

introduction of strong semantic connections for all types of dysontogenesis. For complex connections in different groups we suppose different mechanisms of destroyed memory: F70 - low level of thinking, F20.8 - decreasing in mental activity or as a result of forming defect.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: children with mental and psychic disorders; voluntary auditory-verbal memory

EPV0161

Impact of Cyberbullying on Adolescent Mental Health in the midst of pandemic – Hidden Crisis

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Introduction: Cyberbullying has become more prevalent with the increased use of social media among younger population. It is more harmful than traditional bullying as it can happen at any time, has a much wider audience, and can invade personal space. YouTube, Instagram and Snapchat are the most popular online platforms among teens. The victims of cyberbullying can present with social anxiety (41%), depression (37%), suicidal thoughts (26%) among many others (self-harm, substance use, etc). In the past year, these numbers have significantly risen due to switch to virtual learning due to the pandemic, hence the risk of exposure to cyberbullying has risen.

Objectives: To study the impact of cyberbullying on Adolescent Mental health

Methods: A review of articles (2016-2021), was done using PubMed and Google scholar focusing on impact of cyberbullying in children and young adults.

Results: John et al group showed that both victims [OR- 2.10 (95% CI 1.73-2.55)] and perpetrators [OR 1.21 (95% CI 1.02-1.44)] have increased risk of exhibiting suicidal behaviors. Kwan I et al group showed a negative association between cyberbullying and mental health. One study suggested that during the pandemic there has been increased online perpetrators due to increased amount of fear and anger which has projected in the form online aggression.

Conclusions: There is an increase in prevalence of cyberbullying with young population spending more time on internet and social media. Psychoeducation of parents and mental health experts is needed to recognize early warning signs in order to take steps for early intervention.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social media; cyberbullying; adolescent mental health

EPV0162

Psychotic Symptomatology in Adolescents with Autistic Spectrum Disorder

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Introduction: INTRODUCTION: Patients with autistic spectrum disorders may exhibit symptoms that can also appear in psychotic disorders, such as isolation and difficulties in social interaction. In addition, these patients may also present psychotic symptoms throughout their lives, sometimes difficult to differentiate from the patient's own idiosyncrasies.

Objectives: OBJECTIVES: To deepen the knowledge of the comorbidity of autism spectrum disorders, in particular psychosis, as well as the differential diagnosis in order to establish an adequate treatment plan and a multidisciplinary approach.

Methods: METHODS: A detailed description is given of two cases of adolescents diagnosed with Autistic Spectrum Disorder who have presented time-limited psychotic symptomatology in the last year. In addition, a literature search was conducted on the comorbidity of psychosis in patients with ASD.

Results: RESULTS: Both patients have required several hospital admissions to psychiatric units when they have had psychotic decompensations and psychopharmacological treatment with anti-psychotics has been initiated.

Conclusions: CONCLUSIONS: Patients with autistic spectrum disorders have a wide comorbidity. Psychosis can appear in these patients, often starting in adolescence, a time when social demands increase and patients can become decompensated. They require rapid, multi-level intervention.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autistic spectrum disorder; comorbidity; Psychosis; Adolescents

EPV0163

Attitude Toward Disorder as Risk Factor for Psycho-Emotional Disturbances in Children with Dysphasia

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Introduction: Dysphasia is widespread among children. Awareness of speech difficulties and emotional attitude toward them may influence different aspects of mental activity. The issue is important for development assessment and discussion on potential risk factors causing other mental disorders.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to analyze how children with dysphasia perceive their speech defect and how it influences their behaviour.

Methods: 15 children with dysphasia aged 5 years (6 boys, 9 girls) participated in the study. The following methods were used: not included and included observation in a speech therapy group for 6 months, semi-structured interview with educators.

Results: Observation and interviews enabled to discover two groups featuring different attitudes. 1) The first group (n=12) included children who ignored their speech difficulties. Behavioral and speech activity was confident and spontaneous. Children demonstrated difficulties in planning and regulation of activity, low level of self-criticism. In failure situations, children demonstrated