

suffering traumatic events in childhood and the subsequent development of a Mental Disorder is of increasing interest.

**Objectives:** Analyze if a childhood trauma is a modulating factor of psychotic symptoms in patients with Mental Disorder. Analyze the implication of childhood trauma in long-term functionality.

**Methods:** The sample is made up of 37 patients with psychosis and their healthy brothers. Different sociodemographic, clinical and evolutionary variables were collected in all groups. The sample was evaluated using the semi-structured interview CASH, the WHODAS scale and the self-applied questionnaire CTQ.

**Results:** We did not find significant differences between the scores of CTQ between patients with psychosis and their healthy brothers. Sexual abuse is significantly correlated with the presence of hallucinations, inappropriate affect, formal thought disorders and catatonic symptoms. Emotional neglect is significantly correlated with the presence of hallucinations, inappropriate affect, affective blunting, and anhedonia. Physical neglect is significantly correlated with flattery and blunt affection. Sexual abuse is correlated with poorer personal care. Emotional neglect is correlated with poorer personal care, poorer family functioning, and worse overall functioning in the last year.

**Conclusions:** The intensity of traumatic experiences throughout childhood could be considered a modulating factor of psychotic symptoms (positive, negative, disorganized and catatonic) and overall functioning (occupational, family, social and personal care).

**Keywords:** childhood trauma; CASH; CTQ; WHODAS

### EPP0103

#### Validity of kinematics measures to assess handwriting development and disorders with a graphomotor task

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**Introduction:** Handwriting disorder is considered to be one of the major public health problems among school-aged children worldwide. All the scales in the literature use handwriting tasks but it could be interesting to investigate a more accurate assessment of handwriting difficulties before the development and acquisition of handwriting as such.

**Objectives:** The objective of our study is to examine the validity of a prescriptural task consisting of copying a line of cycloid loops in the diagnosis of handwriting disorders.

**Methods:** 35 children with handwriting disabilities and 331 typically developing right-handed children in primary school, aged 6-11 years old, were included in the study. They performed a copy of a line of cycloid loops, in an ecological setting, with a paper sheet put on the table. The kinematic measures were recorded with a digital pen. A Receiver Operating Characteristic

method (ROC curve) was used to determine whether the loops line copy may be a sensitive test to diagnose handwriting disorders.

**Results:** Six kinematic variables recorded during the prescriptural task were found to be relevant markers of handwriting disorders with a sensibility between 0.743 and 0.880: strokes number, total and effective drawing time, in-air pauses times, loops number, number of peaks velocity.

**Conclusions:** The graphomotor task of copying a line of cycloid loops showed a good sensitivity to diagnose handwriting disorders and appeared to be a good predictor test, more particularly with the variables reflecting the strokes temporal organization. Drawing loops is a rapid graphomotor task, useful for exploring prerequisites of handwriting in screening for handwriting disorders.

**Keywords:** handwriting disorders; handwriting development; graphomotor task; Children

### EPP0106

#### Screening for adult attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder among military parents: A pilot study

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**Introduction:** The prevalence of adult Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has been investigated in the general population by multiple studies. However, few studies have focused on identifying its prevalence in the military population, particularly among military parents of children with ADHD.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study was to screen for adult ADHD among military parents of ADHD children followed-up at the child and adolescent psychiatry department in the Military Hospital of Instruction of Tunis, Tunisia.

**Methods:** This prospective study was carried among military parents (one or both parents belonging to the national army) of ADHD children. Children were diagnosed with ADHD based on the 5<sup>th</sup> Diagnostic and Statistical Manual ADHD criteria and the Conners Comprehensive Behavior Rating Scale. Whereas adult ADHD was screened for using the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-V1.1.

**Results:** Fifteen children and twenty-nine parents were included in the study: sixteen of the parents were military members and thirteen were civilian spouses. Eight (50%) of the sixteen military parents, and four (30,7%) of the civilian spouses were screened positive for ADHD. Whereas 73% of these children had at least one parent screened positive for ADHD, and 53% had at least one military parent screened positive for ADHD. These results suggest a high prevalence of adult ADHD among this population.

**Conclusions:** ADHD occurs in childhood and may persist into adulthood. The findings of this study indicate that ADHD symptoms are not limited to the youth and are common in military population. Implications on screening, management, preventive measures and research should be discussed.

**Keywords:** Adult ADHD; Child ADHD; military

## EPP0107

### The challenges of managing psychiatric disorders in children with kidney transplant and end-stage renal disease: A case report

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**Introduction:** Chronic diseases have often been associated with depression or other psychiatric conditions. Despite the fact that renal transplantation offers children a chance at a better life, it could also raise some challenges. Dealing with a severe medical condition such as chronic renal disease and multidrug therapy with potential long term side-effects from the early years of life can affect a child's emotional and social development.

**Objectives:** Reporting a case which represents a challenge in treating an adolescent with depression and renal failure.

**Methods:** Case Report

**Results:** A 15 year old male with multiple admissions (between the ages of 12 and 15) for recurrent feelings of inadequacy and worthlessness due to his appearance, impaired social skills, hostility towards society, suicide ideation and aggressive behaviour. Moreover, his medical history includes CRS (congenital renal disease), kidney transplant at the age of 2 followed with transplant rejection in 2019. Currently he is under haemodialysis and multiple drug prescriptions associated with his severe medical condition which interferes with the psychotropic treatment.

**Conclusions:** This case quests what the better choice of intervention is for depression associated with aggressive behavior in a child with kidney failure and with no significant improvement in psychotherapy?

**Keywords:** kidney failure; child and adolescent psychiatry; Mental disorders; Depression

## EPP0108

### Features of emotion recognition in deviant adolescents

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**Introduction:** Some researchers believe that an increased level of aggression and cruelty towards others in delinquent adolescents is due to impaired recognition of emotions and empathy.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study was to study the recognition of emotions in deviant adolescents.

**Methods:** As a material, 156 juvenile offenders from 13 to 19 years old were selected who were in the camp for delinquent adolescents "Sibextrem". All of them committed any offenses, they were registered with the social welfare authorities and the police. The adolescents were trained to reduce aggressiveness. During the training, several exercises were carried out. In the first exercise, the teenagers

were asked to identify the emotions depicted in the photographs. In the second, determine what emotional state their peers portray

**Results:** During the training process, 78% of adolescents could not identify the emotions presented. This was typical not only for the recognition of standard images, but also for the presentation of emotions by peers. As a result of the training, most adolescents, 64.2%, learned to quite accurately recognize nonverbal emotions. As a result, the number of aggressive manifestations decreased by 31.6%. Mutual understanding and communication improved.

**Conclusions:** The results obtained indicate that deviant adolescents have impaired emotional perception of others. Difficulty in assessing emotions creates tension in interpersonal relationships and can contribute to the manifestation of various forms of aggressive behavior. The vector of research we have chosen shows the need for further study of the emotional sphere of adolescents and its relationship with deviant forms of behavior.

**Keywords:** Aggression; delinquent adolescents; emotion recognition

## EPP0109

### Male infants at risk for ASD have deficit in expressive language at 14 months of age

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**Introduction:** Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorders. It is known that infants who have older siblings with ASD have a risk for development of this disorder. It is important to study the development of children at risk for ASD to reveal early markers for ASD.

**Objectives:** The aim of this research was to investigate the neurocognitive abilities in children at risk for ASD at 14 months of age.

**Methods:** The experimental group included 21 infants at risk for ASD at 14 months (12 boys and 9 girls). The control group included 21 typically developing children. The children from groups were matched for gender and age. The Bayley Scales (3rd Ed.) were used to evaluate the neurocognitive abilities in children.

**Results:** The results were evaluated by two-way ANOVA, with level of performance in five Bayley scales as dependent variable, with group and gender as between-subjects factors. We did not reveal the significant ( $p \leq 0,05$ ) influence of the group and gender on performance in cognitive scale, receptive language, gross and fine motor. However, the infants at risk for ASD performed significantly ( $p \leq 0,05$ ) more poorly than infants from control group on expressive language. No differences were found between female infants at risk for ASD and female infants from control group on expressive language.

**Conclusions:** The obtained results show that male infants at risk for ASD have deficit in expressive language at 14 months of age. It is possible that delay in development of expressive language can be early markers for ASD.

**Keywords:** autism spectrum disorders; expressive language; Bayley Scales