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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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-analyzes. - 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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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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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

bridge, short nose, anteverted nares, short columella, and long philtrum. The genetic defect is represented by missense variants of *CREBBP* gene, located on exons 30 or 31. There are only around 30 cases reported by now.
Objectives: The aim of the paper is to report a new case of MHS.
Methods: The case is a 3-year-old boy admitted in our department for developmental delay. The clinical examination revealed dysmorphic features; severe speech delay, mild intellectual disability, autistic behaviour.The patient had a personal history of recurrent respiratory infections, visual defect and bilateral sensorineural hearing loss. Other investigations included EEG, abdominal echography, and cerebral MRI all were normal. The genetic studies included array CGH and WES.
Results: The array CGH was normal. WES identified a pathogenic heterozygote variant c.5600G>A in the exon 31 of CREBBP gene, confirming MHS.
Conclusions: Overall, the features of our patient are consistent with those reported in the previous reports, including developmental and speech delay, autistic behavior, dysmorphic features, recurrent upper way infections, sensorineural hearing loss, and visual defects. Other common features, such as growth delay and microcephaly were not present in our patient. Our case contributes to the clinical characterisation of the new syndrome. Funding: The research leading to these results has received funding from the EEA Grant 2014-2021, under the project contract No 6/2019.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: developmentaldelay; Menke-Hennekamsyndrome; dysmorphicfeatures; autisticbehaviour

EPV0191

The Line between Psychosis and Schizotypy: a case report.

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Introduction: Since Kraepelin and Bleuler, schizotypy was understood as a mild expression of psychosis, a latent form with the same trajectory but different severity. They pointed characteristics such as being eccentric, unreasonable, supersticious or hipersensitive, interpersonal aversiveness (often related to suspiciousness and expectation of rejection), ambivalence, anhedonia,… and psychosis-like features that don't usually lead to help-seeking.
Objectives: To do a case review
Methods: We report a case of a 17 years old boy with a childhood trauma history who started psychiatric consultations a year and a half ago because his "usual" (as his mother referred) strange behaviour got worse, which was perceived by his
ENT specialist. During the appointments, the patient showed suspiciousness, odd speech, inappropriate affect, tendency to social withdrawal, obsessive ruminations with sexual content and occasional perceptual experiences (such as depersonalization, derealization and auditory hallucinations).
Results: Psychosis and schizotypy are linked historically and phenomenologically, which is evidenced by their placement in non-affective psychosis in the ICD-10 and DSM-5, and it is known that the direct observation (by clinicians or family members) during the childhood and adolescence are key for a correct diagnosis. In fact, this construct reflects a phenotypic expression of vulnerability to schizophrenia, and during childhood or adolescence it may be understood as an early mental risk state.
Conclusions: In contrast to models of psychosis that mainly rely on positive features and assume a progression of them, the positive traits of schizotypy seem to be beneficial and related to a "benign or happy schizotypy" according to the articles we reviewed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: schizotypydisorder

EPV0193

Self injuries in adolescence, an unusual clinical presentation of autism.

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Introduction: Although autism is only twice more common in men than women in general population, in clinical samples women are underrepresented. This difference may be due to a poor sensitivity of current diagnostic criteria of autism related to females. We present a 13-year-old woman referred to the adolescent psychiatric unit for anxiety, self injuries and suicidal ideation. After careful assessment of current symptoms and neurodevelopmental milestones, deficits in emotional-comunicational reciprocity, nonverbal comunication and relationships emerged, as well as inflexible adherence to routines and restricted interests. The diagnose of autism spectrum disorder was made and the patient started a specific treatment.
Objectives: To review the clinical features of autism spectrum disorders in adolescent females and its differential diagnosis.
Methods: Review of the literature on autism spectrum disorders in female and its specific features.
Results: The "Female Autism Phenotype" is a group features that are more common in autistic women, as opposed to the classic symptoms of autism in men. Some of these differential characteristics are: fewer social impairments and higher levels of social motivation; more age and gender appropriate restricted and repetitive interests; more internalizing rather than externalizing symptoms; and a tendency towards camouflaging
Conclusions: - Autism in women is frequently underdiagnosed. - Females express autism in ways that not allways meet the current diagnostic criteria. - The "Female Autism Phenotype" has been proposed as an specific way of expression of autism in females.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Adolescents; Autism Spectrum Disorder; Female autism phenotipe