

while 48.8% (n = 20) were girls. The mean age of the children was 9.63 ± 3.77 years. Children with Beta Thalassaemia have a lower quality of life in Physical Health and Activity (<0,001), Emotional Health(0,031), School Activities(0,008), Psychosocial Health (0,014), and the overall PedsQL 4.0 (<0,001) questionnaire compared to healthy children. Children between the ages of 5 and 7 have higher levels of quality of life in physical health and activity than older children (<0,001). In addition, children aged 5 to 7 have higher quality of life and overall PedsQL 4.0 score than older children(0,033) Children receiving combination therapy show better quality of life than children receiving subcutaneous therapy (total PedsQL 4.0 <0,001).

Conclusions: Children and adolescents in all five categories had a better quality of life, after improved iron chelating methods and other psychosocial interventions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0769

Parents' needs during a child's hospitalisation in a paediatric intensive care unit (PICU): a systematic review

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Introduction: The admission of children to PICU is a painful experience for parents. Regularly, they are asked to make important decisions about treatment options in collaboration with the care team, which causes them stress, uncertainty and trauma.

Objectives: To investigate the needs of parents during the child's hospitalization in a pediatric intensive care unit (PICU).

Methods: A systematic review of the literature and a search of articles in the international databases PubMed, Cinahl, Google Scholar, Cochrane Library and Greek scientific journals was performed with a peer review process during the period between April and July 2022. A time limit was set regarding the date of publication of the articles (articles published in the last 15 years).

Results: Nine studies were found that met the criteria for inclusion in the review. The thematic analysis of the results deduced the following sections A: Need for information from health professionals regarding the child's health status and the possible treatment options available, B: Need for psychological support from health professionals (psychologists, nurses, doctors) in order to be able to manage the difficult situation they are experiencing due to the hospitalization of their child, but also to be able to manage their grief and sorrow in case of loss of the child. C: Need for safe hospitalisation of the child.

Conclusions: Parents have needs during their child's hospitalization in the PICU, which if put in boundaries-frames and guided by health professionals (who possess knowledge and composure in difficult moments) can bring about a smooth course of the child's health during hospitalization.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0770

Parents' psychosocial needs during the child's hospitalization in pediatric intensive care units (PICU): a systematic review

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Introduction: The admission and hospitalization of a child in a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) creates stress and anxiety in the family. The family is called upon to make important decisions about the child's treatment, while roles within the family environment are disrupted.

Objectives: The investigation of the psychosocial needs of the relatives of hospitalized children in the NICU.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review of studies published until the end of 2022 in the Greek and English languages in the databases "Pubmed", "Scopus" and "Iatrotec" with the following keywords: "Pediatric Intensive Care Unit", "Socio-psychological Needs" and "Parents".

Results: Of the 26 studies found, 5 studies met the inclusion-exclusion criteria and were included in the review. The most frequently mentioned psychosocial needs of the parents were: (1) the need for complete, immediate and honest information regarding the health status of their hospitalized child and the changes in their condition, (2) the need to provide comfort to the parents during duration of their child's hospitalization, (3) the parents' need for psychological support and guidance regarding the care of their hospitalized child, (4) the feeling of security regarding the care provided, and (5) the need for frequent contact with the hospitalized child. Also, it was observed that the medical and nursing staff underestimated some needs of the parents, such as the need for closeness, while there were others that we underestimated, such as the religious needs.

Conclusions: Parents present increased psychosocial needs during their child's hospitalization in the PICU. Nursing staff play an important role in supporting relatives by providing family-centered care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0771

Evaluation of adherence to treatment in patients with anxious-depressive syndrome.

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Introduction: Treatment-resistant depression can pose a major challenge to mental health professionals, both in identifying cases and in devising consequent therapeutic strategies (1). However, it is not uncommon that the lack of response to antidepressant treatment is actually due to non-adherence to it in many cases (2).