CESAR program (Cognitive, Emotional and psycho-Social Avatar Reinforcement program).

**Results:** The results have been very positive and this is attributed to the transdisciplinary network around each patient, family inclusion and the multi-pronged psychotherapeutic approach based on functional analysis of every patient's situation.

**Conclusions:** In short, The Sun Project has shown that these approaches and interventions give excellent and rapid outcomes in pre-teens and adolescents suffering from suicide related thoughts and acts.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## O0083

### The role of single nucleotide polymorphisms within genes for oxytocin and vasopressin receptors in the presentation and severity of autistic traits

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**Introduction:** Autism spectrum disorder is a heterogeneous group of disorders that affects virtually every population, regardless of their ethnic or socioeconomic origin. The pathogenesis of ASD is probably multifactorial, based on interactions between genetic and environmental factors. Their key elements are disorders in the field of social communication, establishing and maintaining relationships and the so-called stereotypical and repetitive patterns of interests and activities. However, of the above- mentioned symptoms, the most important are communication disorders, which are the basis for many of the functional difficulties observed in these patients.

**Objectives:** The aim of the presented study was to analyze the clinical picture of social cognition deficits in males with autism spectrum disorders, and to link its elements with the frequency of alleles of selected polymorphisms within the OXTR and AVPR1A genes.

**Methods:** The study included 132 people, 77.5% of whom were male (n = 100). 113 participants (85.6%) were diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders confirmed by the ADOS-2 test conducted by a certified diagnostician. In this group, men constituted 76.1% of the population (n = 77). The remaining 28 people did not have a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders, and in the ADOS-2 study they obtained the result below the cut-off level. The mean age in the whole group was 14.4 years (95% CI: 13.92-14.93).

**Results:** A higher frequency of the rs53576 A allele and the rs10877969 C allele could be observed than expected on the basis of the European / world population. In the case of the rs7294536 and rs2254298 polymorphisms, no differences in the distribution of alleles in relation to the expected values were observed. In the network analysis reference allele (T) of SNPs rs10877969 was linked to the higher outcome of the "social affect" domain of ADOS-2 and through it influenced ADOS-2 outcome. All other SNPs did not significantly affect neither domain of ADOS-2. Reference allele

(A) of rs53576 was linked with higher odds ratio of clinical diagnosis of ASD in logistic regression. Similarly the rs10877969 polymorphism within the AVPR1a gene significantly shaped the risk of autism spectrum disorders, while in the combined analysis with rs7294536 within the haplotype, the observed effect was significantly stronger.

**Conclusions:** The studied polymorphisms may constitute an element of larger haplotypes which, depending on the number of mutated alleles, may determine the severity of autism spectrum traits, from the neurotypical population, through people with a broad autism phenotype, to people diagnosed with ASD. Further research is required on the potential clinical application of genotype analysis of the studied polymorphisms and on the exact mechanism of their impact on the risk of ASD and the development of social cognition disorders.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Neuroimaging and Neurobiology

## O0084

### Apelin-13 and Asprosin in Adolescents with Anorexia Nervosa and Their Association with Psychometric and Metabolic Variables

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**Introduction:** Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a widespread, metabo-psychiatric disorder with high relapse rates, comorbidity, and mortality. Many regulatory proteins and neurohormones studied to date play essential roles in the etiopathogenesis of eating disorders and the maintenance of psychopathological symptoms. Nevertheless, the regulatory and pathophysiological mechanisms of AN are still poorly understood.

**Objectives:** The present study aimed to investigate the plasma levels of asprosin (ASP) and apelin-13 (APE-13) in malnourished (AN1) and partially cured (AN2) adolescent patients with AN. Correlations between protein levels and several dimensions of AN symptomatology, such as eating disorder, depressive, and obsessive compulsive symptoms, were investigated.

**Methods:** Sixty-four patients aged 11–18 years admitted to the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in the acute phase of AN participated in the study. Between the 1st and 3rd days of admission, patients with AN (AN1) underwent psychometric evaluation, height and weight assessment, and 15 mL of blood was drawn. The same procedures were repeated at a second time point about $11.2 \pm 2.3$ weeks later, after partial normalization of body weight on the day of discharge (AN2). The control group (CG) normal-weight girls with no history of psychiatric disorders, recruited from among the students of a local school. The Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) and Yale–Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (CYBOCS), were used to assess eating disorder