

2 years. Teenager grew up in a small town near Moscow, her parents were divorced. A girl and her elder brother stay with mother. One day in New Year Holiday in January she had come to take out the trash and did not return home. When mother and her friends had found girl on the other side of town, she did not remember anything about her life and family. Goal: description the case of long observing adolescent with dissociative dysmnesia

Objectives: Girl age 14,5 y.o.

Methods: Psychodiagnostics, Psychotherapy.

Results: First period (1 months later initial episode) mother provided mane consultations to understand what has happened with daughter and what is illness. Psychiatrist made a diagnosis - dissociative dysmnesia, neurologists did not find any disturbances. Psychological diagnostics showed small gaps in knowledge, pronounced violations of autobiographical memory, decreased activity, and mood. Unusual results were obtained in projective drawing. She got to know her family and friends again, started an account on Internet, shares her stories. These 2 years she worked with individual psychotherapist with positive changes. In September 2020 she went to school, not yet caught up with program. She masters the guitar, continues to play in the theater studio, and makes plans for future.

Conclusions: After 2 year observation and work autobiographical memory has not restored. Girl's personality hasn't changed, according to the family. Her mood and communication look better.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescent; dissociative dysmnesia; Case study

EPV0062

Model of medical and psychological support for adolescents with depressive behavior

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Introduction: Traditional methods of preventing the deviant behavior in adolescents are aimed at clinical variants of certain forms of deviant behavior.

Objectives: The study included 160 teenagers with depression.

Methods: Study design included: Depression Test, Projective Drawing Tests, Pathoharacterological Diagnostic; Package of AUDIT tests for the diagnosis of dependent behavior.

Results: Symptoms of depressive behavior disorder in adolescents depending on age and gender were identified: in girls aged 12-14 – autoaggression, food disorders and suicidal behavior; in boys aged 12-14 – gaming, internet addiction; in boys aged 15-18 – gambling, drug addiction and smoking. Anxiety of younger teenagers turns into a chronic anxiety-dreary depression, with frequent attacks behavioral disorders.

Conclusions: The use of technology makes it possible to identify informative imprinting of stereotypical behavior and the locus of

the therapeutic window, provide medical and psychological support for adolescents with depressive disorders and the quality of social functioning, provide primary and secondary prevention of depression progression and the formation of dependent behavior.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: depression; adolescent; behavioral disorders

EPV0063

Guanfacine as an effective drug for the treatment of tic disorder. Case report

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Introduction: A 15-year-old man who comes to the consultation referred from neurology for a poorly progressive tic disorder that is resistant to treatment. This is a patient with no relevant medical history. He has good academic performance, without symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity or impulsivity. He does not present buccophonatory tics

Objectives: To Show guanfacine as a efficient treatment fot tics disorder

Methods: Case report

Results: He has presented complex motor tics as cervical contractions that have had to receive physiotherapeutic treatment. He also presents simple ocular tics. The patient at our evaluation is on a 4 mg dose of pimozide without response. He was previously on risperidone. It was decided to start treatment with guanfacine up to 5 mg with reduction of pimozide, to 1 mg. The patient with this dose adjustment shows a notable improvement in the frequency and intensity of the tics, both cervical and ocular. The patient also refers to a feeling of being calmer and being able to face stressful situations such as being exposed to social relationships, intervening more in class without increasing their anxiety levels.

Conclusions: Guanfacine is a selective alpha-2a adrenergic receptor agonist that has an indication for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Like its precursor, clonidine, there is more and more literature that proposes this medication and others for ADHD as useful drugs in pathologies such as tic disorder. It has a safe use profile, which with progressive adjustment and hardly any side effects is placed as a treatment to take into account in this pathology.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Tics; Treatment; child and adolescent

EPV0064

Have we forgotten about heller's? a case report of childhood disintegrative disorder

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Introduction: We report on the case of a 15 year old young person with a known diagnosis of autism presenting with a rapid and acute regression in functional abilities, decline in expressive speech and bizarre posturing. The symptoms first started during lockdown (April 2020) with anxiety related to school work followed by urinary incontinence, insomnia, muttering to self and incongruent smiling. Initial medical investigations including MRI, lumbar puncture and 24hour EEG were inconclusive, so she was referred to Paediatric Liaison for assessment.

Objectives: We demonstrate the value of a child psychiatry liaison service being involved with young people in an acute medical hospital

Methods: This young person had a thorough psychiatric assessment.

Results: Through daily psychiatric assessment and reviews with the young person, her parent, social care, wider community team, school and Paediatric Inpatient ward in order to expand on the understanding of the young person and develop a case formulation. She was started on oral Olanzapine 2.5mg which was gradually increased to 10mg OD with minimal improvement.

Conclusions: Childhood Disintegrative Disorder (CDD or Heller's Syndrome) is a rare pervasive disorder presenting as a loss of previously acquired skills after at least two years of normal development. Despite no longer being included in DSM-V, it is important for Psychiatrists to have a working knowledge of CDD and consider other differentials when assessing young people.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Development; neurology; CAMHS; psychiatry

EPV0065

Suicide in adolescence

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Introduction: Suicide is one of the most common causes of death among young people worldwide. Adolescence is an important developmental period of life due to the increased risk of suicide and the prevalence of psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: To explore the suicidal ideation, intentions and risk factors of adolescents.

Methods: A clinical case study presentation will be performed.

Results: An adolescent female, aged of 16 years old, was admitted to the Department of Psychiatry for Children and Adolescents of a General Hospital, diagnosed with behavioral and emotional disorder and active suicidal ideation on ground of sexual abuse. During her hospitalization, she exhibited self-destructive behaviour by swallowing objects or causing extensive skin scarring as well as serious suicide attempts by hanging. Her emotional and behavioral status was unstable and unpredictable. The adolescent had repeatedly expressed her will to escape from an unbearable life.

Conclusions: The results of the presentation of our clinical case could contribute to the improvement of awareness regarding

suicidal behavior in adolescence, which might have a significant effect on the prevention and treatment of this potentially lethal condition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicidal ideation; adolescence; Suicide; self-harm

EPV0066

Pathopsychological assessment of pediatric patients with autoimmune diseases of central nervous system

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Introduction: Autoimmune diseases of central nervous system (CNS) are wide spread in children. In some cases, mental disturbances in such patients are barely noticeable in the beginning, which hinders early detection of risks in the child's mental development.

Objectives: The study focuses on comparative analysis of the structure of mental disorders in pediatric patients with autoimmune diseases of CNS.

Methods: Research includes two cases: girls aged 14 and 16, one with acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), disease onset at 4 years and 11 months, and another with multiple sclerosis (MS), disease onset at 5 years and 5 months. The following methods were used: analysis of patient's medical record, interview with neurologists, pathopsychological assessment.

Results: Common features in both cases: 1) organic brain disorders; 2) patients do not demonstrate intellectual deterioration, can master regular school curriculum; 3) detected mental disturbances reflect risks for mental and personality development. Specific features: 1) the patient with MS demonstrates polymorphism of mental disorders, while the patient with ADEM — homogeneity of mental disorders; 2) main problems of the patient with MS are related to self-regulation, which makes the general picture similar to pseudo-frontal syndrome; the patient with ADEM has major neurodynamic disturbances, which has similarity to psychoorganic syndrome; 3) predictors of personality disorders detected in case of MS determine the negative prognosis for mental development.

Conclusions: The delineated features evidence for further psychological study of CNS autoimmune diseases and formulation of criteria for clinical psychological assessment. These patients need to be monitored by psychologists to prevent personality disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: CNS disease; autoimmune disease; pathopsychological assessment

EPV0067

Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder

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