

the basic milestones of speech for children with CAS. In addition, the importance of the manner of the practice was established over the years, extracting 16 unique treatment principles. These principles guide the therapist regarding HOW to perform the practice, while giving an answer to the external CAS consequences.

Results: The principles are the platform, managing energy levels, relationship, attention, goal-oriented thinking, emotional safety, treatment structure, rhythm, timing, threshold point, support, dynamic thinking, ecological treatment, proactivity, clarity and commitment.

Conclusions: The lecture will introduce the 16 principles briefly, and demonstrate the use of them via treatment videos.

Disclosure: I am the founder of the VML method and I teach it in various countries.

Keywords: Apraxia of speech; autism; VML method; Teaching principles

EPV1708

Apathy - where do we find it and how to treat

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Introduction: Although defined heterogeneously within the literature apathy is classified as a multidimensional deficit with emotional, behavioral, and cognitive domains in which there is a decrease in self-motivated/goal-directed activity. Recently conceptualized as a syndrome but lacking a universal screening tool.

Objectives: Review current knowledge on apathy and its best therapeutic approach.

Methods: Non-systematic review of literature through search on PubMed/MEDLINE following the terms “apathy” and “psychiatry”.

Results: Apathy is amongst the most frequent symptoms of dementia and highly prevalent across different forms and stages of dementia, including mild cognitive impairment (MCI) as well as other neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders such as Parkinson’s disease (PD), Schizophrenia, Depression and Brain Injury. Individuals with apathy have higher frequencies of cognitive impairment and are less likely to be compliant/respond to treatment for comorbid illnesses. Apathy reduces quality of life, increases mortality and leads to caregivers distress - often identified as the most burdensome symptom. Once treatment should favor dopaminergic neurotransmission, psychostimulants were considered. Methylphenidate showed encouraging results as well as dopamine agonists but both with limited evidence. Atypical antipsychotics (APs) seem beneficial compared to typical APs. Antidepressants did not improve symptoms and may even worsen them. Previously reported benefits of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (AChEIs) were not replicated in recent studies except for rivastigmine in PD. Nonpharmacological interventions are also important.

Conclusions: Apathy occurs frequently in a broad range of neuropsychiatric conditions and considering its impact on patients’ quality of life more studies are needed to find an efficient treatment. A consensus regarding definition and screening tools would allow a better approach.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Treatment; apathy; Neuropsychiatry

EPV1709

Coping strategies in parents of children with chronic Adrenal insufficiency

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Introduction: Being the parent of a child followed for a chronic pathology can require different resources and coping skills.

Objectives: to determine the adaptation strategies of the parents of children monitored for adrenal insufficiency in the face of their children’s pathology

Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study carried out with parents of children with Adrenal Insufficiency followed at the pediatric outpatient clinic in Taher Sfar Mahdia University Hospital between February 2019 and April 2020. We used a pre-established questionnaire collecting sociodemographic data and the strategies of coping using the Brief-COPE Board.

Results: A total of 38 parents of children with adrenal insufficiency and 38 control parents participated in the study. The Brief-Cope board’s study of Coping strategies revealed that the strategies most used by parents of children with Adrenal insufficiency were, in descending order: religion (92.1%), support emotional (73.7%), distraction (63.9%), behavioral disengagement and acceptance (57.9%), instrumental support (52.6%), expression of feelings (50%), positive reinterpretation (39.5%), blame (38.9%), denial and humor (36.8%), active coping and planning (36.1%). On the other hand, those used by the control population were in descending order: religion (94.4%), distraction (84.2%), blame (78.9%), acceptance (72.2%) %, emotional support (69.4%), humor (63.9%), behavioral disengagement (61.1%), active coping (47.2%), expression of feelings (44 , 7%), planning (41.7%), instrumental support (30.6%), positive reinterpretation (22%), denial (19.4%).

Conclusions: Psychological support for the parents of children with chronic illnesses would be necessary to prevent parental burnout and improve their ability to adapt to their experiences

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: parents; coping strategies; adrenal insufficiency; Children

EPV1712

Ketamine As A New Therapeutic Option For The Management Of Mental Disorders

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Introduction: Ketamine is routinely used for anesthetic induction because of its dissociative properties. Recently, it has attracted attention as a rapid-acting anti-depressant, but other studies have also reported its efficacy in the management of diverse psychiatric pathologies previously resistant to treatment.