

depression was carried out using the HDRS scale, assessment of suicidal intentions - using the C-SSRS scale. Also were analyzed: premorbid personality structure, hereditary burden in first-degree relatives, the role of exogenous provocations. Statistical data processing was carried out using the STATISTICA software package 10.0 for WINDOWS (StatSoft, USA, was used Pearson χ^2 test, Student t-test. The critical level of statistical significance is $p \leq 0.05$. **Results:** A significant role in the manifestation of existential depression was played by exogenous provocations ($\chi^2=9.47$, $p=0.05$), especially psychotrauma: the most common were the death of a close relative or friend, unrequited love, and failure to enter the desired university. According to the premorbid personality structure schizoid (56.7%) and psychasthenic personalities (30.2%) prevailed. When assessing hereditary burden ($\chi^2=9.59$, $p=0.047$), pathocharacterological features were noted in first-degree relatives in 32.1% cases, affective disorders in 26, 4%. In terms of social and labor status ($\chi^2=9.47$, $p=0.05$), university students naturally predominated (56.6%). The average age of onset of depression was 17.8 ± 1.2 years, duration 3.7 ± 1.5 months. Non-suicidal self-harm was observed in 32.1%, especially in the initial stages of depression. Among suicidal tendencies ($\chi^2=9.58$, $p=0.048$), anti-vital thoughts (50.9%) and passive suicidal thoughts (34%) dominated; 5.7% of patients attempted suicide. On the HDRS scale, patients scored an average of 18.2 ± 1.7 points, which reflected the severity of depression; the total score on the C-SSRS scale was 2.12 ± 0.34 .

Conclusions: In the formation of existential depression, a significant role of exogenous provocations, especially psychotrauma, was discovered; a high suicidal risk was confirmed. Existential depressive states differed in duration; patients of the identified typological varieties scored high on the HDRS and C-SSRS scales. In the future, it is planned to study the follow-up group for the purpose of a detailed analysis of the dynamics of such conditions and their nosological affiliation.

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EPV0208

Challenges Associated with the Identification of Autism Spectrum Condition Symptomatology in Girls: A Grounded Theory Lite Approach

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Introduction: Female Autism Spectrum Conditions (FASC) often go without a proper diagnosis, receive misdiagnoses, or are diagnosed late in life compared to males. These circumstances can lead to negative consequences in their overall health, emotional well-being, educational attainment, job opportunities, and independence. There is a growing body of literature highlighting distinctions between females and males in the context of autism. Regrettably, these insights are not effectively making their way into practical applications. While shifting entrenched perspectives among practitioners is a gradual process, there is an immediate and pressing need for change in this regard. Numerous misconceptions persist regarding the presentation of FASC, hindering the recognition of its

diverse effects based on an individual's cis-gender identity or other factors.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to identify key challenges associated with the identification of ASC symptomatology in girls, with the goal of informing future research and clinical practice.

Methods: Using constant comparative analysis applicable to grounded theory lite with an inductive approach, this study employs an interpretative research methodology with a focus on generating theory from qualitative data, albeit with certain shortcuts or less resource-intensive steps. Data were collected through interviews providing insights into their experiences, behaviors, and developmental history, observations enabling to capture real-time behavioral and communicative patterns, and notes during first and initial developmental assessment, as well as using ADOS-II with some participants (according to referrals and parents' decision), in the period of 3 years (2020-2023) from 25 girls age 18 months to 15 years and their mothers, and occasionally both parents.

Results: Preliminary findings indicate a complex interplay of behavioral, communicative, and social challenges in these girls, shedding light on potentially distinctive patterns of symptom expression in comparison to boys. Furthermore, barriers hindering parental involvement in the diagnostic process have also been identified. This study holds significant importance as it may inform future research efforts aimed at addressing these challenges that currently impede clinicians in the early identification of FASC, which manifests quite differently in girls compared to boys.

Conclusions: Taking into account certain study limitations, the significance of this research lies in its capacity to influence future research initiatives. By illuminating the obstacles that hinder clinicians in the early detection of FASC, which manifest distinctively in girls compared to boys, it emphasizes the pressing need to address these challenges. This, in turn, enhances early detection and support systems for FASC, ultimately contributing to their well-being and quality of life.

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EPV0209

Pineal gland cyst and ADHD in a juvenile patient: a case report

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Introduction: The role of the pineal gland in psychiatric disorders is poorly investigated. There are studies, primarily on adult patients, that indicate a higher presence of pineal gland abnormalities in patients suffering from depression, schizophrenia and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). When it comes to ADHD, there is speculation about the role of melatonin and the influence of the pineal gland on the dopaminergic system. Data on the association between pineal gland cysts and ADHD in juvenile patients are particularly scarce.

Objectives: Due to all of the above, our goal is to present the case of a nine-year-old male patient who has a confirmed cyst of the pineal gland and is being treated for ADHD.