

G7 nations). In Japan, where generally little cooperation exists between parents, particularly in those families where communication between parents is self-rated as relatively poor, the above factors may surpass the threshold for triggering hikikomori. In France (ranked 15th in gender gap index), the isolation of mothers and children from society is an important factor associated with hikikomori. Adequate social participation of the mother may be a protective factor against hikikomori.

Conclusions: Gender gap-related issues among mothers may be involved in the root of the hikikomori problem. Hikikomori has emerged from various socio-familial factors. Further studies are warranted to determine the causal relationships of these factors with the onset and severity of hikikomori.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0312

Maternal autoimmune diseases and mental disorders in children and adolescents

Z. Elmaataoui*, H. BELHADGA and H. KISRA

HOSPITAL AR-RAZI OF SALE, SALE, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The influence of maternal autoimmunity mediators on child development and brain function has been the subject of several studies. Clinically, most have focused on the association between maternal autoimmunity and the diagnosis of autism in children. On the other hand, data are rarer concerning the rest of the mental disorders and mainly, they are obtained from small cohorts.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to discuss the association between the presence of autoimmune pathology in the mother and the development of mental disorders in the child

Methods: we conducted our study through a descriptive study of six clinical cases.

Results: 80 % the patients treated were male
57% had a characterized depressive disorder
34% had ADHD
9 % had ASD

Conclusions: Maternal autoimmune diseases were associated with increased mental disorders in children. These results suggest a possible shared genetic vulnerability between the two conditions or a potential role of maternal immune activation in the expression of neurodevelopmental disorders in children.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0313

The involvement of hyperhomocysteinemia in the development of characterized depressive disorder in children and adolescents

Z. Elmaataoui*, H. Belhadga and H. Kisra

Hospital AR-Razi of Sale, Sale, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Elevated blood levels of homocysteine have been associated with several psychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders such as schizophrenic disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and depression. The hypothesis is that genetic and environmental factors elevate homocysteine levels, which causes vascular diseases of the brain, and/or changes in neurotransmitters, which cause various mental disorders.

Objectives: The objective of our work is to discuss the association between hyperhomocysteinemia and the characterized depressive disorder

Methods: we conducted our study through the discussion of a clinical vignette

Results: We report here a case of hyperhomocysteinemia with vitamin B 12 deficiency in a 16-year-old female patient who presented with a characterized depressive disorder.

She was initially treated with a selective serotonin inhibitor combined with parenteral injections of vitamin B12. The patient's clinical condition improved after the first week. The discussion will attempt to clarify the role of vitamin therapy in the improvement of the patient's depressive symptoms and its relationship with hyperhomocysteinemia.

We report here a case of hyperhomocysteinemia with vitamin B 12 deficiency in a 16-year-old female patient who presented with a characterized depressive disorder. She was initially treated with a selective serotonin inhibitor combined with parenteral injections of vitamin B12. The patient's clinical condition improved after the first week. The discussion will attempt to clarify the role of vitamin therapy in the improvement of the patient's depressive symptoms and its relationship with hyperhomocysteinemia.

Conclusions: Statistical data, physiological and genetic aspects seem to point to the involvement of hyperhomocysteinemia in the development of characterized depressive disorder. However, the results remain variable, even contradictory, and several confounding factors must be considered in these studies: ethnic, geographical, cultural (in terms of diet) and age factors are all elements that seem to intervene and that do not always make it possible to know whether hyperhomocysteinemia is a direct cause of depression or the consequence of mechanisms linked to folate and B12 deficiencies.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0314

Title: Is bariatric surgery an option for obesity in autism spectrum disorder?: A case report

Z. I. Erbasan^{1*}, B. N. Özbaran¹, D. R. Gökşen Şimşek² and H. G. Balkı²

¹child and adolescent psychiatry and ²Pediatric Endocrinology, ege university faculty of medicine, izmir, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by early onset difficulties in social communication, restricted repetitive behaviors and interests, and sensory sensitivities/differences (1). It has been determined that 90% of children with ASD have nutritional problems (2). There are many factors affecting nutrition in children with ASD, such as gastrointestinal problems, food allergies, metabolic anomalies, drug

side effects such as increased appetite, problematic eating behavior, sensory processing difficulties, and family factors (3).

Objectives: In this case report; we aimed to represent multidisciplinary medical and psychiatric treatment of a 16 years old adolescent with autism spectrum disorder and obesity who was consulted for bariatric surgery. It is thought that this case will be useful for clinicians as an example of a multidisciplinary approach in the management of obesity, primarily with non-surgical, psychiatric approaches and therapeutic environment.

Methods: In our patient, it was decided to prefer non-surgical approaches primarily, considering the diagnosis of ASD, MID, and ADHD, difficulties in impulse control, the concern about the continuation of the poor lifestyle habits after bariatric surgery, and the difficulties that the family may experience in providing adequate postoperative care. Patient received Metformin 2000 mg/day for insulin resistance, Amlodipine 10 mg/day, Enalapril 5 mg/day, Perindopril 5 mg/day and Indapamide 1.25 mg/day combination for hypertension, Haloperidol 0.6 mg/day in case of impulse control problems and aggression, Topiramate 50 mg/day to take advantage of its appetite suppressing effect and Methylphenidate 10 mg/day for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) during hospitalization in the endocrinology clinic and the same time diet and exercise programs were applied. When his rate of weight loss decreased around 4th week, Exenatide 10 mcg/day was added to his treatment.

Results: It was observed that the patient lost 15 kilograms at the end of 3 weeks, and his BMI decreased from 60.9 to 56.1 (BMI SDS: +4.18) and the total TG level decreased from 195 mg / dl to 154 mg / dl.

Conclusions: Obesity, which is an important public health problem, is also becoming a serious problem in individuals with ASD. There is no standard treatment approach for the coexistence of ASD and obesity. Whether psychopathologies constitute a definite contraindication for bariatric surgery is a controversial issue. In our patient, it was decided to prefer non-surgical approaches primarily. It can be concluded that; In children and adolescents with autism and intellectual disability, effective weight loss can be achieved without bariatric surgery with medical and psychiatric approaches.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Climate change / Migration and Mental health of Immigrants

EPP0316

The impact of climate change and natural disasters on the development of post traumatic stress disorder in child and adolescent population

B. Ghosh Dastidar

Psychiatry, Imperial College NHS Trust CNWL, London, United Kingdom

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Introduction: Major traumatic natural disasters have occurred worldwide. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been the most common psychiatric disorder discussed by the studies addressing the psychological sequelae of adolescents after traumatic natural disasters. In this study we have studied the impacts of

natural disaster yash cyclone that took place in West Bengal on the development of PTSD; factors related to the development of PTSD; predisposing, precipitating, and perpetuating factors related to the development of PTSD.

Objectives: To assess the incidence and prevalence of PTSD amongst survivors of natural disaster yash cyclone in a rural hamlet of West Bengal.

Methods: In this study ,200 survivors from Yash cyclone who belonged to Child and Adolescent age group were randomly selected .PCL 5 Scale was used to collect data and assess the incidence and prevalence of PTSD , standardized Bengali versions of the questionnaire was used in our study.

Results: There is statistical correlation between post traumatic stress disorder and subjects exposed to climate change events such as cyclone Yash.

Initial research suggests that a PCL-5 cut-off score between 31-33 is indicative of probable PTSD across samples.

In our study the mean pcl 5 value from the data assessment is 70.67 with standard deviation of 4.61.

Further assessment by linear regression analyses shows that female subjects are more prone to post traumatic stress disorder and higher income groups are more susceptible to PTSD.

As shown by higher values as per the pcl 5 scale.

Conclusions: Our study clearly demonstrates the impact of climate change and natural disasters on the mental health status of people living in disaster prone areas especially the child and adolescent population. Our study group was child and adolescent population between 10 to 15 years.

The psychologist and volunteers had to collect data in disaster affected zone, yet they collected data which gave a clear cut findings and a very clear statement on climate change and mental health. The values are very high and consistent in most subjects across all twenty domains.

It is our opinion that Mental health support should be provided for all victims of climate change and natural disaster calamities such as cyclone and earthquake.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0317

Association of youth climate worry with current and past mental health symptoms: A longitudinal population-based study

F. Vergunst^{1*}, C. Prentice², M. Orri³, H. Berry⁴, F. Vitaro⁵, R. Treblay⁶, S. Cote⁵ and M. C. Geoffroy³

¹University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; ²University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; ³McGill University, Montreal, Canada; ⁴Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia; ⁵University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada and ⁶Pediatrics, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Young people are worried about climate change but the association between climate worry and current and past mental health has not been examined in population-based samples.

Objectives: To examine 1) the prevalence of worry about climate change at age 23-years and its association with contemporaneous mental health symptoms, and 2) and adolescent mental health symptoms.