

Image 2:

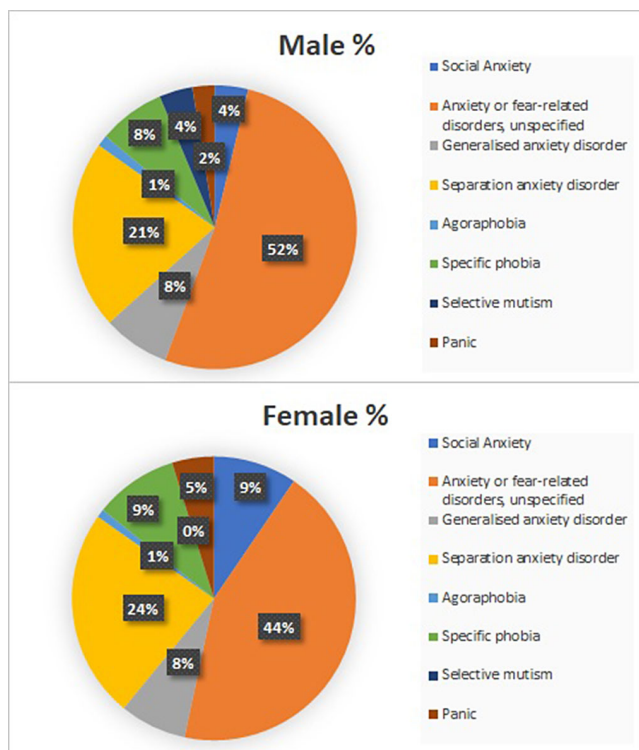


Image 3:

Q2 VS BASAL	EDAD	AFS	AEP	AS	AxS	CGI
Age	1					
Physical symptoms	0,2436	1				
Harm avoidance	0,1932	0,7351	1			
Social anxiety	0,1946	0,6911	0,7213	1		
Separation anxiety	-0,0079	0,617	0,7881	0,6661	1	
CGI	0,1818	0,1431	0,0736	0,1021	0,679	1

r = -1			r = +1
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Conclusions: Anxiety disorders are the most common form of Mental Disorder in young people (lobal prevalence of 6.5%, Rapee et al.2023). Prevalence for specific Anxiety Disorders in underage population are less reliable, because of the unequal age of samples (Rapee et al.2023). Separation Anxiety disorder is the most prevalent among children (La Maison et al., 2018), while Social Anxiety disorder is among adolescents (Lawrence et al.2015). We did not categorized our sample, being Separation Anxiety disorder the most frequent followed by Social Anxiety. We observed a correlation between some subscales and a specific diagnosis: the risk of presenting a Social Anxiety disorder is multiplied by 1.08 for each point of increase in that subscale and the risk of presenting a Separation Anxiety disorder is multiplied by 1.05 for each increase of 1 point in Separation Anxiety subscale. However, the diagnosis of Simple Phobia decreases with the increase in scores in all subscales, maybe due to the fact that there are not many items that specifically evaluate fears.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0196

Influence of genetic background on the clinical picture of bipolar affective disorder in a population of children and adolescents

K. Kamińska, M. Bień, K. Dąbrowska*, M. Janas-Kozik, L. Cichoń and K. Wilczyński

Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Bipolar disorder in children is characterized by a different course than in adults, which is a diagnostic difficulty. DAT-1 is a dopamine transporter gene that regulates dopaminergic neurotransmission through the mechanism of active reuptake of this neurotransmitter from the synapse. Polymorphisms within the described gene can result in changes in dopamine levels, which may have implications for the development of bipolar disorder.

Objectives: The aim of the project was to analyze the relationship between single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within the dopamine transporter gene DAT-1 and the risk of development of bipolar disorder in a population of children and adolescents.

Methods: 21 healthy controls (12 females, 9 males) have been recruited into the study and 13 patients (9 girls, 4 boys) with bipolar disorder diagnosis from Department of Psychiatry and outpatient clinic, were recruited for the study group. Questionnaires such as the KSADS-PL were carried out and blood was taken for laboratory tests of four SNPs within the DAT-1 transporter. PQStat, Microsoft Excel 2013 and StatSoft STATISTICA were used to perform the statistical analysis.

Results: SNPs within the dopamine transporter gene and environmental risk factors influenced the risk of developing bipolar disorder in the population of children and adolescents.

Conclusions: The ambiguity in results emphasizes the necessity for further investigations into correlation between genetic factors in bipolar disorder etiology. Future research should involve more participants. The results of this project are likely to make a significant and valuable contribution to the current knowledge of bipolar disorder and to the development of innovative diagnostic methods, making a significant contribution to the advancement of science.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0198

Projective technique “Bird’s Nest Drawing” in child clinical psychology

M. Zvereva^{1*}, N. Zvereva¹, A. Sergienko¹, S. Strogova¹, D. Klak¹, E. Antonova¹ and E. Balakireva²

¹clinical psychology and ²child psychiatry, FSBSI MHRC, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The “Bird’s Nest Drawing” technique is one of expressive drawing projective techniques. In Russia it has been