EPP0319

What is Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Republic of Georgia?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.600

Introduction: Despite the fact that 95% of all <5 years of age children with developmental disabilities including Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) live in low- and middle-income countries (LAMI), to date there is an information gap in LAMI studies including Republic of Georgia.
Objectives: To estimate the prevalence and describe the clinical characteristics of ASDs among the third-grade school students using a total population approach.
Methods: The target population (N=27,336) included all 3rd grade students of schools of five main cities of Georgia. The study was conducted in four steps: phase I screening, sampling of screen positive students, phase II confirmative diagnostic assessment, and best-estimate diagnosis. Parents and teachers completed two screening questionnaires in phase I: 27-item Autism Spectrum Screening Questionnaire (ASSQ) and 25-item Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). In phase II, screen-positive children were evaluated using standardized diagnostic assessments.
Results: Overall, 16,654 students (82%) were assessed by either parent and/or teacher. Students whose ASSQ and/or SDQ scores were in the top 10th percentile were considered as screened positive for diagnostic assessment (N=1976). Of 300 students completed diagnostic assessment 53 were diagnosed ASD. Crude prevalence of ASDs was estimated to be 4.5%. 75% of cases of ASD were first diagnosed. Efforts are currently underway to compute adjusted prevalence, which will be available for the Conference presentation.
Conclusions: The prevalence data of ASD is important to assess the burden of the disorder and facilitate better understanding of specifics of the disorder in different part of the world.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: autism; prevalence; Georgia

EPP0318

Results of Maladaptive Behavior Gender Characteristics Diagnostics in Primary School Children with Disabilities (Pilot Study)

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.601

Introduction: The maladaptive children behavior analysis is important for determining effective methods of prevention and care.
Objectives: The aim of the study was to identify general and gender-specific features of maladaptive behavior in children of primary school age with disabilities.
Methods: The sample included 77 children 8.6±1.03 years of age, among them 57 boys and 20 girls. Maladaptive children behavior was assessed using VABS. The statistical significance of the differences between variables was determined by Pearson`s Chi-squared test. Indicators of maladaptive behavior were assessed by calculation of frequency distribution and contingency tables.
Results: Maladaptive behavior features common for both genders included impulsivity, physical aggression, taunting, teasing and bullying, insensitivity to others, having poor eye contact. Having a hard time paying attention was statistically significantly more common among boys (p≤0.05). Boys were more likely to disobey and defy those in authority, to lie, cheat or steal. A specific feature of maladaptive behavior for girls was having eating difficulties and overly dependent behavior on caregivers or siblings. Comparative analysis of the additional VABS section results showed that obsession with thoughts or activities predominated among boys, as well as expression of thoughts that do not make sense. The following indicators were found only in boys: strange habits or ways (makes repetitive noises, odd hand movements, etc.) (14%), bizarre speech (conversations with self in public, repeating the same word or phrase, etc.) (7%).
Conclusions: Described signs of children's maladjustment can be used for the purposes of diagnostics, prevention and care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: School-Aged Children; Behavioral Disorders; Maladaptive Behavior

EPP0319

Assessing the feasibility of MOVING FORWARD, a multicentre transition intervention model across adolescent secure services in England: A cluster randomised feasibility trial

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.602

Introduction: Young people moving from adolescent secure inpatient units to adult care in the UK present with multiple and complex needs and are more likely to experience poor transition outcomes related to enduring dependency on mental health services. However, there is lack of knowledge about the feasibility of transitional care models improving transition outcomes.
Objectives: The MOVING FORWARD study aims to implement a new transition intervention model for young people transitioning from adolescent secure services to adult-oriented settings and test the feasibility of a future cluster trial measuring its effectiveness.

Methods: The design of the study is a three-arm feasibility, cluster randomised controlled trial comparing the MOVING FORWARD intervention against standard transition preparation in six adolescent secure services. Young people between 17-19 years, their parents/carers and key workers will be allocated in two conditions and will receive four transition preparation workshops across six months. Data will be collected at three time points: (T0) baseline, (T1) 6-12 months post-intervention, and (T2)18-24 months post-baseline.

Results: Thirteen young people and 17 staff members have contributed to the intervention design through online Advisory Groups. Common identified themes included appropriateness of module content and support during delayed transitions. An intra-class correlation coefficient will be calculated to inform the power of sample size. With a sample size of 50, we will be able to estimate a drop-out rate of 80%.

Conclusions: This research will provide practitioners and policy makers with an evidence-based framework about barriers and facilitators to the proposed intervention and will enable services to reflect on quality of transitional care delivery.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: adolescent secure hospitals; young people; transitions; cluster randomised trial

EPP0320

A Comparative Study of Adolescent Social Withdrawal (Hikikomori) in Japan and France

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.603

Introduction: Previously, we conducted a statistical case-control study of adolescent *Hikikomori* patients in Japan using the Parental Assessment of Psychological, Behavioral and Environment Scales. That study did not reveal any pathologies specific to *Hikikomori* patients. On the other hand, environmental factors such as "lack of communication between parents" and "overuse of the Internet" were shown to be significant predictors of *Hikikomori* severity.

Objectives: In this study, using the same methodology as our previous study in Japan, we conducted a case-control study in France. The following questions were examined : (1) whether the pathology of H*ikikomori* patients in Japan and France is the same, and (2) whether the environmental factors associated with the severity of H*ikikomori* are the same in Japan and France.

Methods: Using CBCL and our original scales, we descriptive-statistically compared clinical and subclinical psycho-behavioral characteristics of adolescent *Hikikomori* patients and a control group. In addition, environmental factors that make *Hikikomori* more severe were clarified by multiple regression analysis.

Results: The results showed that there was no difference in the pathology of *Hikikomori* between Japan and France. On the other hand, the statistical predictors of *Hikikomori* severity were "lack of communication between parents and children" and "Lack of communication with the community," which differed from those in Japan.

Conclusions: Although it is safe to assume that Japanese and French *Hikikomori*'s pathology is generally the same, different strategies may be needed to prevent the onset of *Hikikomori* and to stop it from becoming severe.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Hikikomori; mental health; adolescence; Social withdrawal

Women, Gender and Mental Health 01

EPP0322

Intimate partner violence and post-traumatic stress disorder

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.604

Introduction: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), is a Mental Health condition due to a traumatic experience. There are four types of Gender Violence in Latin America: physical, sexual, psychological or patrimonial violence, when it occurs between intimate partners it is called intimate partner violence (IPV). PTSD is highly associated with IPV.

Objectives: Determine the statistical index of IPV and PTSD in women and men in Guayaquil-Ecuador.

Methods: We carried out a descriptive cross-sectional study, the sample was collected at the Florida Prosecutor's Office in Guayaquil-Ecuador by UCSG medical students in 2018. The sample was 239 individuals, 195 women, 44 men. Individuals were separated into groups by gender, marital status, children, age, habits and PTSD. We applied Beck test for Depression, Davidson and DSM-5 for PTSD.

Results: In this study we observe a male population suffering from IPV. Complaints of IPV 195 women (81.59%), 44 men (18.41%). PTSD positive 159 women (81.96%), men 35 (18.04%). More prevalent in age ranges 25-34. PTSD with children 147 (76%) and without children 47 (24%).

Conclusions: Factors such as being a woman, having children and younger ages are linked in this study as predisposing to suffer from IPV and PTSD. We highlight a male population that reports suffering from IPV despite the lack of support, especially in Latin America. It is worth mentioning that the final consequence in many cases is femicide and homicide. Although IPV is serious and frequent, Medical professionals still do not focus on IPV diagnosis, therefore affected individuals don t receive support.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: mental health; latin america; Gender violence; Intimate Partner Violence