

EPP0545

Psychological Issues among Adult Patients with Untreated Cleft Lip and Palate: Algerian Survey-based study

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Introduction: Cleft lip and palate are birth defects that occur when a baby's lip or mouth do not form properly during pregnancy. Individuals with a cleft of the lip and/or palate (CL/P) differ from their peers due to their facial appearance, hearing and speech problems, in addition, it causes psychosocial impacts among affected children. However, among untreated adults, it seems that psychological sequelae can be major and life limiting.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to assess Algerian untreated young CL/P patients psychological and lifestyle issues.

Methods: This is a survey-based cross-sectional study conducted during August- October 2022 in Algeria through an online survey which is a self-administered questionnaire (SAQ). The study target population were young individuals (age between 17 and 30) with untreated or partially treated cleft lip and palate conditions. The questionnaire consisted of 10 multiple questions including a demographic section, evaluating patients satisfaction, lifestyle, psychological problems related to their conditions and limitations due to it. All participants provided their informed consent prior to their participation. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.0 was used to analyse the collected data.

Results: Final sample size consisted in 207 responses. The mean age of the participants was 24.3 ± 3 years. Findings showed that slightly more than three fourths (75,9%) of participants reported that they are unsatisfied of their life because of their CL/P condition. Among 120 uneducated participants, (67%) of them reported that they abandoned school because of their appearance. For $P < 0.001$, suicide thoughts were higher among female participants (38%) than male participants (9%). Almost half of respondents (49.4%) presented strong immigration desires due to their education, relationships and psychosocial health issues.

Conclusions: The psychological impact of cleft lip and palate in adults appears to be disturbing, chronic and life-limiting. Urgent approaches to ensure the early management of cleft lip and palate in Algeria remain mandatory. Increasing the number of specialized maxillofacial services seems to be a good first step.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0546

Sensory integration in a department of child and adolescent psychiatry

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Introduction: The area of Sensory Integration has its origin in the 1960s, developed by the neuroscientist and occupational therapist Jean Ayres. Although the first studies focused on the relationship between learning problems and atypical sensory processing, today there are new applications in clinical practice.

Sensory integration is defined as the neurological process responsible for organizing the sensations that one receives from one's own body and from the environment, in order to respond and function adequately in relation to environmental demands.

Objectives: This work has several objectives. On the one hand, review the concept of sensory integration, the definition and theoretical basis as well as the scientific evidence of this theory. On the other hand, review the use of sensory integration in psychiatric practice from the 1960s to the present day. Also, explain the experience of a child and adolescent psychiatry unit with the use of sensory integration as part of the treatment. Finally, new challenges, approaches and needs of psychiatry services will be considered for the implementation or improvement of this new work tool in a multidisciplinary team.

Methods: A bibliographic search has been carried out in the main sources of medical information such as pubmed, uptodate as well as in national and international journals. Likewise, the knowledge and clinical experience of the team has been reviewed.

Results: In our clinical experience, the child and adolescent psychiatry device for intensive outpatient treatment where patients between 12 and 17 years of age with severe mental disorders attend, initially passed the sensory profile by occupational therapy to patients who presented behavioral or emotional symptoms. not consistent with the psychopathological examination. In view of the results and magnificent progress, this intervention began to be carried out systematically to the boys who joined the device. We present the case of a 15-year-old patient who attended the device due to emotional dysregulation and suicidal risk. During evolution, possible difficulties were seen in sensory integration that made it difficult for the patient to improve with psychiatric or psychological therapy alone. The patient was evaluated and treated by the team's occupational therapist, specifically trained in sensory integration. It was evaluated with the sensory profile, with the results having a sensory sensitivity profile and auditory and tactile avoidance. The specific measures that were carried out were: sensory diet and environmental modifications.

Conclusions: Sensory integration is a therapy with sufficient clinical evidence to implement it in child and adolescent psychiatry services. Therapy should be performed by suitably trained and validated occupational therapists. This therapy must be included in a multidisciplinary approach to the patient and specific modifications that can be developed at home and at school are provided.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0547

Cri du chat syndrome and autism spectrum disorder: a case report

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Introduction: Cri du Chat syndrome (CdCS) is a genetic disorder resulting from a variable size deletion of the end of the short arm of chromosome 5 (5p), including a critical region located at p15.2. It represents one of the most frequent chromosomal deletions, with an incidence in the general population of 1/20,000 to 1/50,000.

Objectives: Through this observation we update the scientific news of this rare syndrome and present an observation of a Cri du Chat syndrome confirmed by metaphasic karyotype (46,XY,del(5)(p13) de novo) with autism spectrum disorder.

Methods: Description a case with cat cry syndrome seen in child psychiatry consultation in our institution

Discussion through articles published on pubmed, googlescholar and science direct

Results: Typical features of CoCs present in the subject include intellectual disability, psychomotor acquisition delays, language delay, and dysmorphic features (e.g., wide and high nasal root, hypertelorism, and coarseness of features). Expected features of CoCs that are not present are: growth retardation, microcephaly, round facies, micrognathia, epicanthal folds and characteristic high-pitched cry. Behavioral features in this subject include symptoms of autism spectrum disorder.

Conclusions: The deletion of the short arm of chromosome 5, when it includes a critical region located at p15.2, is responsible for a well-characterized syndrome, Cri-du-Chat disease, including a characteristic craniofacial dysmorphism that evolves with age, the mental handicap in the characteristic form is very severe. Visceral malformations are relatively rare and not very specific.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0548

Psychometric properties of the parent-report version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) in a clinical population of Latvian children and adolescents

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Introduction: Screening instruments can be crucial in child and adolescent mental healthcare practice by allowing to triage the patient flow in a limited resource setting and help in clinical decision making. However, for a screening procedure to work, we must be sure that the screening tools used have reasonable validity and clinical utility in the population they are used in.

Objectives: Our study aimed to examine the psychometric and predictive properties of the parent-report version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), with the application of the original UK-based scoring algorithm, in a clinical psychiatric population sample of Latvian children and adolescents.

Methods: 363 outpatients aged 2 to 17 years from two outpatient child psychiatry centres in Latvia were screened with the parent-report version of the SDQ and assigned clinical psychiatric diagnoses. The basic psychometric properties, and ability of the SDQ to predict the clinical diagnosis in major diagnostic groups

(emotional, conduct, hyperactivity, and developmental disorders) was assessed.

Results: Most of the study participants were male (n=230, 63%). The mean age was 9,28 (SD=3,82) years for males and 10,93 (SD=4,11) years for females.

Emotional problems, hyperactivity, and prosocial subscales of the SDQ, as well as the externalising and total difficulties scales, demonstrated acceptable internal consistency (Cronbach's alfa > 0,7). The results for the conduct problems and internalising difficulties scales were also close to being on the acceptable level (0,68 and 0,69 respectively). The peer problems subscale was the only SDQ scale with poor internal consistency (0,57).

The subscales of the parent-report SDQ showed significant correlation with the corresponding clinical diagnoses. The sensitivity and specificity of appropriate subscales of the parent-report SDQ were 67% CI [0,57,0,77] and 57% CI [0,50, 0,64] for any emotional disorder, 78% CI [0,67, 0,89] and 57% CI [0,50, 0,64] for any conduct disorder, 65% CI [0,55, 0,75] and 78% CI [0,73, 0,83] for the hyperkinetic disorder, 72% CI [0,63, 0,81] and 44% CI [0,36, 0,52] for developmental disability.

Overall, none of the subscales of the SDQ has reached the interval of potential usefulness for clinical decision-making in specialized psychiatric settings, based on the positive likelihood ratio, negative likelihood ratio and diagnostic odds ratio estimates.

Conclusions: We suggest the SDQ rather be used in primary healthcare settings, where it can be an essential tool to help family physicians recognise children needing further specialised psychiatric evaluation. There is a need to assess the psychometric properties and validate the SDQ in a larger population sample in Latvia, determine the population-specific cut-off scores, and reassess the performance of the scale in primary healthcare practice.

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EPP0549

Fecal Short-Chain Fatty Acids as Potential Biomarkers for Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

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Introduction: Growing evidence supports a possible link between gut microbiota and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) via the gut-brain axis. Short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), the major metabolites produced by gut microbiota through anaerobic fermentation, may influence gut-brain communication.

Objectives: To determine the alterations of gut microbiota and fecal SCFAs in children diagnosed with ADHD compared to healthy subjects.

Methods: Fecal samples were collected from children with ADHD (n=10), and age- and sex-matched healthy controls (n=10) for gut microbiota and SCFAs analysis.

Results: There were no significant differences in the abundance of any bacterial phyla in feces between groups. However, fecal