

siblings of individuals with ASD. ASD-siblings showed higher levels of depressive symptoms compared to normative data. This is the first study addressing depressive symptoms in siblings of autistic children conducted in the Greek cultural context. The present study highlights the need for the development and implementation of appropriate and effective interventions within the Greek healthcare system for ASD-siblings.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Autism Spectrum Disorders; self-report; depressive symptoms; neurotypical siblings

### EPV0130

#### Efficacy and Tolerability of Ziprasidone Use in Children and Adolescents, a Systemic Review and Meta Analysis

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**Introduction:** Ziprasidone is an atypical antipsychotic that has demonstrated efficacy for the treatment of bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. There is some preliminary evidence for Ziprasidone use in children and adolescents with several open label studies and some randomized control trials, therefore it is advantageous to understand where Ziprasidone lies in the treatment algorithm of children and adolescents.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study is to examine the efficacy and tolerability of Ziprasidone in children and adolescents.

**Methods:** We conducted a literature search consisting of open label or randomized control trials (RCT) that report on Ziprasidone use in children on the PubMed database. We found 13 studies (11 open label and 2 RCT) that met our inclusion criteria. Our outcome measures included efficacy measures such as BPRS, YMRS, CGI-S and adverse effects such as weight gain, increase in BMI, QTc prolongation, sedation, dizziness and EPS.

**Results:** Data from thirteen studies was meta-analyzed (Total n=560, mean age=13.16 years, male=70.35% that reported the use of Ziprasidone in children and adolescents. We found that Ziprasidone was efficacious in children and adolescents in measures of BPRS (-13.493, p<0.05), YMRS (-14.225, p<0.05), CGI-S (-1.430, p<0.05). In measures of adverse effects, Ziprasidone was not found to cause any significant weight gain (0.164, p>0.05) or change in BMI (-0.159, p>0.05). QTc prolongation was found to be significant (13.122, p<0.05).

**Conclusions:** Ziprasidone is an efficacious in children and adolescent population. It does not cause significant weight gain, however QTc prolongation and sedation were found to be the most significant side effects.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Ziprasidone

### EPV0133

#### The system of institutional care for children with developmental disabilities in Russia: problems and current results of reforming

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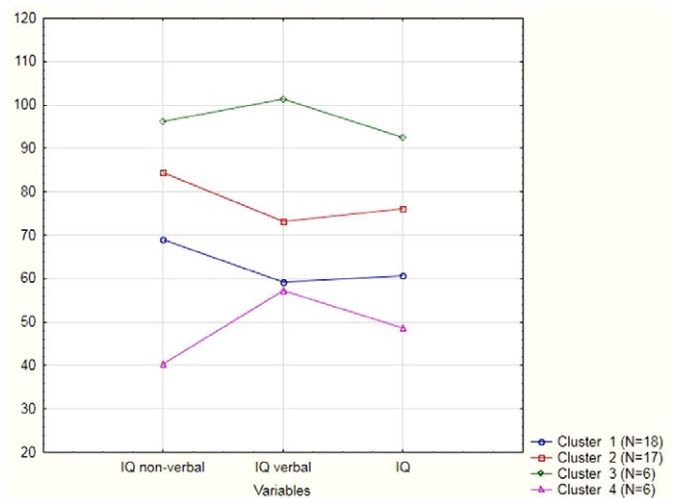
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**Introduction:** As part of the full-sized personal examination of persons, living in residential facilities for mentally disabled people (Kekelidze, 2020) 621 children, living in 3 asylums “for children with mental retardation” of Krasnoyarsk region were examined. In 134 cases diagnosis “Moderate or severe mental retardation” wasn’t confirmed. In 2020 a full examination of 47 children with non-confirmed diagnoses was carried out in one of the asylums.

**Objectives:** The main purpose of this investigation is to present the results of this full examination and sum up the main problems of the system of institutional care for children with intellectual and developmental disabilities in Russia.

**Methods:** Clinical and psychological examination, Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-II), analysis of pedagogical characteristics.

**Results:** Figure 1 presents the results of cluster analysis of WISC-II. In 37 cases diagnoses were reversed to Mild intellectual disability. In one case – 10 y.o. boy - to developmental delay through social-pedagogic neglect.



In the beginning of 2021 32 children were transferred to boarding schools with educational programme for children with mild intellectual disabilities. 13 children adapted to new developmental and educational conditions relatively successfully, 4 children – unsuccessfully and were returned to the first institute.

**Conclusions:** The success of adaptation did not depend on IQ, but on the age of the child and the severity of emotional and behavioral disorders, as well as on the willingness of the institution to provide personalized assistance to the child. The results identify the main