

interpretation adequacy of social media content ($k=-0.568$, $p<0,001$). Adolescents with low levels of holistic social media perceptions have higher levels of loneliness. Use of social media can reduce feelings of loneliness ($p = 0.002$).

Conclusions: Social media expand adolescents' representation of loneliness. Productive use of social media can help adolescent cope with loneliness.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0198

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder following Hypothalamic Hamartoma Surgery : An unusual manifestation

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Introduction: Psychiatric symptoms are a common comorbid feature of hypothalamic hamartoma(HH) with epilepsy. They are a significant challenge for patient and their families. Most common psychiatric symptoms are externalizing behaviors such as aggression and defiance.

Objectives: To outline an atypical presentation of HH in form of development of ADHD post-surgery.

Methods: A 6-year old child born out of non-consanguineous marriage, with history of hyperemesis gravidarum and depression in mother in ante-natal period, delivered by NVD at term(did not cry at birth and was hospitalized for 3 days) with birth weight of 2.25 kg, currently presented to Neurology with global developmental delay and history of gelastic seizures since 3 years of age. Patient was diagnosed with pituitary hamartoma(through MRI) and precocious puberty that time and was operated for it after which he started having behavioural issues like irritability, aggression, hyperactivity and lack of appropriate social behaviour with peers along with defiance towards parents. Child was then referred to Psychiatry. On MSE patient did not interact with interviewer and was noticed to shout loudly when confronted for using mobile phone. MRI brain(2 months back) showed post-op changes with cystic lesion in suprasellar region. IQ assessment showed borderline intelligence.

Results: Patient was started on Risperidone(upto 1.5 mg) which lead to some improvement. However antiepileptics are being rationalized to prevent behavioural issues secondary to epilepsy

Conclusions: Patients of HH with epilepsy, present with varied psychiatric symptoms which usually improve after surgery. However we came across a child with worsening of psychiatric symptoms after he was operated for above lesion.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Hypothalamic hamartoma; risperidone; epilepsy; adhd

EPV0201

Dyskinesias in childhood, differential diagnosis and treatment. About a case

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Introduction: Dyskinesias are motor disorders that occur as a side effect to treatment with typical and less frequently with atypical antipsychotic drugs. They are more frequent in child population. Treatment usually consists of decrease the dose of drug or replace it with a better profile tolerability antipsychotic. Clozapine is an antipsychotic drug indicated as second-generation treatment of motor disorders that appear as side effects to treatment with neuroleptics.

Objectives: Demonstrate the efficacy and tolerability of clozapine in the treatment of dyskinesias in childhood.

Methods: The patient 12 year-old boy, has episodes of psychomotor agitation once a month. This will alternate with quiet moments in which dyskinetic movements are observed in upper limbs, without being able to detect any type triggering environmental factor. Personal history: hydrocele, diagnosed at 8 years becomes neurodevelopmental disorder considered. Neurosurgery tracking for Subarachnoid cyst. Psychopathological examination: Child presents psychomotor restlessness, disruptive behavior, impairments in communication, movement disorder, stereotypies and dyskinetic movements in shoulder and neck.

Results: In the patient suffering from an autistic disorder, stereotypies and other motor symptoms were observed, the predominant and most relevant being dyskinetic movements in the shoulder and neck, which appeared one month after starting treatment with risperidone and worsening psychomotor skills. Treatment of dyskinesia with clozapine improved the motor symptoms presented by the patient.

Conclusions: Clozapine should be the treatment of choice in the event of dyskinesias as a secondary effect to other antipsychotic treatments, proving effective in controlling them as well as well tolerated in both adults and children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Dyskinesias; stereotypies; autism; Antipsychotics

EPV0202

Russian Adaptation of Questionnaire of Mental Health Treatment Stigma among Adolescents: Preliminary Results

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Introduction: There is a lack of instruments evaluating self-stigma among adolescents with mental health issues in the Russian language for today. The questionnaire developed by Tally Moses (Moses, 2009) is convenient to fill that lack.

Objectives: The study aims to compare the main parameters of the original questionnaire to that of the version translated in Russian.

Methods: The original questionnaire was translated into Russian and administered to 40 adolescents (21 males, aged 12 to 17) with mental disorders except for severe cognitive deficits or pervasive developmental disorders. Means and Cronbach's alpha for each of the four scales were assessed and compared to the author's questionnaire values.

Results: Reliability analysis revealed similar Cronbach's alpha for 3 of 4 scales (table 1) except the Secrecy scale (1 of 6 questions showed low consistency; its exclusion increased α from 0.63 to 0.74).

Scales	Cronbach's α		M (SD)		t-test
	Original version	Translated version	Original version	Translated version	
Societal Devaluation	.76	.76	2.3 (0.40)	2.3 (0.42)	.501
Personal Rejection	.78	.70	0.48 (0.39)	0.33 (0.29)	.002
Self-Stigma	.81	.76	2.0 (0.74)	2.2 (0.68)	.122
Secrecy scale	.84	.63	2.5 (0.50)	2.5 (0.55)	.594

The means for each scale were compared with original data using a one-sample t-test. Only the Personal Rejection scale was significantly low on average than the original data.

Conclusions: Preliminary results showed that Russian adolescent patients perceived the translated questionnaire much the same way as American ones. Thus, our findings provide optimistical perspectives of further adaptation of the questionnaire.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Questionnaire; self-stigma; Adolescents; Mental Health treatment

EPV0203

Psychiatric help for adolescents with autoaggression in Ukraine population

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Introduction: During several years in Ukraine have been actualized problem with autoaggressive behavior among young people. Due to not enough support at ambulatory psychiatric and social systems these patients have hospitalizations. And its duration could be for month and longer. The problem seems like if hospitalization can be long, will be it affective while there are no community support after it. Even having good results can not give long "remission" because patients come to the same family/social situation.

Objectives: Examine autoaggressive behavior in adolescents and find criteria for hospitalization for this category.

Methods: We took 173 patients with autoaggressive behavior at age 18-25. We formed theory for research that, on our opinion, include information that give chance to find criteria while hospitalization isn't recommended.

Results: First results have shown a high level of comorbidity personality disorders with neurotic and depressive disorders. High levels of self-harm are associated with episodes of sexual and psychological abuse and characterized with trauma. The next parts of the research will show deep indications for in- and out-patient treatment.

Conclusions: Criteria for hospitalization adolescents with self-harm are hard to form because of differences of reasons, comorbidities and risk of suicide among adolescents. But not all in-patient treatment gives expected results. Mostly it can work like a traumatic experience on this group. Scientific research can help to make the psychiatric systems friendly to adolescents with complex problems. The authors have not supplied a conflict-of-interest statement

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; criteria; self-harm; prevention

EPV0207

Care pathway for autistic children and their families in Europe.

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Introduction: Autism is a lifelong complex neurodevelopmental condition that affects brain development and behaviour with significant consequences for everyday life (WHO, 2018). Despite its personal, familial and societal impact, there is still a European-wide lack of harmonised guidelines about the support needed from early stages, the most sensitive time to gain positive future outcomes (Berajamo-Martin et al, 2019).

Objectives: The objectives were: 1. To analyse autistic children care pathway and patient/carer journey in three European countries: Italy, Spain and U.K. 2. To propose policy recommendations on how to improve this pathway.

Methods: To identify major barriers and treatment gaps, we conducted a rapid literature review of the care pathway in Europe and a survey aimed at parents or carers of autistic children ages 0 to 18 living in the three countries. The survey gathered information on screening, diagnosis, accessibility and support received before, during and after diagnosis. Members of the working group met to discuss results and propose policy recommendations.

Results: 1. Current care pathway analysis showed the following treatment gaps: Long waiting time from first concerns until screening visit and confirmed diagnosis. Delayed or no access to intervention once diagnosis has been confirmed. Overall limited information about autism and how to access early detection services. Overall deficient support to families. 2. Please see Box 1 for our proposed policy recommendations.