



that can be used in diagnostic, clinical and prognostic predictions in ADHD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ADHD; methylphenidate; qEEG; connectivity

EPV0079

Maternal mediation strategies during interaction with toddlers- a comparison of dyads with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and dyads with typical development (TD)

A. Mimouni-Bloch^{1,2*}, A. Oren² and E. Dromi³

¹Sackler Faculty Of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel;

²Child Development Center, Loewenstein Rehabilitation Center, Raanana, Israel and ³Constantiner School Of Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: During interactions with toddlers, mothers use various mediation strategies to encourage mutual play. Such mediation skills play an important role in the development of toddlers' communicative skills. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) introduces challenges to this interaction.

Objectives: To study the use of maternal strategies during interaction with ASD and TD toddlers at early lexical levels.

Methods: Nine ASD and fifteen TD dyads participated. Toddlers were matched by lexical levels. The mean age in the ASD was 31.5 months and in TD - 17 months. Each dyad was video-recorded three times, during naturalistic interaction. Mothers' verbal mediation strategies were divided into five main communicative categories.

Results: 1. Exact repetition of toddler's utterances was similarly used and increased in both groups across the three visits ($F(2,44) = 3.77, p < 0.05$). 2. Significant differences were found between the two groups regarding strategies associated with control of the interaction eg mothers of toddlers with ASD (MASD) made more frequent attempts to redirect their child's attention ($F(1,22) = 74.56, p < 0.01$). 3. MASD had higher indices of overall talkativeness ($F(1,22) = 5.43, p < 0.05$); use of nonverbal means ($F(1,22) = 9.51, p < 0.01$); simultaneous use of different means of communication ($F(1,22) = 19.8, p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: Our results highlight that in some respects, maternal mediation strategies reflect the child's lexical level. However, our main finding is a distinct interaction style expressed in MASD's elevated use of verbal and nonverbal mediation strategies. This, in hope of maintaining continuous interaction that could not be otherwise achieved due to their toddlers' difficulties

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: toddlers; autism; Dyadic naturalistic interaction; early language

EPV0080

Use of the autism spectrum screening questionnaire for identification of autism spectrum disorders in 8-10 years old georgian children*

M. Zirakashvili^{1,2*}, T. Mikiashvili^{1,3}, G. Chvamania^{1,4}, N. Mebonia^{1,5} and M. Gabunia^{1,6}

¹Mental Health, Georgian Academy of Childhood Disability, Tbilisi, Georgia;

²Medical Sciences, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia;

³Psychology, Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia;

⁴Psychology, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia; ⁵Department Of Chronic Deaseses, National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, Tbilisi, Georgia and ⁶Child And Adolescent Mental Health, Mental Health Center, Tbilisi, Georgia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Rising prevalence of autism spectrum disorders highlights importance of research priority of development of effective screening procedures for schoolage children.

Objectives: The study aimed to identify the prevalence of ASD among 8-10 y old schoolchildren in Republic of Georgia.

Methods: In 2019 a cross sectional survey in four main cities of Republic of Georgia was conducted, totally 3rd and 4th grade (8-10 y old) 16654 children from 211 public schools were included. The Autism Spectrum Screening Questionnaire (ASSQ), completed by parents and teachers, was used to determine children at risk for ASD.

Results: 16654 (response rate 74%) parents were agreed to participate in the study. Parents and teachers rated 770 (5.0%) and 669 children (4.9%), respectively, as screen positive (in top five percentile). Cut-off scores for 99-95 percentiles (top 1-5%) was

defined. Boys were more likely to be rated screenpositive than girls. Share of boys rated in the top 5% by parents is 5.6% compared to 4.3% of girls. Teachers place boys in the top 5% even more frequently – 6.4% versus 3.4% girls. Pairwise correlation coefficients (0.53) revealed moderate correlations between scores and according to p-values (< 0.05) all correlations were statistically significant.

Conclusions: The study defined the cut-off scores of ASSQ for 8-10 y old Georgian children and gender difference in prevalence of risk for ASD. Using the ASSQ was an effective instrument and could be used in school settings to identify children with special needs. *This work was supported by Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia (SRNSFG), grant - FR-18-304.

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Keywords: ASSQ; Prevalence of autism in Georgia; autism

EPV0081

Quality of life in neurotypical siblings of children with an autism spectrum disorder: Detecting children at risk

E. Koukouriki^{1,2}

¹Special Education Lab, Department Of Primary Education, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece and ²Centre For Educational And Counseling Services Of Trikala, Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, Trikala, Greece
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Introduction: Quality of life (QOL) instruments can provide unique information on various aspects of children's everyday functioning beyond clinical symptoms and clinical measures. The study of the QOL in the siblings of individuals with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD-siblings) is a new direction in the field of ASD-research.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the QOL in ASD-siblings in comparison with an age and sex matched group of siblings of neurotypical children.

Methods: The sample included 233 neurotypical children (8-13 years old) of whom 118 comprised the observational group (ASD-siblings) and 115 comprised the comparison group. The Kidscreen-27 and a demographics questionnaire were administered to all participants.

Results: The two groups differed significantly in all subscales and in the overall score of the Kidscreen-27, with the children in the observation group having a significantly worse quality of life (Mean±sd 111,62±12,43, p<0,001). Additionally, the largest difference in the averages of the subscales occurs in the subscale General Mood and Emotions, where the observation group had significantly lower scores (Mean±sd 23,23±3,69, p<0,001) than the comparison group (Mean±sd 31,27±2,74).

Conclusions: QOL in children has been recognized as an important outcome indicator in detecting subgroups of children at risk within the general population, while ASD-siblings' QOL is an important concept in the implementation of appropriate services for these children. This study revealed poorer QOL in ASD-siblings and highlighted the importance of assessing QOL in those siblings as well as the use of the Kidscreen-27 as a screening tool in order to detect children at risk of maladjustment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Quality of life; siblings; autism spectrum disorders

EPV0082

Estimation of prevalence of mental health problems in 8-10 years old georgian children by using the strengths and difficulties questionnaire*

G. Chvamania^{1,2*}, M. Zirakashvili^{1,3}, T. Mikiashvili^{1,4}, N. Mebonia^{1,5} and M. Gabunia^{1,6}

¹Mental Health, Georgian Academy of Childhood Disability, Tbilisi, Georgia; ²Psychology, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia; ³Medical Sciences, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia; ⁴Psychology, Javakishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia; ⁵Department Of Chronic Deaseses, National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, Tbilisi, Georgia and ⁶Child And Adolescent Mental Health, Mental Health Center, Tbilisi, Georgia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Mental health problems are frequent among children and seems to predict mental disorders in adulthood.

Objectives: The study aimed whether the gender differences affects the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) assessments performed by parents and teachers in Republic of Georgia.

Methods: In 2019 a cross sectional survey in four main cities of Georgia was conducted; Totally 8-10 y old 16654 children from 211 public schools were included. SDQ completed by parents and school teachers was used to determine emotional and behavioral problems among Georgian children.

Results: 16654 (74%) parents out of 22553 were agreed to participate in the study. 1565 (9.39%) children were rated screen positive in top five percentile by either parent or teacher or both of them. Cut-off scores for 99-95 percentiles (top 1-5%) was defined. Boys were more likely to be rated screen positive than girls, especially by teachers: parents rated screen positive 7.5% of females, teachers - 7.2%, while males 9.4% and 11.5% respectively. Pairwise correlation coefficients (0.53) revealed moderate correlations according to p-values (< 0.05) between scores and all correlations were statistically significant.

Conclusions: The study defined the cut-off scores of SDQ for 8-10 y old children and a gender differences in prevalence of mental health problems in Georgia. SDQ could be used in primary healthcare and school settings to identify children with special needs. This work was supported by Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia (SRNSFG), grant - FR-18-304.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: SDQ; Prevalence in Georgia; Children Mental Health

EPV0083

Street working children in kurdistan region of Iraq: Mental health and traumatization

N. Taib*, H. Arinell, A. Ahmad and M. Ramklint

Neuroscience/child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Street working children are often poor, deprived of love and care, and lack supervision by responsible adults. The Kurdistan region of Iraq has experienced war conflicts for decades.