

mania without psychosis. Also, having a manic bipolar episode with psychotic symptoms was not associated to being prescribed a long-acting injectable antipsychotic.

Conclusions: The presence of psychotic symptoms in bipolar manic episodes were associated to male gender and younger age but not to indirect measures of illness severity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: bipolar disorder; mania; psychotic symptoms; severity

O025

Correlation between hand functioning, cognition and quality of life of CP children: 2-year prospective randomized study

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Introduction: For treatment of CP patients multidisciplinary approach is often promoted. But it is not cost-efficient to involve all medical staff and variety of diagnostic/intervention tools for every patient.

Objectives: Having knowledge on pivotal manifestations of CP and what are they related to would ease multidirectional approach in practice. It will shorten a search of pathologies only to those related to main manifestations related to quality of life.

Methods: 611 children aged 2 to 18 years (mean age=6y5m) with CP (G80.0-G80.9): examined by 3 independent doctors. 56%males, 44% females. Randomized blinded assessment. Fine hand function assessed by “9-hole peg”, “Box and Blocks” tests, dynamometry. Intellectual functioning assessment was done using Raven Matrices. Quality of Life(QoL) assessment according to Caregiver Priorities and Child Health Index of Life with Disabilities (CPCHILD). The intraclass correlation coefficient(ICC) was used for finding out discrepancies between observers. Inferential statistics including 95%CI and P-value. **Results:** ICC coefficient between observers was highly reliable=0.93 (95%CI:0.89–0.95). The mean QoL score for children GMFCS levels I and II was 58.5(SD 16.6), for GMFCS III, IV and V children=22.4 (SD13.4). QoL was more related to fine hand functioning($r=0,344$) than to cognition($r=0,295$). There was a strong correlation bond between fine hand functioning and cognition ($r=0,663$). In case fine hand function improved positive changes in cognition were observed in 74% of subjects($p<0,05$). Correlation between grasp power and IQ was weak($r=0,184$). Grasp power improvement was slightly related to QoL($r=0,102$).

Conclusions: Fine hand functioning improves QoL even more than cognition. So training of fine motor skills should be given a priority in case of limited rehabilitation resources.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

O026

Childhood behaviours and adverse economic and social outcomes – can we improve detection and prevention?

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Introduction: Disruptive behaviours underpin the most prevalent and costly psychiatric disorders in youth including ADHD and conduct disorder. Yet the association between childhood behavioural problems and economic and social outcomes in adulthood are rarely examined in a population-based samples where early detection and prevention may be possible.

Objectives: To examine the association childhood behavioural problems and economic and social outcomes from age 18-35 years across three studies.

Methods: This study draws on 30-year Canadian birth cohort (n=3017) linked to government tax return records. Behavioural assessments – for inattention, hyperactivity, opposition, aggression, anxiety and prosociality – were prospectively obtained from teachers when children were aged 6-12 years. Regression models were used to link behavioural assessments in kindergarten (age 5/6 years) to earnings at age 33-35 years (Study 1) and to trajectories of welfare receipt (Study 2), while behaviour at age 10-12 years was linked to trajectories of partnering. Children’s IQ and family background were adjusted for.

Results: Inattention, aggression-opposition (males only) and low low-prosociality in kindergarten were associated with lower earnings at age 33-35 years (Study 1), inattention, aggression-opposition and low prosociality in kindergarten predicted following a chronic welfare receipt trajectory from age 18-35 (Study 2), and inattention, aggression-opposition, anxiety and low-prosociality at age 10-12 years were associated with increased likelihood of being unpartnered and with partnership dissolution from age 18-35 years (Study3).

Conclusions: Behavioural assessments made by schoolteachers can identify children at risk of adverse economic and social outcomes in adulthood. The implications of for early screening and prevention will be discussed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ADHD; Conduct disorder; Screening; prevention

O027

Association between single nucleotide polymorphisms in oxytocin and vasopressin receptor genes and symptom severity of autism spectrum disorder – preliminary study

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Introduction: One of the defining features of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are deficits in social interaction and communication. Although their etiology is poorly understood, several lines of evidence from studies on humans and rodents suggest that two

nonapeptides – oxytocin and vasopressin – might play a pivotal role in their development.

Objectives: To evaluate if single nucleotide polymorphisms in OXTR and AVPR1A genes are linked to the severity of symptoms in autism spectrum disorder.

Methods: The study was conducted on the group of 40 Caucasian males with average age of 14,22 (SD: 1,71) years. ADOS-2 examination was utilized for confirmation of ASD diagnosis as well as evaluation of symptoms severity in each patient. The genotyping of preselected SNPs for each gene (rs10877969; rs7294536; rs2254298; rs53576) was conducted.

Results: “CC” genotype at rs7294536 ($p=0,033$) was significantly associated with higher outcomes of ADOS-2 especially in terms of social affect. In case of oxytocin receptor gene, frequency of “AA”/“AG” genotype at rs2254298 equaled 100% and of “AA”/“AG” genotype at rs53576 equaled 85% of the study group (expected “A” allele frequency in neurotypical European population was respectively 11% and 35% according to 1000Genomes database). For rs10877969 prevalence of “CC”/“CT” genotype equaled 95% while expected frequency of “C” allele in neurotypical European population was 13%.

Conclusions: Overrepresentation of minor alleles at rs2254298, rs53576 and rs10877969 in patients with ASD might indicate their link to development of ASD. Furthermore, significant association between minor allele at rs7294536 and symptoms severity suggest potential role of arginine-vasopressin receptor deficiency in clinical picture of ASD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: oxytocin; vasopressin; autism; social

O028

Restricted visual scanpaths and hyperarousal during emotion recognition in childhood social anxiety disorder

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Introduction: Social anxiety disorder (SAD) typically develops during late childhood or early adolescence, and often runs a chronic course if left untreated. Maladaptive processing of social information has been suggested to contribute to the etiology and maintenance of SAD. Scanpaths are a succession of visual fixations and saccades through which individuals extract information during face perception. Atypically long scanpaths have previously been reported in adults with SAD but no studies have been conducted on youth samples. SAD has previously also been linked to atypical arousal during face processing.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate differences in visual attention and arousal to emotional faces comparing children and adolescents with SAD to a non-psychiatric population of youths.

Methods: In one of the largest eye-tracking studies of pediatric SAD to date, children and adolescents with SAD ($n = 62$) and healthy controls ($n = 39$) completed a task where they were meant to recognise different emotional expressions in pictures of faces while

their eye movements were recorded. The visual scanpath and the pupil dilation response were examined.

Results: Youth with SAD showed restricted scanpaths, suggesting they scanned a more limited part of the face during face perception. Higher pupil dilation was also observed in the children and adolescents with SAD.

Conclusions: The restricted pattern of scanpath observed in youth with SAD is contrary to findings among adults, but similar to what has been reported in neurodevelopmental disorders associated with social interaction impairments such as autism. Restricted scanpaths may partially contribute to the maintenance of social anxiety disorder.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social anxiety disorder; eye tracking; scanpaths; Children and Adolescents

O029

Mentalization in developmental age's eating disorders: Comparison between anorexia nervosa and avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder (ARFID)

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Introduction: Anorexia Nervosa (AN) and Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID) are two primary restrictive eating disorders described in DSM-5, characterized both of them by insufficient food intake. This behavior in ARFID is not driven by weight and shape concerns that typify AN. While there are several studies that highlight the presence of mentalizing difficulties in AN, there are still no data about mentalizing profile in ARFID.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to better characterize the mentalizing profile of AN and ARFID children and adolescent.

Methods: Two groups of AN or ARFID outpatients (15+15), aged 6 to 18 years, were assessed by Alexythymia Questionnaire for Children (AQC) and Toronto Alexythymia Scale-20 (TAS-20) to evaluate alexythymia; by Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI) and Basic Empathy Scale (BES) to assess empathy; by NEPSY-II social perception subtests to evaluate Theory of Mind and Emotion recognition. Exclusion criteria were the presence of intellectual disability, pervasive developmental disorders and binge eating behavior (eating disorder other than AN or ARFID).

Results: Preliminary results showed different mentalizing profiles between ARFID and AN patients, with differences in the score for affective empathy, lower in ARFID than in AN patients while the score for alexythymia traits resulted higher in AN population.

Conclusions: By our results, mentalization impairment appeared trans-diagnostic across several eating disorders. This first result should be further improved to better analyze this construct in order to develop effective clinical intervention to improve the subject's affective regulation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: eating disorders; mentalization; anorexia nervosa; ARFID