

prevalence of MD in ASD; some children with ASD who have MD may be phenotypically indistinguishable from typical children with ASD; the potential clinical significance of MD in children with ASD.

**Results:** According to a number of researchers, all children with ASD should be screened for MD, given: the high prevalence of abnormal markers of mitochondrial function in ASD compared with the control group; relatively high prevalence of MD in ASD; some children with ASD who have MD may be phenotypically indistinguishable from typical children with ASD; the potential clinical significance of MD in children with ASD.

**Conclusions:** The pathophysiological mechanisms of ASD are multifactorial. They are largely unclear. But the mitochondrial hypothesis of the pathogenesis of ASD is being clarified. Mitochondrial dysfunction has been identified as a hallmark of diseased neurons in ASD patients, suggesting a critical role for mitochondrial dysfunction in the pathogenesis of ASD and allowing the development of ASD correction by normalizing mitochondrial functions.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## O0081

### Screening and early therapeutic intervention of bonding disorders at first six months of life: An alternative to prevent disorganised attachment and severe mental disorder

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**Introduction:** Disorganized attachment has been described as an important risk factor for developing serious mental disorders in childhood, adolescence and adulthood, such as borderline personality disorder, psychoses, affective disorders, and a higher suicide risk, for instance. Bonding disorders (BD) in parents are related to insecure and disorganized attachment in children. BD can be early diagnosed at 4 to 6 weeks after birth.

**Objectives:** Determine if there is a significant difference between the results of the prevalence of affective disorders, disorganized attachment, and suicidal risk five years after the birth of the offspring of parents with and without attachment disorders detected in the first year postpartum during the covid-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** Describe a pilot project of an analytical prospective study following a cohort of parents from the cohort SAMPECO/PEMHSCO (Perinatal Mental Health in Spain during the Covid-19 pandemic). The cohort is planned to be divided into two groups: with bonding

disorders and without bonding disorders, which was established using the Postpartum Bonding Questionnaire (Brockington, 2006). Follow the offspring of both groups for 5 years and compare the results of disorganized attachment, affective disorders and suicide risk.

**Results:** The cohort SAMPECO/PEMHSCO was recruited between March 2021 and June 2022. There was measured postpartum depression in mothers and fathers using the EPDS and bonding disorders in parents using the PBQ validated to the Spaniard population. More than 1500 families were involved at the beginning and around 450 families finished the follow-up six months after birth. Around 500 families were lost because of non-right contact information.

**Conclusions:** The covid-19 pandemic has seriously affected the mental health of the general population. Consequently, there is a higher demand for mental health assistance by public and private sanity sectors. Currently, the youth population is suffering very much from the consequences of isolation and other social factors, and many families who had babies in this period haven't had enough support to breed and look after both their babies and themselves. Some papers suggest that the prevalence of perinatal mental disorders in parents has increased since the covid-19 pandemic because of several factors. Paradoxically, despite the high preventive potential of early intervention in the perinatal period, there are not yet exist well-equipped perinatal mental health units to solve this problem. It is urgent to boost the development of Perinatal Mental Health Services to prevent a major worsening of the situation and to prevent the increasing rate of severe mental disorders in children, adolescents and adults.

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## O0082

### Suicidal crisis: A common cause of hospitalisation in adolescents. introducing an innovative program

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**Introduction:** Attempts at suicide and suicidal tendencies have been the most frequent and common reasons for adolescent inpatient treatments since the last Covid-19 pandemic. Indeed, the WHO has reported that the second most frequent cause of mortality in adolescents is related to suicidal acts.

**Objectives:** The Sun Project, which is a pilot research program aimed at finding a comprehensive set of steps for treatment, has been developed at the Versailles Medical Center in France and provides multidisciplinary tools to tackle this phenomenon.

**Methods:** This retrospective observational research with a cohort of fifty people between pre-teen and adolescence has taken advantage of different elements of specific psychotherapeutic approaches such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, Interpersonal Psychotherapy, Compassion, Narrative, Dialectical and Cognitive Behavioural Therapies in relation to Family-Based Therapy and employs elements of Emotional Freedom Techniques as well as the