

month ago. The investigations results were normal, except for a high level of plasmatic cortisol. Patient fully recovered in the day the menses stopped.

Conclusions: We considered this case to be atypical due to the sudden debut and recovery and there are still some remaining questions. Is it hormonal related, menstrual related or is it exclusively a psychiatric condition?

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: dissociative disorder; acute onset; periodicity; psychosis

EPV0057

22Q11.2 deletion syndrome and psychosis: About a case

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Introduction: We present the case of a boy born in 2002 who was diagnosed with 22q11.2 DS at the age of 2 years. He was referred to neurology at age 9 for “attention deficits and irritability.” At age 12 he was referred to mental health for “irritability and anxious and depressive symptoms.” The boy was erroneously discharged with a diagnosis of “only” emotional disorder without subsequent follow-up. The evolution of this case resembles the evolution of others already described in the literature.

Objectives: To demonstrate the lack of knowledge of the variety of comorbid disorders in this syndrome (20 to 40% present psychotic symptoms).

Methods: Bibliographic search in the Pubmed database.

Results: There is a partial T-cell immunodeficiency in 22q11.2DS patients confirmed by significantly reduced percentages of circulating T and helper T cells. An increased percentage of Th17 was found in adults with psychotic symptoms compared to non-psychotic adults in one article. The percentage of Th17 was related to the presence of positive psychotic symptoms. Another study says higher levels of IL-17 were found in patients with fewer symptoms. The importance of Th17 and IL-17 in the development of the hippocampus and of Th17 in the development of psychosis is highlighted. In those patients, there is a high IL-6 / IL-10 ratio in favor of a pro-inflammatory state. High levels of IL-6 are correlated with greater neurocognitive deficits and negative symptoms.

Conclusions: 1. There is evidence for a theory of inflammation in psychosis development. 2. The 22q11.2 DS could be used as a research model.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: immunodeficiency; psychosis; neurodevelopment

EPV0058

Emotional and behavioral problems of 7-11 year old children in war-torn nagorno – karabakh region in azerbaijan

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Introduction: The present aimed to examine the mental health conditions of children, ages 7-11 years, living in conditions of war and conflict conditions in two districts of a Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan.

Objectives: The study surveyed teachers of 617 primary school children (mean age 8.9, SD 1.24; 50.7% female) across nine schools in Agdam and Karabakh districts.

Methods: The children were evaluated with the previously validated Azerbaijani version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) Teacher Form. The total difficulty and five subscale scores (emotional problems, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship problems, and prosocial behavior) were assessed.

Results: About a third of children (32.7%) had abnormal total scores, and a fifth (21.4%) were in borderline range. The SDQ subscale scores included emotional problems (19.4%); conduct problems (20.3%), hyperactivity/inattention (12.2%), peer relationship problems (31.1%), and pro-social behavior difficulties (13.1%). Boys had higher level of difficulties than females ($p < .01$) with a negative correlation of children's school performance with maternal education.

Conclusions: The findings of the study show that more than half of the children living in the war zone in Azerbaijan have significant mental health problems. The psychological effects of the war environments have a profound effect on child development and education and need to be revisited under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. These include the provision of implicit supports in terms of their emotional, behavioral, psychosocial development and education of children and protection of children from wars, conflicts, and persecution.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Emotional and behavioral problems; child mental health; Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; Azerbaijan

EPV0061

Case of psychological consultation and observation an adolescent with dissociative dysmnesia

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Introduction: Cases of memory loss are rare phenomena. We present a case-study of common psychological and psychotherapy observation 14,5 years old girl with dissociative dysmnesia during

2 years. Teenager grew up in a small town near Moscow, her parents were divorced. A girl and her elder brother stay with mother. One day in New Year Holiday in January she had come to take out the trash and did not return home. When mother and her friends had found girl on the other side of town, she did not remember anything about her life and family. Goal: description the case of long observing adolescent with dissociative dysmnesia

Objectives: Girl age 14,5 y.o.

Methods: Psychodiagnostics, Psychotherapy.

Results: First period (1 months later initial episode) mother provided mane consultations to understand what has happened with daughter and what is illness. Psychiatrist made a diagnosis - dissociative dysmnesia, neurologists did not find any disturbances. Psychological diagnostics showed small gaps in knowledge, pronounced violations of autobiographical memory, decreased activity, and mood. Unusual results were obtained in projective drawing. She got to know her family and friends again, started an account on Internet, shares her stories. These 2 years she worked with individual psychotherapist with positive changes. In September 2020 she went to school, not yet caught up with program. She masters the guitar, continues to play in the theater studio, and makes plans for future.

Conclusions: After 2 year observation and work autobiographical memory has not restored. Girl's personality hasn't changed, according to the family. Her mood and communication look better.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescent; dissociative dysmnesia; Case study

EPV0062

Model of medical and psychological support for adolescents with depressive behavior

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Introduction: Traditional methods of preventing the deviant behavior in adolescents are aimed at clinical variants of certain forms of deviant behavior.

Objectives: The study included 160 teenagers with depression.

Methods: Study design included: Depression Test, Projective Drawing Tests, Pathoharacterological Diagnostic; Package of AUDIT tests for the diagnosis of dependent behavior.

Results: Symptoms of depressive behavior disorder in adolescents depending on age and gender were identified: in girls aged 12-14 – autoaggression, food disorders and suicidal behavior; in boys aged 12-14 – gaming, internet addiction; in boys aged 15-18 – gambling, drug addiction and smoking. Anxiety of younger teenagers turns into a chronic anxiety-dreary depression, with frequent attacks behavioral disorders.

Conclusions: The use of technology makes it possible to identify informative imprinting of stereotypical behavior and the locus of

the therapeutic window, provide medical and psychological support for adolescents with depressive disorders and the quality of social functioning, provide primary and secondary prevention of depression progression and the formation of dependent behavior.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: depression; adolescent; behavioral disorders

EPV0063

Guanfacine as an effective drug for the treatment of tic disorder. Case report

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Introduction: A 15-year-old man who comes to the consultation referred from neurology for a poorly progressive tic disorder that is resistant to treatment. This is a patient with no relevant medical history. He has good academic performance, without symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity or impulsivity. He does not present buccophonatory tics

Objectives: To Show guanfacine as a efficient treatment fot tics disorder

Methods: Case report

Results: He has presented complex motor tics as cervical contractions that have had to receive physiotherapeutic treatment. He also presents simple ocular tics. The patient at our evaluation is on a 4 mg dose of pimozide without response. He was previously on risperidone. It was decided to start treatment with guanfacine up to 5 mg with reduction of pimozide, to 1 mg. The patient with this dose adjustment shows a notable improvement in the frequency and intensity of the tics, both cervical and ocular. The patient also refers to a feeling of being calmer and being able to face stressful situations such as being exposed to social relationships, intervening more in class without increasing their anxiety levels.

Conclusions: Guanfacine is a selective alpha-2a adrenergic receptor agonist that has an indication for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Like its precursor, clonidine, there is more and more literature that proposes this medication and others for ADHD as useful drugs in pathologies such as tic disorder. It has a safe use profile, which with progressive adjustment and hardly any side effects is placed as a treatment to take into account in this pathology.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Tics; Treatment; child and adolescent

EPV0064

Have we forgotten about heller's? a case report of childhood disintegrative disorder

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