EPP0110

The challenges of managing psychiatric disorders in children with kidney transplant and end-stage renal disease: A case report

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Introduction: Chronic diseases have often been associated with depression or other psychiatric conditions. Despite the fact that renal transplantation offers children a chance at a better life, it could also raise some challenges. Dealing with a severe medical condition such as chronic renal disease and multidrug therapy with potential long term side-effects from the early years of life can affect a child's emotional and social development.
Objectives: Reporting a case which represents a challenge in treating an adolescent with depression and renal failure.
Methods: Case Report
Results: A 15 year old male with multiple admissions (between the ages of 12 and 15) for recurrent feelings of inadequacy and worthlessness due to his appearance, impaired social skills, hostility towards society, suicide ideation and aggressive behaviour. Moreover, his medical history includes CRS (congenital renal disease), kidney transplant at the age of 2 followed with transplant rejection in 2019. Currently he is under haemodialysis and multiple drug prescriptions associated with his severe medical condition which interferes with the psychotropic treatment.
Conclusions: This case quests what the better choice of intervention is for depression associated with aggressive behavior in a child with kidney failure and with no significant improvement in psychotherapy?

Keywords: kidney failure; child and adolescent psychiatry; Mental disorders; Depression

EPP0108

Features of emotion recognition in deviant adolescents

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Introduction: Some researchers believe that an increased level of aggression and cruelty towards others in delinquent adolescents is due to impaired recognition of emotions and empathy.
Objectives: The aim of our study was to study the recognition of emotions in deviant adolescents.
Methods: As a material, 156 juvenile offenders from 13 to 19 years old were selected who were in the camp for delinquent adolescents "Sibextrem". All of them committed any offenses, they were registered with the social welfare authorities and the police. The adolescents were trained to reduce aggressiveness. During the training, several exercises were carried out. In the first exercise, the teenagers were asked to identify the emotions depicted in the photographs. In the second, determine what emotional state their peers portray
Results: During the training process, 78% of adolescents could not identify the emotions presented. This was typical not only for the recognition of standard images, but also for the presentation of emotions by peers. As a result of the training, most adolescents, 64.2%, learned to quite accurately recognize nonverbal emotions. As a result, the number of aggressive manifestations decreased by 31.6%. Mutual understanding and communication improved.
Conclusions: The results obtained indicate that deviant adolescents have impaired emotional perception of others. Difficulty in assessing emotions creates tension in interpersonal relationships and can contribute to the manifestation of various forms of aggressive behavior. The vector of research we have chosen shows the need for further study of the emotional sphere of adolescents and its relationship with deviant forms of behavior.

Keywords: Aggression; delinquent adolescents; emotion recognition

EPP0109

Male infants at risk for ASD have deficit in expressive language at 14 months of age

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorders. It is known that infants who have older siblings with ASD have a risk for development of this disorder. It is important to study the development of children at risk for ASD to reveal early markers for ASD.
Objectives: The aim of this research was to investigate the neurocognitive abilities in children at risk for ASD at 14 months of age.
Methods: The experimental group included 21 infants at risk for ASD at 14 months (12 boys and 9 girls). The control group included 21 typically developing children. The children from groups were matched for gender and age. The Bayley Scales (3rd Ed.) were used to evaluate the neurocognitive abilities in children.
Results: The results were evaluated by two-way ANOVA, with level of performance in five Bayley scales as dependent variable, with group and gender as between-subjects factors. We did not reveal the significant ($p \leq 0,05$) influence of the group and gender on performance in cognitive scale, receptive language, gross and fine motor. However, the infants at risk for ASD performed significantly ($p \leq 0,05$) more poorly than infants from control group on expressive language. No differences were found between female infants at risk for ASD and female infants from control group on expressive language.
Conclusions: The obtained results show that male infants at risk for ASD have deficit in expressive language at 14 months of age. It is possible that delay in development of expressive language can be early markers for ASD.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; expressive language; Bayley Scales

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