prevalence of MD in ASD; some children with ASD who have MD may be phenotypically indistinguishable from typical children with ASD; the potential clinical significance of MD in children with ASD.
Results: According to a number of researchers, all children with ASD should be screened for MD, given: the high prevalence of abnormal markers of mitochondrial function in ASD compared with the control group; relatively high prevalence of MD in ASD; some children with ASD who have MD may be phenotypically indistinguishable from typical children with ASD; the potential clinical significance of MD in children with ASD.
Conclusions: The pathophysiological mechanisms of ASD are multifactorial. They are largely unclear. But the mitochondrial hypothesis of the pathogenesis of ASD is being clarified. Mitochondrial dysfunction has been identified as a hallmark of diseased neurons in ASD patients, suggesting a critical role for mitochondrial dysfunction in the pathogenesis of ASD and allowing the development of ASD correction by normalizing mitochondrial functions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0081

Screening and early therapeutic intervention of bonding disorders at first six months of life: An alternative to prevent disorganised attachment and severe mental disorder

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.286

Introduction: Disorganized attachment has been described as an important risk factor for developing serious mental disorders in childhood, adolescence and adulthood, such as borderline personality disorder, psychoses, afective disorders, and a higher suicide risk, for instance. Bonding disorders (BD) in parents are related to insecure and disorganized attachment in children. BD can be early diagnosed at 4 to 6 weeks after birth.
Objectives: Determine if there is a significant difference between the results of the prevalence of affective disorders, disorganized attachment, and suicidal risk five years after the birth of the offspring of parents with and without attachment disorders detected in the first year postpartum during the covid-19 pandemic.
Methods: Describe a pilot project of an analytical prospective study following a cohort of parents from the cohort SAMPECO/PEMHSCO (Perinatal Mental Health in Spain during the Covid-19 pandemic). The cohort is planned to be divided into two groups: with bonding disorders an without bonding disorders, which was established using the Postpartum Bonding Questionnaire (Brockington, 2006). Follow the offspring of both groups for 5 years and compare the results of disorganized attachment, affective disorders and suicide risk.
Results: The cohort SAMPECO/PEMHSCO was recruited between March 2021 and June 2022. There was measured postpartum depression in mothers and fathers using the EPDS and bonding disorders in parents using the PBQ validated to the Spaniard population. More than 1500 families were involved at the beginning and around 450 families finished the follow-up six months after birth. Around 500 families were lost because of non-right contact information.
Conclusions: The covid-19 pandemic has seriously affected the mental health of the general population. Consequently, there is a higher demand for mental health assistance by public and private sanity sectors. Currently, the youth population is suffering very much from the consequences of isolation and other social factors, and many families who had babies in this period haven't had enough support to breed and look after both their babies and themselves. Some papers suggest that the prevalence of perinatal mental disorders in parents has increased since the covid-19 pandemic because of several factors. Paradoxically, despite the high preventive potential of early intervention in the perinatal period, there are not yet exist well-equipped perinatal mental health units to solve this problem. It is urgent to boost the development of Perinatal Mental Health Services to prevent a major worsening of the situation and to prevent the increasing rate of severe mental disorders in children, adolescents and adults.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0082

Suicidal crisis: A common cause of hospitalisation in adolescents. introducing an innovative program

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.287

Introduction: Attempts at suicide and suicidal tendencies have been the most frequent and common reasons for adolescent inpatient treatments since the last Covid-19 pandemic. Indeed, the WHO has reported that the second most frequent cause of mortality in adolescents is related to suicidal acts.
Objectives: The Sun Project, which is a pilot research program aimed at finding a comprehensive set of steps for treatment, has been developed at the Versailles Medical Center in France and provides multidisciplinary tools to tackle this phenomenon.
Methods: This retrospective observational research with a cohort of fifty people between pre-teen and adolescence has taken advantage of different elements of specific psychotherapeutical approaches such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, Interpersonal Psychotherapy, Compassion, Narrative, Dialectical and Cognitive Behavioural Therapies in relation to Family-Based Therapy and employs elements of Emotional Freedom Techniques as well as the

CESAR program (Cognitive, Emotional and psycho-Social Avatar Reinforcement program).
Results: The results have been very positive and this is attributed to the transdisciplinary network around each patient, family inclusion and the multi-pronged psychotherapeutic approach based on functional analysis of every patient's situation.
Conclusions: In short, The Sun Project has shown that these approaches and interventions give excellent and rapid outcomes in pre-teens and adolescents suffering from suicide related thoughts and acts.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0083

The role of single nucleotide polymorphisms within genes for oxytocin and vasopressin receptors in the presentation and severity of autistic traits

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.288

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder is a heterogeneous group of disorders that affects virtually every population, regardless of their ethnic or socioeconomic origin. The pathogenesis of ASD is probably multifactorial, based on interactions between genetic and environmental factors. Their key elements are disorders in the field of social communication, establishing and maintaining relationships and the so-called stereotypical and repetitive patterns of interests and activities. However, of the above- mentioned symptoms, the most important are communication disorders, which are the basis for many of the functional difficulties observed in these patients.
Objectives: The aim of the presented study was to analyze the clinical picture of social cognition deficits in males with autism spectrum disorders, and to link its elements with the frequency of alleles of selected polymorphisms within the OXTR and AVPR1A genes.
Methods: The study included 132 people, 77.5% of whom were male (n = 100). 113 participants (85.6%) were diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders confirmed by the ADOS-2 test conducted by a certified diagnostician. In this group, men constituted 76.1% of the population (n = 77). The remaining 28 people did not have a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders, and in the ADOS-2 study they obtained the result below the cut-off level. The mean age in the whole group was 14.4 years (95% CI: 13.92-14.93).
Results: A higher frequency of the rs53576 A allele and the rs10877969 C allele could be observed than expected on the basis of the European / world population. In the case of the rs7294536 and rs2254298 polymorphisms, no differences in the distribution of alleles in relation to the expected values were observed. In the network analysis reference allele (T) of SNPs rs10877969 was linked to the higher outcome of the "social affect" domain of ADOS-2 and through it influenced ADOS-2 outcome. All other SNPs did not significantly affect neither domain of ADOS-2. Reference allele (A) of rs53576 was linked with higher odds ratio of clinical diagnosis of ASD in logistic regression. Similarly the rs10877969 polymorphism within the AVPR1a gene significantly shaped the risk of autism spectrum disorders, while in the combined analysis with rs7294536 within the haplotype, the observed effect was significantly stronger.
Conclusions: The studied polymorphisms may constitute an element of larger haplotypes which, depending on the number of mutated alleles, may determine the severity of autism spectrum traits, from the neurotypical population, through people with a broad autism phenotype, to people diagnosed with ASD. Further research is required on the potential clinical application of genotype analysis of the studied polymorphisms and on the exact mechanism of their impact on the risk of ASD and the development of social cognition disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Neuroimaging and Neurobiology

O0084

Apelin-13 and Asprosin in Adolescents with Anorexia Nervosa and Their Association with Psychometric and Metabolic Variables

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.289

Introduction: Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a widespread, metabo-psychiatric disorder with high relapse rates, comorbidity, and mortality. Many regulatory proteins and neurohormones studied to date play essential roles in the etiopathogenesis of eating disorders and the maintenance of psychopathological symptoms. Nevertheless, the regulatory and pathophysiological mechanisms of AN are still poorly understood.
Objectives: The present study aimed to investigate the plasma levels of asprosin (ASP) and apelin-13 (APE-13) in malnourished (AN1) and partially cured (AN2) adolescent patients with AN. Correlations between protein levels and several dimensions of AN symptomatology, such as eating disorder, depressive, and obsessive compulsive symptoms, were investigated.
Methods: Sixty-four patients aged 11–18 years admitted to the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in the acute phase of AN participated in the study. Between the 1st and 3rd days of admission, patients with AN (AN1) underwent psychometric evaluation, height and weight assessment, and 15 mL of blood was drawn. The same procedures were repeated at a second time point about 11.2 ± 2.3 weeks later, after partial normalization of body weight on the day of discharge (AN2). The control group (CG) normal-weight girls with no history of psychiatric disorders, recruited from among the students of a local school. The Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) and Yale–Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (CYBOCS), were used to assess eating disorder