

siblings of individuals with ASD. ASD-siblings showed higher levels of depressive symptoms compared to normative data. This is the first study addressing depressive symptoms in siblings of autistic children conducted in the Greek cultural context. The present study highlights the need for the development and implementation of appropriate and effective interventions within the Greek healthcare system for ASD-siblings.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorders; self-report; depressive symptoms; neurotypical siblings

EPV0130

Efficacy and Tolerability of Ziprasidone Use in Children and Adolescents, a Systemic Review and Meta Analysis

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Introduction: Ziprasidone is an atypical antipsychotic that has demonstrated efficacy for the treatment of bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. There is some preliminary evidence for Ziprasidone use in children and adolescents with several open label studies and some randomized control trials, therefore it is advantageous to understand where Ziprasidone lies in the treatment algorithm of children and adolescents.

Objectives: The aim of our study is to examine the efficacy and tolerability of Ziprasidone in children and adolescents.

Methods: We conducted a literature search consisting of open label or randomized control trials (RCT) that report on Ziprasidone use in children on the PubMed database. We found 13 studies (11 open label and 2 RCT) that met our inclusion criteria. Our outcome measures included efficacy measures such as BPRS, YMRS, CGI-S and adverse effects such as weight gain, increase in BMI, QTc prolongation, sedation, dizziness and EPS.

Results: Data from thirteen studies was meta-analyzed (Total n=560, mean age=13.16 years, male=70.35% that reported the use of Ziprasidone in children and adolescents. We found that Ziprasidone was efficacious in children and adolescents in measures of BPRS (-13.493, p<0.05), YMRS (-14.225, p<0.05), CGI-S (-1.430, p<0.05). In measures of adverse effects, Ziprasidone was not found to cause any significant weight gain (0.164, p>0.05) or change in BMI (-0.159, p>0.05). QTc prolongation was found to be significant (13.122, p<0.05).

Conclusions: Ziprasidone is an efficacious in children and adolescent population. It does not cause significant weight gain, however QTc prolongation and sedation were found to be the most significant side effects.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Ziprasidone

EPV0133

The system of institutional care for children with developmental disabilities in Russia: problems and current results of reforming

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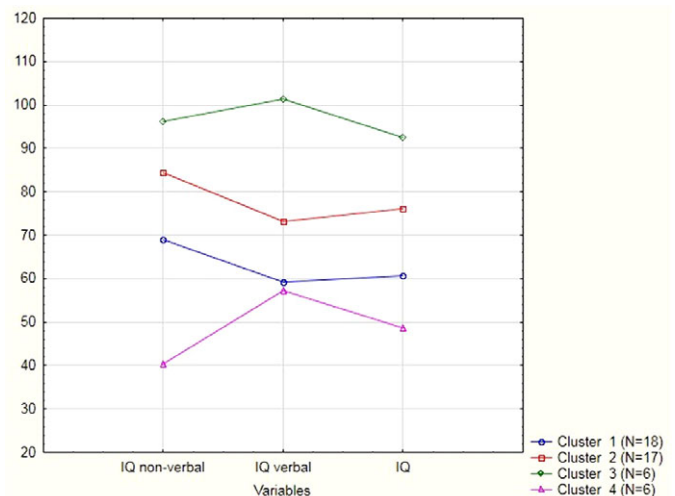
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Introduction: As part of the full-sized personal examination of persons, living in residential facilities for mentally disabled people (Kekelidze, 2020) 621 children, living in 3 asylums “for children with mental retardation” of Krasnoyarsk region were examined. In 134 cases diagnosis “Moderate or severe mental retardation” wasn’t confirmed. In 2020 a full examination of 47 children with non-confirmed diagnoses was carried out in one of the asylums.

Objectives: The main purpose of this investigation is to present the results of this full examination and sum up the main problems of the system of institutional care for children with intellectual and developmental disabilities in Russia.

Methods: Clinical and psychological examination, Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-II), analysis of pedagogical characteristics.

Results: Figure 1 presents the results of cluster analysis of WISC-II. In 37 cases diagnoses were reversed to Mild intellectual disability. In one case – 10 y.o. boy - to developmental delay through social-pedagogic neglect.



In the beginning of 2021 32 children were transferred to boarding schools with educational programme for children with mild intellectual disabilities. 13 children adapted to new developmental and educational conditions relatively successfully, 4 children – unsuccessfully and were returned to the first institute.

Conclusions: The success of adaptation did not depend on IQ, but on the age of the child and the severity of emotional and behavioral disorders, as well as on the willingness of the institution to provide personalized assistance to the child. The results identify the main

problems of the system of institutional care for children with developmental disabilities in Russia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: institutional care; Child Psychiatry; intellectual disability; WISC

EPV0134

Recognition of emotional and expressive movements (gestures) and self-esteem of adolescents with affective disorders

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Introduction: Successful adolescence depends on ability to correctly understand emotionally expressive gestures, especially symbolic (same meaning for everyone) and expressive (individual understanding). Presence of an internal mismatch in adolescent's self-esteem between what he shows in society and what he really feels can lead to difficulties in forming an adequate adult self-esteem.

Objectives: Adolescents with affective disorders (F31) -12, normal adolescents - 32. Ages 12-17.

Methods: Recognition of emotionally expressive movements: postures&gestures (gestures-test), direct self-esteem by Dembo-Rubinstein test and indirect self-esteem by color attitude test by Etkind.

Results: The Mann-Whitney test showed significant differences between samples in terms of self-esteem gap - "mind" ($U=270,000$, $p<0.37$), "character" ($U=279,000$, $p<0.20$), "happiness" ($U=288,000$, $p<0.01$), gestures-test "symbolic" ($U=301,000$, $p<0.003$), "expressive" ($U=292,000$, $p<0.007$), "emotions" ($U=109,000$, $p<0.028$). Cluster analysis divided each of groups into two distinct clusters. Normal: Cluster1 small self-esteem gap, good gesture recognition, negative pole of emotions prevails. Cluster2 small self-esteem gap, worse gesture recognition, pole of emotions is closer to positive. Affective: Cluster1 large self-esteem gap in "mind", good gesture recognition. Cluster2 large self-esteem gap in "character", good gesture recognition and bright negative pole of emotions.

Conclusions: Gestures recognition in normal group is significantly higher than in affective disorder group. Normal adolescents clusters are distinguished by change in gaps throughout self-esteem and pole of emotional recognition. Affective disorder clusters differ by significant gap in one of self-esteem parameters, as well as in the degree of emotional recognition. Those with the largest "character" gap are more likely to attribute negative emotions to gestures than those with larger "mind" gap.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: affective disorder; self-esteem; gestures recognition; adolescent

EPV0137

The influence of family on health anxiety in frequently ill adolescents

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Introduction: Adolescents (especially frequently ill) from families where parents show high concern for their health, often themselves make complaints about their health status that do not receive medical confirmation (Kovalenko, 1998; Dielman et al., 1991). A study by T. Dillman and colleagues (1991) revealed a direct link between the perception of the disease in parents and children – the more seriously the parent perceives the child's condition, the more seriously the child treats it, and the more complaints he has.

Objectives: To study the influence of family on health anxiety in frequently ill adolescents.

Methods: The sample: 98 adolescents (mean age 16.1 ± 0.9), 84 their parents (mean age 44.5 ± 5.0). We used: "Short Health Anxiety Inventory" (SHAI; Salkovskis et al., 2002), The "Research on health-saving activities" (RHSA) questionnaire (Yakovleva, 2014), Questionnaire "Index of attitude toward health" (Deryabo, Yasvin, 1999).

Results: The results of multiple regression analysis showed that health anxiety in adolescents is determined by the following parent's features: goal-setting in the field of health-preserving activity (-0.661 , $p=0.036$), standards of health (0.518 , $p=0.028$), self-efficacy in the field of health-preserving activity (0.892 , $p=0.010$), cognitive scale of attitude toward health (0.586 , $p=0.032$) and scale of actions (0.059 , $p=0.002$). It is also determined by parents' vigilance to bodily sensations (0.815 , $p=0.000$).

Conclusions: Health anxiety in adolescents is influenced by both cognitive, motivational and behavioral components of the attitude toward health of their parents, and also sensory (negative physical sensations and symptoms in parents form anxiety about health of their children). Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

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Keywords: health; subjective pattern of health; health anxiety; frequently ill adolescents

EPV0139

Psychotropic drug use among children and adolescents in the Nordic countries - A systematic literature review

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