

Image 2:

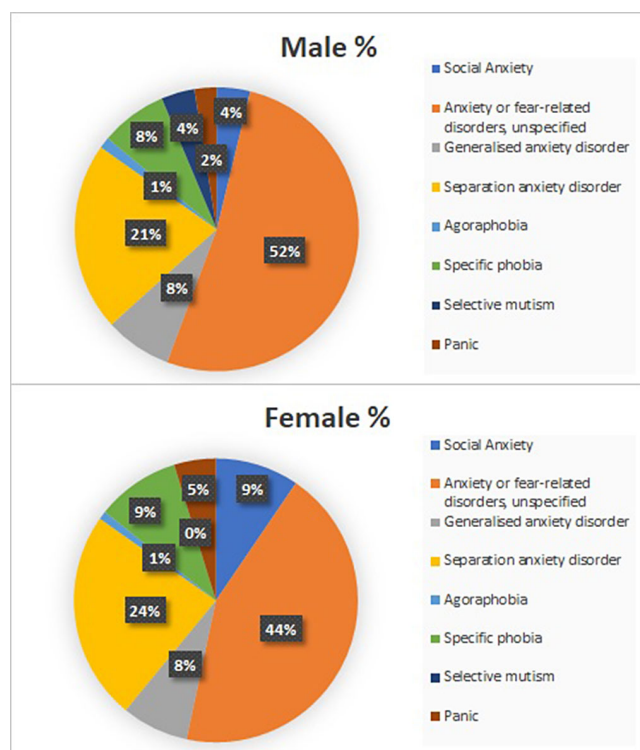


Image 3:

Q2 VS BASAL	EDAD	AFS	AEP	AS	AxS	CGI
Age	1					
Physical symptoms	0,2436					
Harm avoidance	0,1932	0,7351	1			
Social anxiety	0,1946	0,6911	0,7213	1		
Separation anxiety	-0,0079	0,617	0,7881	0,6661	1	
CGI	0,1818	0,1431	0,0736	0,1021	0,679	1



$r = -1$
 $r = +1$

Conclusions: Anxiety disorders are the most common form of Mental Disorder in young people (global prevalence of 6.5%, Rapee et al.2023). Prevalence for specific Anxiety Disorders in underage population are less reliable, because of the unequal age of samples (Rapee et al.2023). Separation Anxiety disorder is the most prevalent among children (La Maison et al., 2018), while Social Anxiety disorder is among adolescents (Lawrence et al.2015). We did not categorized our sample, being Separation Anxiety disorder the most frequent followed by Social Anxiety. We observed a correlation between some subscales and a specific diagnosis: the risk of presenting a Social Anxiety disorder is multiplied by 1.08 for each point of increase in that subscale and the risk of presenting a Separation Anxiety disorder is multiplied by 1.05 for each increase of 1 point in Separation Anxiety subscale. However, the diagnosis of Simple Phobia decreases with the increase in scores in all subscales, maybe due to the fact that there are not many items that specifically evaluate fears.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0196

Influence of genetic background on the clinical picture of bipolar affective disorder in a population of children and adolescents

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Introduction: Bipolar disorder in children is characterized by a different course than in adults, which is a diagnostic difficulty. DAT-1 is a dopamine transporter gene that regulates dopaminergic neurotransmission through the mechanism of active reuptake of this neurotransmitter from the synapse. Polymorphisms within the described gene can result in changes in dopamine levels, which may have implications for the development of bipolar disorder.

Objectives: The aim of the project was to analyze the relationship between single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within the dopamine transporter gene DAT-1 and the risk of development of bipolar disorder in a population of children and adolescents.

Methods: 21 healthy controls (12 females, 9 males) have been recruited into the study and 13 patients (9 girls, 4 boys) with bipolar disorder diagnosis from Department of Psychiatry and outpatient clinic, were recruited for the study group. Questionnaires such as the KSADS-PL were carried out and blood was taken for laboratory tests of four SNPs within the DAT-1 transporter. PQStat, Microsoft Excel 2013 and StatSoft STATISTICA were used to perform the statistical analysis.

Results: SNPs within the dopamine transporter gene and environmental risk factors influenced the risk of developing bipolar disorder in the population of children and adolescents.

Conclusions: The ambiguity in results emphasizes the necessity for further investigations into correlation between genetic factors in bipolar disorder etiology. Future research should involve more participants. The results of this project are likely to make a significant and valuable contribution to the current knowledge of bipolar disorder and to the development of innovative diagnostic methods, making a significant contribution to the advancement of science.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0198

Projective technique “Bird’s Nest Drawing” in child clinical psychology

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Introduction: The “Bird’s Nest Drawing” technique is one of expressive drawing projective techniques. In Russia it has been

used since the 2020s. We suggest the pilot version of using this projective technique in child clinical psychology. There were investigated the cognitive and emotional components of performance by children with different types of ontogenesis.

Purpose: pilot application of the technique of “Bird’s Nest Drawing” (BND) in the psychological diagnosis of children with different types of ontogenesis.

Objectives: 69 children and adolescents 6-17 years old (28 male), examined at the Mental Health Research Center. 1. hospital patients (11-16 years old, 18 persons) diagnoses F20.8, F21.4, 2) outpatient clients with psychological diagnostics (7-16 years old, 45 persons), most of them have psychiatric diagnoses and some of them came for a consultation independently of doctors (there were family and behavior problems). 3) children conceived with the help of assisted reproductive technologies (IVF) - participants in a program for studying cognitive and emotional-personal development (5-13 years old, 8 people). Control group of normal children (14 persons).

Methods: Bird’s Nest Drawing (D.Kaiser, 2003, Kuftyak, 2021) - clinical expert assessment of the drawing parameters (size, location, quality, compliance with instructions) and the emotional component (color, self-assessment of the drawing).

Results:

Table 1. Frequency of different indicators of BND in compared groups of children.

Groups	N	Central place	High Quality of drawing	Nest out of tree	birds / eggs	Different colors	Safety of nest	High Assessment by participants	High positive emotional expression Assessment by experts
Hospital patients	18 (4 m)	12	4	10	4	10**	4	13**	5**
Outpatient clients	45 (22 m)	38	13	19	17	32	10	25**	17
Children IVF	8 (2 m_)	7	2	4	3	6**	1	6	3
Normal children	14(6 m)	14	3	7	4	12**	4	13**	11**

** - significance of the differences (p≤0,05 by χ^2 criterion).
Based on the data obtained, it can be noted that the most different between groups turned out to be an indicator for using different colors, subject's assessment his picture and emotional expression assessment of picture by experts. Other parameters are similar: please of drawing,

Discussion: We have obtained our own resalts about BND method in children with different type of ontogenesis. These data are similar to D.Kaiser and E.Kuftyak in opportunity of good diagnostic practice of BND method in children and adolescents with different type of ontogenesis in scientific

Conclusions: BND method is a good test for child clinical psychology as a projective one. Restrictions of this investigation - small groups, simple parameters for assessment. We plan to continue this work with more clinical (diagnosis, syndrome et cetera) and sex and age characteristics.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0199

Application of the identity disorder questionnaire AIDA+LoPF in adolescents with affective pathology and schizotypal disorder

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Introduction: To assess the difference in the personality functioning of adolescents with schizotypal disorder and affective disorders, we used the AIDA + LoPF questionnaires, which are well established as questionnaires for identifying identity disorders in adolescents. We hypothesized that adolescents with affective pathology are much more likely to have identity disorders than adolescents with schizotypal personality disorder. Clinical assessment of diseases was carried out by psychiatrists using ICD-10

Objectives: Adolescents with affective disorders -10 (F31), schizotypal disorder adolescents – 11 (F21). Age 12-18

Methods: AIDA+LoPF questioners by authors K. Goth & K. Schmeck, Russian version by M. Zvereva & S. Voronova & N. Zvereva

Results: The table presents statistical analysis data using the Mann-Whitney non-parametric test

Table 1. Significant scales of the AIDA questionnaire

SCALES AIDA	U-CRITERIA	P
TOTAL SCORE: IDENTITY INTEGRATION AIDA	86,000	0,02
Consolidating emotional self-experience	84,000	0,03
COHERENCE	86,500	0,02
CONSISTENCY IN SELF CONCEPTS	88,500	0,01
AUTONOMY, EGO-STRENGTH	88,000	0,02
INTEGRATING COGNITIVE SELF-EXPERIENCE	88,000	0,02

Table 2. Significant scales of the LoPF questionnaire

SCALES LOPF	U-CRITERIA	P
Identity	89,000	0,01
Coherence (Ego-strength)	88,000	0,02
SELF-DIRECTION	89,000	0,01
SELF CONGRUENCE	88,000	0,02
PURPOSEFULNESS	86,000	0,02

Conclusions: We have obtained preliminary results that show a difference between the identity disturbance of adolescents with affective pathology and those with schizotypal disorder. Adolescents with affective pathology are much more likely to have various types of identity disorders than adolescents with schizotypal disorder. To clarify this, a larger sample and a wider range of disorders are required

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared