

Methods: The patient was examined by a neuropsychiatrist, EEG and brain MRI were performed. He was also examined by a psychologist and by a psychiatrist. Endocrinological, hematological, rheumatological, pulmonological treatment and karyotyping were performed.

Results: MRI of the brain revealed a cyst of the pineal gland with an anteroposterior diameter of 1 cm without significant compression. The EEG was mildly slowed and paroxysmally dysrhythmic for the age, ie. paroxysms of high-voltage delta waves were described. The EEG findings after sleep deprivation were paroxysmally altered with rare focal changes in the right temporoparietal region. Through psychological analysis, it was determined that specific deficits persist in the area of verbal understanding, perceptual organization and visual processing, information processing speed, numerical reasoning, attention and short-term memory. On the level of visuomotor perception and coordination, deviations are observed by organic type. He is motorically more active, impulsive, emotionally immature, easily distractible.

Conclusions: The etiology of ADHD is poorly researched, and so is the role of the pineal gland, its cyst and melatonin. There is scant knowledge for other psychiatric disorders, but primarily from researches on adult psychiatric patients. Additional researches are definitely needed on this topic, especially in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry.

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EPV0211

The biological modeling of autism spectrum disorders

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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are heterogeneous pathological conditions characterized by difficulties in establishing social contacts and the manifestation of repetitive behavior. An atypical trajectory of brain maturation, impaired neurogenesis, synaptogenesis, and an imbalance in the excitatory and inhibitory systems of the CNS form the morphofunctional basis of the ASD

Objectives: scientific publications

Methods: scientific analysis

Results: These pathological changes appear at different stages of brain maturation They are the result of multifactorial environmental influences. To understand the functioning of this complexly organized system in time and space, a three-dimensional model is needed. The closest in vitro model of the human brain from early embryonic stages to aging is brain organoids. Human brain organoids are self-organizing three-dimensional cell aggregates derived from pluripotent stem cells. Organoids summarize neurogenesis, gliogenesis, synaptogenesis, cell migration and cell differentiation, gyrification of the cerebral cortex, reflect the connections of brain regions. The use of a 3D brain model makes it possible to simulate diseases, reactions to drugs in cells obtained from patients. The use of telencephalon organoids in the ASD model revealed that neuronal migration deficiency, acceleration and disruption of cell cycle synchronization, aberrant cell proliferation, abundant synaptogenesis, temporary deviations in the development of the cortex,

increased branching of neurons, unbalanced inhibitory differentiation of neurons, high activity of ion channels are the result of impaired activity FOXG1. FOXG1 is responsible for the overproduction of GABAergic neurons. The shift towards GABAergic neurons induced by FOXG1 is positively correlated with the severity of ASD symptoms and is seen as a precursor to the future of ASD

Conclusions: Thus, ASD as a socially significant disease with a heterogeneous type of inheritance, multi-link pathogenesis, realized in different periods of ontogenesis and involving different brain loci, requires special attention of researchers for the personification of diagnosis and therapy. The hiPSCs can provide insight into the cellular mechanisms underlying ASD as a neuropsychiatric disorder, providing access to the development of platforms for in vitro drug screening and patient-tailored therapy.

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EPV0213

Borderline personality disorder in adolescents as a predictor of social anxiety

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Introduction: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a mental disorder characterized by unstable relationships, a tendency to self-destruction, affective and behavioral dysregulation and BPD are a clinical problem

Objectives: Early detection and timely intervention for BPD is becoming a new public health priority as it helps prevent the adverse personal, social and economic consequences of the disorder. Borderline personality disorder first manifests itself, as a rule, in adolescence, so it is easy to mistake it for manifestations of “difficult age” characteristic of the period of growing up. In this sense, the typical signs of borderline personality disorder are not original: low self-esteem, emotional excitability, impulsive behavior and sudden mood swings, to one degree or another characteristic of all adolescents. An alarming exception is, perhaps, only a tendency to self-harm and, the so-called, desocialization of a teenager, the loss of social skills and connections (for example, friendships). Recently, experts have increasingly mentioned desocialization in connection with the development of Internet technologies and gadgets that replace communication in real life for many teenagers

Methods: An anonymous survey of 57 older teenagers conducted. The degree of borderline personality disorder assessed using IPDE, STAI, and CDI. Statistical processing of the results carried out in Microsoft Excel using measures of the central trend (arithmetic mean, standard deviation) and correlation analysis. The significance of the differences between the groups was determined using the Student’s t-test ($p < 0.05$)

Results: On average, the level of BPD among the respondents was at a low level of 9.81 (± 4.43) points. The severity of personal anxiety was at a high level of 45.02 (± 13.25) points, situational anxiety was also at a high level of 41.14 (± 14.93). The severity of depression was above average and amounted to 55.84 (± 14.33) points

Conclusions: Teenage girls are more prone to anxiety and depression than boys are. High anxiety causes a tendency to depression,