

EPP0134

Neurocognitive development in children and their online and offline self-appraisalsG. Soldatova¹, E. Rasskazova² and V. Sadovnichaja^{2*}¹Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Clinical Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

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Introduction: Internet is an important sphere of activity in children 7-11 years old (Finkelhor et al., 2014; Li et al., 2015; Nasi, Koivusilta, 2013) creating a sphere of possible mental health risks (Livingstone et al., 2011). Neurocognitive deficiency could increase these risks online due to control and change replies and activities online.

Objectives: The aim was to study relationship between neurocognitive functioning in children 7-11 years old and their self-appraisals online and offline.

Methods: 50 children 7-11 years old (primary school in Russia, 25 males and 25 females) participated in neuropsychological observation (Akhutina, 2016) and filled Dembo-Rubinstein scales of self-appraisals both for Internet and offline (used descriptors: healthy, happy, clever, kind, confident, independent, Cronbach's alpha=.63-.65).

Results: Difficulties in the functions of programming and control, serial organization, auditory-speech processing are related to better self-appraisals online ($r=.30-.35$, $p<.01$) but not offline. Difficulties in functions of the right hemisphere are more strongly related to online self-appraisals ($r=.51$) than to offline self-appraisals ($r=.31$). Adjusting for offline self-appraisals, serial organization, auditory-speech processing and functions of the right hemisphere predict difference in offline and online self-appraisals ($\Delta R^2=6.6-13.0\%$, $p<.05$).

Conclusions: Neurocognitive deficiency in children 7-11 years old could lead to unrealistic appraisals of themselves online but not offline increasing probability of problem behavior in the Internet. Study is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-14181mk.

Conflict of interest: Study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-14181mk. There are no other significant relationships.

Keywords: Internet; adolescents; neurocognitive development

EPP0132

Depressive disorders and children with chronic illnessO. Mihailov^{1*}, I.D. Rădulescu², R. Mihailov³ and A. Ciubară⁴¹Pediatric Pneumology, Hospital of Pneumophysiology "Saint Spiridon"Galati, Galati, Romania; ²Psychiatrist, "Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatric Hospital, Galati, Romania; ³Surgery, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Galati, Romania and ⁴Md, Ph.d., Hab. Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos" Head of Psychiatry Department, Senior Psychiatrist at "Elisabeta Doamna" Hospital, Galati, Romania

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Introduction: When depression is comorbid with tuberculosis, it will lead to decreased quality of life, lack of adherence to anti-Tb

drugs, progression to MDRTB and will end in death with mortality from the disease.

Objectives: We aimed to study the association of Tuberculosis and depressive disorders in children aged 7-18 years compared to non-tuberculosis diseases and their correlation. We hypothesized that depression will be significantly more common in patients with tuberculosis than in non-TB patients, who served as a control.

Methods: A prospective observational case-type study for a period of 2 years, 2018-2020. The patients included in the study are patients diagnosed and treated in the Child Pneumology Department of the Pneumoftiziologie Hospital "Sfantul Spiridon" Galati and in the TB Dispensaries in Galati County divided into the study group consisting of patients diagnosed with Tuberculosis and the control group of patients without a diagnosis of Tuberculosis or other previous chronic disease. For the diagnosis of depression in the case of the two groups, we used the CDI questionnaire (Depression Inventory for children).

Results: Out of 100 children with TB, 68% had depression compared to the control group, which showed that only 9% had depression.

Conclusions: Depression can affect all parts of a child's life, including behavior, appetite, energy levels, sleep patterns, relationships, and academic performance. We observe a wide range of symptoms in the group of children with tuberculosis compared to the control group.

Keywords: tuberculosis; children; depression

EPP0134

Moderator role of self-compassion in the relationship between borderline features and suicide ideation in adolescentsC. Pinto-Gouveia^{1*}, D. Carreiras², A. Rocheteaux³, A. Valente³, P. Castilho² and M. Cunha^{2,3}¹Psychiatry Department, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ²Center For Research In Neuropsychology And Cognitive And Behavioral Intervention, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal and ³Clinical Psychology Department, Miguel Torga Institute of Higher Education, Coimbra, Portugal

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Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is an impairing disorder with distinct features such as instability in self-image, relationships and affect. Considering the developmental nature of BPD, borderline features are not rarely exhibited in adolescence. These features tend to be associated with depression and suicide ideation, as well as with a negative self-to-self relationship. Self-compassion has been consistently identified as a positive attitude with oneself when experiencing suffering.

Objectives: The aim of the current study was to explore the role of self-compassion in the relationship between borderline features and suicide ideation, when controlled depressive symptoms.

Methods: Sample was composed by 665 adolescents (58.5% females and 41.5% males), with a mean of 15.54 years of age ($SD = 1.52$), who completed self-report questionnaires. Data was analyzed using SPSS (version 23) and PROCESS Macro.

Results: showed that girls presented higher borderline features and suicide ideation and lower self-compassion compared to boys. The moderation model explained 66% of suicide ideation, with gender and depression as covariates. The interaction of borderline features and self-compassion had a unique and significant effect on suicide

ideation, when controlled depression and gender. Adolescents with higher levels of borderline features and lower self-compassion presented significantly higher suicide ideation, compared to those with higher self-compassion.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that developing self-compassion in adolescents with evident borderline features might attenuate their tendency to think about committing suicide.

Keywords: Self-compassion; Suicide ideation; Borderline features

EPP0137

Clinical and psychological approaches to the diagnosis of children with autism spectrum disorders

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Introduction: The importance of clinical diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in childhood is due to the timely detection of ASD and the appropriate early start of patient care, depending on the form of ASD. The experience of multidisciplinary collaboration between medical psychologists and clinicians in child psychiatric practice allows us to more accurately determine the depth and severity of autistic manifestations, determine the dynamics of child development, and provide personalized effective care.

Objectives: Develop diagnostic, clinical and psychological approaches to the diagnosis of ASD.

Methods: Clinical-psychopathological, clinical-dynamic, clinical-catamnestic, and psychological methods were used. 254 patients aged 4-17 years (average – 7.3 years) with different forms of ASD were examined.

Results: From the clinical and pathopsychological positions, profiles of six main forms of ASD are identified. Each of the selected profiles corresponds to a specific type of cognitive dysontogenesis. A distorted view of cognitive dysontogenesis in Asperger's syndrome (F84. 5) and childhood autism dysontogenetic (F84.0). Distorted or deficient types of cognitive dysontogenesis in children's psychosis (F84. 02). Deficient type of cognitive dysontogenesis in Kanner syndrome (F84. 01). Defecating type of cognitive dysontogenesis in atypical autism syndromal (F84. 11), deficient and regressive-defecating types of cognitive dysontogenesis in atypical child psychosis (F84.12).

Conclusions: A three-dimensional model is obtained that allows the most accurate diagnosis of various forms of ASD and the development of personalized routes for patient care and rehabilitation, taking into account the type of cognitive dysontogenesis and based on the zone of the child's immediate development.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; diagnosis; cognitive dysontogenesis

EPP0139

Perception of financial well-being as a factor of physical and mental health of adolescents

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Introduction: The familial financial situation and its perception can be an important factor in the subjective well-being of adolescents, affecting their physical health and psychological state.

Objectives: To identify the correlation between the perception of the familial financial situation, the physical health and various aspects of the psychological state of adolescents were self-assessed. **Methods:** The study involved 506 adolescents (217 males and 289 females) aged 14 to 18 years (M=16.46; SD=1.07). We analyzed the relationship between participants' assessment of their family's financial situation, its changes over the past three years, and the adolescents' self-report on their physical health, stress experiences, and feelings of happiness.

Results: Perception of the financial situation ($r=0.316$; $p<0.001$) and assessment of its changes ($r=0.217$; $p<0.001$) are directly related to the self-assessment of physical health for the entire sample, as well as separately for boys and girls. For the entire sample, there were no links between the perception of the financial situation and the experience of stress and happiness. However, the study of relationships with gender as an independent variable showed that in boys, the financial situation score is associated with feeling happy ($r=0.189$; $p=0.005$), and in girls, an inverse relationship was found between the perception of a worsening financial situation and the experience of stress ($r=-0.242$; $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: The perception of the financial situation by adolescents affects the self-assessment of physical health by both boys and girls, but affects different aspects of the psychological state, depending on gender. The research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, with the grant 15-18-00109.

Keywords: Physical health; adolescents; familial financial situation; mental health

EPP0140

Goals of internet use and subjective safety of adolescents on the internet

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Introduction: Modern teenagers spend most of their lives on social networks and the Internet, meeting various needs. At the same time, more detailed research is needed on how specific Internet use affects various aspects of the psychological state.

Objectives: The objective is to identify how the main goals of Internet use by adolescents are related to their subjective safety on the Internet and self-assessment of health.

Methods: The study involved 480 participants from 15 to 18 years old. We analyzed the main reasons for respondents' use of the Internet (7 main goals were highlighted) and uncovered the relationship between the main goals of Internet use, self-assessment of health and subjective safety on the Internet.

Results: Adolescents who identified communication ($t = -2.450$, $p=0.015$) and shopping and receiving services as their main goals for using the Internet rated their health as significantly worse ($t =$