

Sample size is very small, which is explained by the specifics of the intervention. Further research should be focused on the increasing sample and the expanding analysis parameters, such as social and family history, intervention details and the additional variables of the existing measurements.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0186

Exploring the Impact of Wildfires on Children's Psychological Well-being: A Comprehensive Review of Recent Literature

M. K. Adu^{1*}, B. Agyapong² and V. I. O. Agyapong¹

¹Department of Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax NS and

²Department of Psychiatry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.953

Introduction: Wildfire disasters have become increasingly rampant. There is a critical need for all to fully understand the mechanism and impact of these disasters on humans, with a special emphasis on the mental health effects they pose on the affected individuals and communities. This article specifically presents a scoping review of the psychological reactions of children and adolescents post-wildfire disaster.

Objectives: This review aims to synthesize currently available literature regarding the impact of wildfire on mental health, specifically the psychological reactions of children to wildfires.

Methods: We identified 8 research articles using 6 databases for this review. Data extraction was performed using a qualitative descriptive approach.

Results: The results identified post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, stress, alcohol/substance misuse, hopelessness, low resilience, reduced quality of life, and self-esteem as the psychological conditions manifesting in children and adolescents post-wildfire disaster. PTSD was the most evaluated psychological reaction in the participants (7 out of eight studies).

Conclusions: This review highlights that deleterious mental health effects, such as PTSD, depression, anxiety, and suicidality, can persist in children for years post-wildfire disaster. Factors such as gender, direct exposure to the wildfire, re-traumatization, and resilience informed or ameliorated the severity of the impact of wildfire on children and adolescents. Our findings further emphasize the need for multi-year funding and programs to support children and adolescents' mental health, including children with disabilities in the communities that have experienced wildfire disasters.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0188

Experience in the Psychotherapeutic Treatment of Eating Disorders in Children and Adolescents: A Brief Approach and EMDR Outcomes

L. López Gómez-Miguel*, L. Herranz Núñez, L. Santolaya López, F. Benavides Rivero, A. Privado Aranda and M. González San José

Unidad de Salud Mental, Hospital Universitario de Toledo, Toledo, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.954

Introduction: This study is based on our experience at public hospitals and private clinics of Toledo and Madrid, where we have addressed the treatment of children and adolescents presenting with Eating Disorders (EDs). Our intervention focuses on the application of brief psychotherapy, with particular emphasis on the effectiveness of Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) in these cases.

Objectives: The primary objective of this study is to determine the benefits of applying EMDR in cases of pediatric and adolescent EDs in comparison to other psychotherapeutic techniques.

Methods: Over a period of one year, brief psychotherapy sessions were conducted with children and adolescents diagnosed with EDs. An integrative approach was used, combining family systemic therapy, cognitive-behavioural therapy techniques, and brief psychodynamic approaches, along with EMDR sessions. Pre and post treatment assessments were conducted to measure changes in symptoms and patients' quality life.

Results: The results obtained reveal significant improvements in patient symptomatology, including a notable reduction in food-anxiety, dietary restriction and compensatory behaviours. Furthermore, improvements were observed in body image perception and patients' overall quality of life. Incidence of relapse cases was minimal.

Conclusions: Our experience suggests that the application of a brief psychotherapy approach, combined with EMDR sessions, can be highly effective in treating children and adolescents with EDs. Early intervention and individualized adaptation of therapies are essential for achieving positive and lasting outcomes in this patient group. These findings underscore the importance of considering integrative approaches in the care of EDs in young population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0189

The relation between autism and psychosis: overlapping and differing features

M. B. Ruas Resende*, F. Agostinho, R. Nogueira, F. A. Silva, R. Lousada and D. Cotovio

Psychiatry, Hospital de Loures, Lisbon, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.955

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and schizophrenia (SCZ) have a strong historic connection. At the beginning of the 20th century when referring to schizophrenic patients Eugen Bleuler used the term autism to describe the apparent withdrawal from the outside world. Other authors also emphasized the association between this two entities. In fact, only in DSM-III were these disorders placed in different diagnostic categories. Today, even though this nosological vision still prevails, a growing number of studies have shown significant overlaps between the two disorders. Patients with the diagnosis of ASD often experience psychotic symptoms and similarly schizophrenic patients have a high prevalence of autistic traits.

Objectives: To clarify the distinction between ASD and psychotic disorders, namely to help the clinical and phenomenological distinction between patients with a primary psychotic disorder versus patients with the diagnosis of an autism spectrum disorder that might also experience psychotic symptoms.