pairs of parents) and followed them to December 31, 2013. First, we estimated one general and three unrelated (specific) psychopathology factors (capturing internalizing, externalizing, and psychotic problems, respectively, independently of general psychopathology) based on nine parental register-based psychiatric diagnoses and violent criminal court convictions. Second, we regressed each offspring outcome on the latent general and three specific factors simultaneously.

**Results:** The general psychopathology factor in parents was significantly associated with all 31 offspring outcomes (mean Odds Ratio (OR) = 1.22; range: 1.08–1.40), which means that children whose parents scored one standard deviation above the mean on general psychopathology had, on average, a 23% higher probability of all outcomes. The specific psychotic factor in parents was primarily associated with psychotic-like outcomes (mean OR = 1.17; range: 1.05–1.25), and the specific internalizing factor in parents was primarily associated with offspring internalizing (mean OR = 1.11; range: 1.11–1.13) and neurodevelopmental outcomes (mean OR = 1.07; range: 1.02–1.10). The specific externalizing factor in parents was associated with externalizing (mean OR = 1.27; range: 1.21–1.32) and internalizing outcomes (mean OR = 1.10; range: 1.01–1.13).

**Conclusions:** The intergenerational transmission of psychiatric conditions across different types of spectra appeared largely attributable to a parental general factor of psychopathology, whereas specific factors were primarily responsible for within-spectrum associations between parents and their offspring. Service providers