

EPP0412

Impacts of visual neurorehabilitation on autistic children

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Introduction: Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) have a qualitative deficit in social interaction that can be manifested by two of the following characteristics: a) deficits in the use of non-verbal behaviors, such as eye contact, facial expressions, body postures and gestures used to regulate the social interaction; b) inability to develop peer relationships in an adequate manner compatible with their level of development; c) absence of the spontaneous tendency to share emotions, interests and objects; d) lack of social and emotional reciprocity. Among these characteristics, we can mention the difficulty in establishing and maintaining eye contact as one of the points that make it more difficult to develop important skills for learning in general.

Objectives: The present study aims to investigate the impacts of visual neurorehabilitation on autistic children.

Methods: The online questionnaire based on the emotional and functional development scale (FEDQ) of the DIR/Floortime model was distributed to parents and professionals as of October 15, 2022. To date, the Visual Contact Protocol has been applied to 34 children.

Results: The protocol has been applied to 34 children so far. The collection suggests that when we favor the visual contact of the autistic, the motor, cognitive, linguistic, emotional and especially social learning prove to be facilitated

Conclusions: Discussion

Vision is the master of all the senses. When the child is born, his visual ability is very limited. As she grows functional visual skills (HVF) develop. When we talk about the autistic child, these abilities may not be well defined. The collection suggests that when we favor the visual contact of the autistic, the motor, cognitive, linguistic, emotional and especially social learning prove to be facilitated. When observing the children in speech therapy, a better engagement was verified during the execution of the activities suggested by the therapist. Vision is a learned process that adds meaning to what is seen. There is still a lot of research to be done, but by providing the possibility of visual screening to the autistic child, we give them the opportunity to explore the world, get to know and recognize the environments that surround them and consequently improve their learning. **Keywords:** autism, visual neurorehabilitation.

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EPP0413

Anxiety and Obesity in Children: Anti-oxidative Medications and Hyperbaric Oxygenation Therapy

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Introduction: Obesity is a grave problem in pediatrics and child psychiatry. It was revealed that in many cases obesity has comorbidity with different mental disorders. Besides a number of endocrine disturbances, immune system deficiency and oxidative stress with free radical oxidation take part in pathogenesis of these phenomena.

Objectives: The essence of the therapeutic effect of hyperbaric oxygen lies in the fact that under the influence of elevated barometric pressure, oxygen saturation of body fluids increases: blood, interstitial fluid, which deliver oxygen to organs and tissues, increasing oxygen supply to cells by 5-10 times and eliminating hypoxia (oxygen starvation tissues). Hyperbaric oxygen, normalizing blood circulation in tissues and metabolic processes at the cellular level, has a number of effects that favorably affect the patient's condition: promotes the formation of a new vascular network in areas where it is damaged or insufficient, has anti-edematous, anti-inflammatory and wound healing effects, has an immunocorrective effect, normalizes hormonal status, enhances the action of a number of pharmacological agents. The aim of our research was to study effects of HBO on children suffering from anxiety and obesity as a result of the mental instability? Sleep disturbances and immune instability

Methods: Sessions of hyperbaric oxygenation were carried out at a pressure of 1.6 ATA: the first session lasted 45 minutes, subsequent sessions was 30 minutes. After HBO, each of the patients during the day showed a steady increase in the saturation index, which persisted until the morning of the next day. An analysis of fluctuations in the saturation index during the day showed its decrease in all patients to a minimum value at 8 am and its general dynamic increase from the beginning of hyperbaric oxygenation. Parameters of immune status, including serum concentrations of IgA, IgM and IgG, circulating immune complexes were studied in pediatric patients, aged from 10 to 14 years old, 42 girls and 34 boys. Mapping EEG was used for evaluation of electric brain activity.

Results: It was found that HBO treatment normalized mental state: patients demonstrated less anxiety and overeating habits, normalization of sleep, positive dynamics of sleep, reflected in the EEG pattern in the form of alpha waves. Immune reactions were changed: IgA, IgM and IgG, were increased and CIC serum level decreased.

Conclusions: The use of antioxidant therapy in combination with psychopharmacological drugs has long been a well-established method of treatment for a variety of psychopathological conditions. The inclusion of hyperbaric oxygenation in this complex also helps to achieve more distinct results in terms of weight loss in obesity and normalization of the mental state, improved sleep and significant immunocorrection.

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