

NSSI in DSM-5. has been included among the conditions in need of further study.

NSSI can be interpreted as a maladaptive coping mechanism that can be regarded as an emotional dysregulation. Adverse childhood experiences including physical abuse, neglect or sexual abuse are the strongest predictors of the NSSI. Research has repetitively found strong associations between NSSI and identity diffusion and/or distorted personality traits.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to assess the association between childhood traumatization, personality characteristics including stages of identity development, and self-injurious behavior among female adolescents that experience difficulties with emotional regulation.

Methods: We compared our results to a Hungarian normative sample. The sample consisted of inpatients adolescents, age between 14 and 18, with a diagnosis consisting of „Emotional disorders with onset specific for childhood” or „Mixed disorders of conduct and emotions” with chronic nonsuicidal self-injurious behavior.

Childhood traumatization was measured with the short version of Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (H-CTQ-SF). Identity development and identity diffusion were measured with the Assessment of Identity Development in Adolescence Questionnaire (AIDA). Temperament and character factors were measured with the Junior Temperament and Character Inventory (JTCl).

Results: Adolescent patients with NSSI reported severe and multi-plex childhood traumatization. These patients scored higher on novelty seeking and harm avoidance and scored lower on the persistence, self-directedness, and cooperativeness factors in the JTCl. These results were compared with the Hungarian normative sample. Adolescents scored higher on the Discontinuity and Incoherence scales of the AIDA.

Conclusions: Our preliminary results suggest that childhood traumatization predicts self-injurious behavior in adolescent females. Additionally, we have found associations between signs indicative of personality disorder, including lower level of self-cohesion, self-integration and self-directedness.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0145

Therapy program assisted with therapy dogs for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

A. Hugué Miguel^{1*}, N. Cornudella Solans¹, P. Vergés Balasch¹, J. Bergadà Bell-lloc² and V. Pera Guardiola¹

¹Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service, Sant Joan de Deu Terres de Lleida and ²Ilerkan Association, Lleida, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.927

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder with an estimated lifetime prevalence of at least 1%. Some studies suggest that approximately 60% of children with ASD show emotional dysregulation and 44-86% sleeping disorders. Studies suggest that cognitive behavioral therapy and animal-assisted therapy AAT can be an intervention strategy to promote emotional and behavioral dysregulation and sleep disturbances.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of a therapy program assisted with dogs (AAT) together with cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) on behavioral and emotional regulation and sleep disorders in children diagnosed with ASD.

Methods: The sample was composed of 24 children between 7 and 10 years old diagnosed with ASD randomized into two groups (CGT group (control group) and AAT + CBT group (experimental group)). Inclusion criteria: communication level of simple sentences, mild-moderate difficulties in behavioral and emotional regulation and sleep disturbances. Exclusion criteria: intellectual disability, children with specific dogs phobia. Assessment included ADOS-2, WISC-V, CGAS. dysregulation profile of Achenbach scale and Sleep Disturbance Scale for Children-Bruni. A program of 12 sessions (weekly one-hour sessions) focusing emotional and behavioral regulation and sleep disturbance was designed (Behavior Emotional Sleep Treatment Program. A pre-post evaluation was performed.

Results: Participants were 20 boys and 2 girls (2 participants dropped out), with a mean age of 9. Regarding the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, no significant differences has been observed between both groups in the global functioning measured with the Children's Global Assessment scale (CGAS) (p=0.832), nor in the cognitive capacity (QI) neither in reference to the associated comorbidities (p=0.103) nor in the variable prescription pharmacological treatment (p= 0.142). In emotional self-regulation, a significant improvement in emotional regulation difficulties was observed after treatment in both groups (experimental group: p=0.014; control group: p=0.012). However, the comparison between the pre-post intervention results between groups, regarding the emotional regulation variable, a greater improvement is observed in the experimental group (p=0.013). Significant improvements were also observed in sleep disorders (Bruni scale total score and in the sleep conciliation and maintenance difficulties scale) in both groups.

Conclusions: To conclude, although this is a pilot study with a small sample size and further research is needed, results suggest that a therapy program assisted with therapy dogs and CBT have positive effects on emotional dysregulation and sleep disturbances in children with ASD and offers a possible intervention strategy.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0147

Antipsychotic use in under 25's - think carefully!

D. Collins¹, R. Holdsworth², T. Nebunu³ and J. Beezhold^{1*}

¹CYFP, NSFT, Great Yarmouth; ²NHS and ³Pharmacy, NSFT, Norwich, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.928

Introduction: Antipsychotic use for adolescents (defined here as under 25 year olds) must be done with caution, giving due thought to advantages and potential side effects. Antipsychotics are extremely useful and effective drugs, but have side effects and many of these are problematic.

It has been noted that Risperidone is often used for this age group, despite the UK guidance being cautious about its use.