

EPV0197**Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder in children. A case report.**

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Introduction: We present a 9-year-old girl with celiac disease who attends a Health Center referred by her pediatrician for rituals. Her mother describes rituals from early childhood that have been intensified by the death of her grandmother from pancreatic cancer. Since then, thoughts of gluten contamination and behaviors aimed at avoiding such contamination have increased. For example, not using the common household towel and not eating until all the guests have washed their hands. If the patient does not carry out these actions, she presents significant discomfort, crying and screaming until it is done. In addition, such behaviors take up a significant amount of time.

Objectives: To review the literature of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) in children.

Methods: Literature review of scientific articles searching in Pubmed. We considered articles in English and Spanish.

Results: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Sertraline up to 50mg were started. After several weeks the frequency of behaviors aimed at avoiding gluten contamination begins to decrease; as well as the anguish if these are not carried out.

Conclusions: OCD in childhood can present characteristics that differentiate it from OCD in adulthood, such as difficulty detecting obsessions and that children do not usually consider thoughts as unreal or excessive. Therefore, it is a real challenge, having to carry out an adequate differential diagnosis with other entities such as specific phobias, for adequate subsequent management.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Children; Specific phobia; Autism Spectrum Disorder; obsessive-compulsive disorder

EPV0196**Psychotic episode with onset in childhood and adolescence – Factors which may influence the outcome**

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Introduction: A psychotic episode might stem from various psychiatric disorders, such as Major Depressive Disorder, Mania, Autism Spectrum Disorder, it might lead to Schizophrenia, or it might be a single event.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the main comorbidities encountered in the onset of psychotic episodes in children and

adolescents, who were hospitalized in a pediatric psychiatry department for at least one night. Furthermore, another objective was to establish whether a family history of mental illness or a poor socio-economic status have bigger impact on the evolution of these patients.

Methods: To analyze the objectives, it was used an observational study, based on patients with the onset of a psychotic episode and associated diagnosis according to ICD-10, evaluated in Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Department of “Prof. Dr. Al. Obregia” Hospital, between 2015-2019. Patients with psychotic episodes with onset related to Major Depressive Disorder and Mania or a personal history of Schizophrenia were excluded.

Results: The most frequent associated comorbidity was Autism Spectrum Disorder. In terms of long-term evolution, patients with comorbidities have poorer outcomes, more relapses and hospitalizations. Family history of mental illness, low socio-economic status, the age of onset were found to be prognostic factors and have an important impact on the outcome.

Conclusions: This study compared patients with psychotic episodes with and without comorbid conditions associated, considering the length of hospitalization period, the evolution and the number of relapses. The presence and the type of comorbidities are important factors of evolution and prognostic for these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychotic episode; comorbidities; outcome

EPV0197**Loneliness in adolescents with different social media behavior**

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Introduction: Loneliness is a critical issue of adolescents that has grown severe during the last decade. Social media use is often regarded as negative factor of loneliness experience in connection with escapism. At the same time social media is an important part of adolescents' communication sphere. The present study aims to explore positive functions of social media which can help adolescents cope with loneliness.

Objectives: The present research studies features of loneliness representation in adolescents with different behavior in social media.

Methods: Multidimensional Inventory of Loneliness Experience; Cognitive Processing of Social Information in Internet Questionnaire; Method of unfinished sentences about loneliness and social media; Questionnaire about social media were used in the study with 44 adolescents, aged from 13 to 18.

Results: Adolescents have a higher level of loneliness ($M = 29.6$) than the results in 2013 ($M = 17.7$) show. Context analysis of unfinished sentences shows that 21% of adolescents have a various representation of loneliness, 71% perceive loneliness as negative. General feel of loneliness tends to show negative correlations with adequate perception of information in social media ($k = -0.317$; $p = 0.038$). Negative attitude to loneliness is negatively correlated with

interpretation adequacy of social media content ($k=-0.568$, $p<0,001$). Adolescents with low levels of holistic social media perceptions have higher levels of loneliness. Use of social media can reduce feelings of loneliness ($p = 0.002$).

Conclusions: Social media expand adolescents' representation of loneliness. Productive use of social media can help adolescent cope with loneliness.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0198

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder following Hypothalamic Hamartoma Surgery : An unusual manifestation

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Introduction: Psychiatric symptoms are a common comorbid feature of hypothalamic hamartoma(HH) with epilepsy. They are a significant challenge for patient and their families. Most common psychiatric symptoms are externalizing behaviors such as aggression and defiance.

Objectives: To outline an atypical presentation of HH in form of development of ADHD post-surgery.

Methods: A 6-year old child born out of non-consanguineous marriage, with history of hyperemesis gravidarum and depression in mother in ante-natal period, delivered by NVD at term(did not cry at birth and was hospitalized for 3 days) with birth weight of 2.25 kg, currently presented to Neurology with global developmental delay and history of gelastic seizures since 3 years of age. Patient was diagnosed with pituitary hamartoma(through MRI) and precocious puberty that time and was operated for it after which he started having behavioural issues like irritability, aggression, hyperactivity and lack of appropriate social behaviour with peers along with defiance towards parents. Child was then referred to Psychiatry. On MSE patient did not interact with interviewer and was noticed to shout loudly when confronted for using mobile phone. MRI brain(2 months back) showed post-op changes with cystic lesion in suprasellar region. IQ assessment showed borderline intelligence.

Results: Patient was started on Risperidone(upto 1.5 mg) which lead to some improvement. However antiepileptics are being rationalized to prevent behavioural issues secondary to epilepsy

Conclusions: Patients of HH with epilepsy, present with varied psychiatric symptoms which usually improve after surgery. However we came across a child with worsening of psychiatric symptoms after he was operated for above lesion.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Hypothalamic hamartoma; risperidone; epilepsy; adhd

EPV0201

Dyskinesias in childhood, differential diagnosis and treatment. About a case

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Introduction: Dyskinesias are motor disorders that occur as a side effect to treatment with typical and less frequently with atypical antipsychotic drugs. They are more frequent in child population. Treatment usually consists of decrease the dose of drug or replace it with a better profile tolerability antipsychotic. Clozapine is an antipsychotic drug indicated as second-generation treatment of motor disorders that appear as side effects to treatment with neuroleptics.

Objectives: Demonstrate the efficacy and tolerability of clozapine in the treatment of dyskinesias in childhood.

Methods: The patient 12 year-old boy, has episodes of psychomotor agitation once a month. This will alternate with quiet moments in which dyskinetic movements are observed in upper limbs, without being able to detect any type triggering environmental factor. Personal history: hydrocele, diagnosed at 8 years becomes neurodevelopmental disorder considered. Neurosurgery tracking for Subarachnoid cyst. Psychopathological examination: Child presents psychomotor restlessness, disruptive behavior, impairments in communication, movement disorder, stereotypies and dyskinetic movements in shoulder and neck.

Results: In the patient suffering from an autistic disorder, stereotypies and other motor symptoms were observed, the predominant and most relevant being dyskinetic movements in the shoulder and neck, which appeared one month after starting treatment with risperidone and worsening psychomotor skills. Treatment of dyskinesia with clozapine improved the motor symptoms presented by the patient.

Conclusions: Clozapine should be the treatment of choice in the event of dyskinesias as a secondary effect to other antipsychotic treatments, proving effective in controlling them as well as well tolerated in both adults and children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Dyskinesias; stereotypies; autism; Antipsychotics

EPV0202

Russian Adaptation of Questionnaire of Mental Health Treatment Stigma among Adolescents: Preliminary Results

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Introduction: There is a lack of instruments evaluating self-stigma among adolescents with mental health issues in the Russian language for today. The questionnaire developed by Tally Moses (Moses, 2009) is convenient to fill that lack.