She developed acute obsessive thoughts, including doubts about the meaning of her life, and engaged in compulsive prayer and seeking reassurance from relatives. Notably, there were no signs of affective, dissociative, or psychotic disorders during her admission to the ED or in the preceding months. She reported suffering from anxiety, insomnia, and loss of appetite in the past five days but did not express any suicidal ideation.

Physical examination indicated mild laryngeal erythema, and laboratory tests showed non-specific signs of infection with no further significant findings. Symptoms were alleviated within a week, aided by treatment with benzodiazepines (lorazepam 1 mg/8h), and she did not require further psychiatric counselling.

Conclusions: It is worth noting that adult patients can experience a PANDAS-like reaction after a streptococcal infection and may also undergo symptom relapse following new immunological challenges upon reinfection. The existence of a PANDAS spectrum has been postulated, encompassing various manifestations. Thus, when presented with acute obsessive symptoms, healthcare providers should consider this diagnosis, inquire about previous episodes, and conduct a comprehensive medical history and etiological assessment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0634

Avoidance of Negative Emotional Contrasts as a Diagnostic Feature of OCD: A Receiver-Operator Characteristic Curve Analysis of the Contrast Avoidance Questionnaires

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Introduction: The Contrast Avoidance Model (CAM) was developed to explain pathological worry in generalized anxiety disorder (GAD). The CAM posits that those with GAD are sensitive to sharp increases in emotions, and use worry to maintain heightened states of negative arousal to avoid these emotional shifts. Research has widely supported the CAM in the conceptualization of GAD, and has extended these findings to other disorders, including major depressive disorder (MDD) and social anxiety disorder (SAD). Despite the utility of the CAM model in informing the etiology of these conditions, research has yet to expand these findings beyond GAD, MDD, and SAD. Specifically, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), which co-occurs with GAD, MDD, and SAD in adults at a rate of 15.0%, 40.7%, and 14.7%, respectively, and shares many of their etiological features, has yet to examined in the context of the CAM. Thus, examining CA as a relevant mechanism and therapeutic target for OCD is an unstudied conceptual framework that may offer meaningful clinical utility.

Objectives: The present study used receiver operator curve (ROC) analyses to examine the predictive utility of the CAQ-W and CAQ-GE in detecting probable OCD in a large undergraduate sample. We hypothesized that the CAQ-W and CAQ-GE would be higher in participants with probable OCD and would offer sufficient sensitivity and specificity in predicting probable OCD.

Methods: 1259 undergraduates were recruited for a mass University screening. Participants were included in the OCD group (N = 291) if they met diagnostic criteria for OCD (DOCS total score > 20). Participants were included in the nondisordered group (n = 249) if they did not meet diagnostic criteria for any of the screened disorders (SAD, MDD, GAD, OCD, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, OCD, borderline personality disorder), denied suicidality, and denied receiving mental health treatment in the last 12 months. ROC analyses were used to examine the accuracy of the CAQ-W and the CAQ-GE in detecting probable OCD.

Results: Results of ROC analyses are reported in Table 1. AUC values for the CAQ-W and CAQ-GE were significantly different from the null hypothesis (AUC = .50, p < .001), and demonstrated excellent (.89) to outstanding (.91) accuracy in predicting probable OCD (Figure 1), respectively. Optimal sensitivity and specificity to detect probable OCD (Table 2) was achieved at a cut off score of 67.5 for the CAQ-W (Sensitivity = 81.4%; Specificity = 82.3%) and a cutoff score of 43.5 for the CAQ-GE (Sensitivity = 84.9%; Specificity = 85.5%).

Image:

Table 1
ROC analyses of the CAQ-W and CAQ-GE in detecting probable OCD

	AUC (SE)	AUC [95% CI]	Optimal cut-off score	Sensitivity %	Specificity %
CAQ-W	.89 (.01)	[.87,.92]	67.5	81.44%	82.33%
CAQ-GE	.91 (.01)	[.89,.94]	43.5	84.88%	85.54%

Note. CAQ-W = Contrast Avoidance Questionnaire – Worry;
CAQ-GE = Contrast Avoidance Questionnaire – General Emotion;
AUC = Area Under the Curve

Image 2:

Table 2
Sensitivity, Specificity, and Cutoff Scores of the CAQ-W and CAQ-GE

	Cutoff Score	Sensitivity %	Specificity %
CAQ-W	63.5	85.57	77.11
	64.5	84.54	78.71
	65.5	83.85	79.52
	66.5	82.13	81.53
	67.5	**81.44**	**82.33**
	68.5	81.10	83.13
	69.5	80.07	85.14
CAQ-GE	39.5	89.00	75.50
	40.5	87.63	77.91
	41.5	86.60	81.53
	42.5	84.88	83.94
	43.5	**84.88**	**85.54**
	44.5	83.16	86.35
	45.5	80.41	87.95

Note. CAQ-W = Contrast Avoidance Questionnaire – Worry;
CAQ-GE = Contrast Avoidance Questionnaire – General Emotion

Image 3:

Figure 1
ROC curves for CAQ-W and CAQ-GE to detect probable OCD
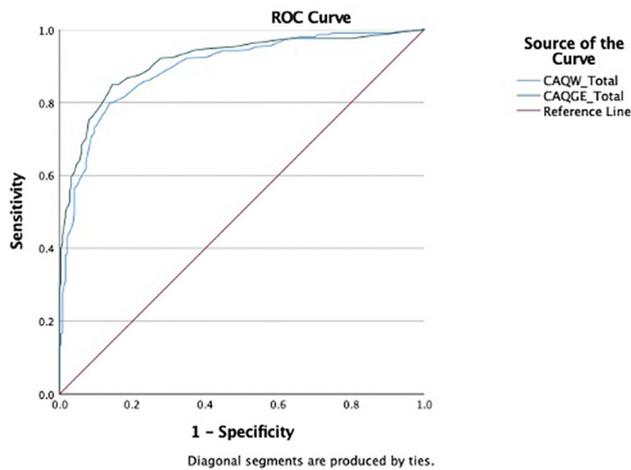
Note. CAQ-W = Contrast Avoidance Questionnaire – Worry;
CAQ-GE = Contrast Avoidance Questionnaire – General Emotion

Conclusions: Results suggest that OCD can be accurately characterized by CA. Findings also highlight the utility of examining CA as a relevant maintenance factor for OCD symptoms. Future research should examine the impact of CA on OCD symptoms in-laboratory and ecological settings.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

EPP0635

Through the Parent's Eyes: Exploring the Relationship Between Parental Perceptions of Difficulties and SDQ Scale Results in Children and Adolescents

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Introduction: The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) is a widely used assessment tool for measuring the psychological well-being of children and adolescents. It consists of 25 items that assess emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship difficulties, and prosocial behavior.
Objectives: The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between parental perceptions of difficulties and the results obtained from the SDQ.
Methods: Participants were recruited from the initial consultation of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (N=132). Parents completed a questionnaire assessing their subjective perceptions of their child's difficulties in various domains (home, school, learning activities, relations with friends) on a 4-point scale ranging from "no notion of difficulties" to "very severe difficulties". They also completed the SDQ scale. Data were analyzed using SPSS software.
Results: In this study, 74% of participants had scores on the SDQ indicating potential psychological difficulties. Additionally, 17.4% of participants had scores on the borderline between normal and abnormal results. 47% of patients scored above the cut-line for problems on the hyperactivity/inattention subscale, indicating higher levels of difficulties in this area. Conversely, only 3% of participants scored problematic scores on the peer relationship difficulties subscale. There was no statistical difference between sexes in terms of SDQ scores. A correlation analysis revealed a significant positive correlation ($p < 0.01$) between parental perceptions of difficulties and higher SDQ scores and the mean score on the SDQ scale was found to be significantly higher in patients who were rescheduled for another consultation following the evaluation by doctors, compared to those patients who received clinical discharge from the initial consultation (p-value 0,040).
Conclusions: This study provides valuable insights into the concordance between parental perceptions and objective assessments of difficulties in children and adolescents. Parents who perceived their child to have more difficulties also reported higher levels of psychological difficulties on the SDQ. This study highlights the importance of using tools like the SDQ to assess psychological well-being in children and adolescents. It also emphasizes the practical utility of the SDQ as a time-efficient assessment tool for use during initial consultations in child and adolescent psychiatry.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0636

Maternal awareness and practices in managing screen-time for children

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Introduction: The issue of screen time usage among children has become a contentious topic for parents in contemporary society. While electronic devices offer undeniable benefits, their inappropriate use can lead to substantial mental and physical health challenges for children. Parents are tasked with the responsibility of equipping themselves and their children with the knowledge and skills necessary for mindful electronic device use.
Objectives: This study aims to assess the awareness levels of mothers regarding their children's screen time usage and to promote mindful screen usage. It also aims to understand the reasons behind parents' decisions to allow their children access to electronic devices.
Methods: An adapted short online screen-time questionnaire (Vizcaino et al 2019), was distributed through online Google forms, primarily to mothers residing in India. The questionnaire comprised of ten questions encompassing topics related to the child's background, mothers' awareness and patterns of screen-time usage.