EPP0220

Associated factors of presenteeism in a random sample of Portuguese nurses: a cross-sectional study

J. Borges[1] and C. Laranjeira[2,3]*

[1]Pediatric Ward, Hospital of Figueira da Foz, Figueira de Foz; [2]School of Health Sciences and [3]ciTechCare, Polytechnic of Leiria, Leiria, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Presenteeism is increasingly being seen as a threat to employee efficiency. Nursing professionals are exposed to occupational hazards that may compromise physical and mental health, interfere with the quality of life of the worker and the quality of care provided to the patient and cause illness and generate costs for the institutions.
Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate which are the personal (age, sex, educational qualifications), professional (organization, seniority in the organization, seniority in function, employment relationship, work regime and professional category) and health variables, that best relate to sickness presenteeism.
Methods: A quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted. The sample is probabilistic and the universe of this study included all nurses who work in Portuguese health institutions (whether they are of a public, private or public-private nature). Inclusion criteria were nurses with clinical activity and/or management in institutions in the aforementioned modalities, and nurses in teaching activity in higher education institutions were excluded from this study, on an exclusive basis. The final sample was composed of 424 nurses.
Results: Most of the nurses who answered the e-survey are female (86.8%), aged 40 years or over (59.9%), who live in the northern region of the country (31.4%), who work in public organizations (85.5%), in differentiated health care units (52.6%) and with an employment contract in public functions (63.7%). More than half (53.3%) of participants are specialist nurses and 72.4% of respondents did not have a previous disease condition. The variables that best correlated with presentism were the female gender, the organization where you work (public), and the presence of a previous disease condition.
Conclusions: The results presented may constitute a challenge for change for policymakers, managers and health professionals, in the sense of addressing presenteeism with the creation of occupational health programs directed to the needs of nurses. Other measures include flexible working hours, work policies that promote staff retention, and a strong commitment to the training and qualification of nurses capable of ensuring better performance and involvement in the organizational culture.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0221

Cerebellar dysfunction and autism spectrum disorders – what do we know?

C. Pinheiro Ramos*, M. Alves, J. Marta, R. Ribeiro and A. Gamito

Psychiatry and Mental Health Department, Setúbal Hospital Center, Setúbal, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are complex neurodevelopmental conditions characterized by impairments in social cognition and repetitive behaviors with onset in early infancy.
Deficits in emotion recognition, social perception, and communication have been identified as core symptoms of ASD.
Comorbid disorders are frequent, namely psychiatric illness, epilepsy, sleep disruption, and hyperactivity.
Immune profile changes during early life may contribute to pathogenesis of ASD. Other risk factors include advanced parental age, fetal environment, fertility treatments, medications, and nutritional and toxic factors.
Several brain regions are involved in the pathophysiology of ASD but the cerebellum is the structure most consistently found altered.
An increased risk of ASD is associated with cerebellar damage.
Objectives: To highlight the importance of understanding the key processes of cerebellar development and how altered cerebellar function leads to social and cognitive impairments, and consequently ASD.
Methods: Non-systematic review of the literature using *Pubmed* database. Papers were selected according to their relevance.
Results: From imaging studies, we can understand that cerebellum is not just about motor function. Different tasks like adding working memory, emotional and social processing, and language seem to be part of core functions of the cerebellar circuit.
Adults with lesions in the cerebellum can develop cerebellar cognitive affective syndrome (CCAS), with core symptoms of impaired executive function, difficulties in spatial cognition, blunted affect, or inappropriate behavior. Some children who have tumor resection surgery for medulloblastomas also exhibit symptoms of CCAS, and some experience posterior fossa syndrome (PFS).
The linguistic, cognitive, and behavioral deficits in CCAS and PFS may contribute to explaining how cerebellar alterations are related to ASD, which is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by an earlier onset and broader spectrum of these symptoms.
Conclusions: The literature has suggested an important role for cerebellar dysfunction in etiology of ASD, under certain premises: (a) cerebellar expansion temporarily coincides with onset of ASD; (b) cerebellum is prone to lesions during this period; (3) cerebellar lesions contribute to dysfunctional social and language abilities.
Disturbances in cerebellar development lead to alterations in higher cognitive functions, due to changes in Purkinje cells. These dysfunctional neurons, once integrated into a brain circuit that controls complex tasks, lead to these functions becoming aberrant.
It is therefore fair to say that cerebellum is important for development of the so-called "cognitive and social brain" since it is itself part of this network. So, the cerebellum certainly plays a relevant role in pathophysiology of ASD.

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EPP0222

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and dementia – is there a link?

C. Pinheiro Ramos*, M. Magalhães, C. Baptista, R. Ribeiro and A. Gamito

Psychiatry and Mental Health Department, Setúbal Hospital Center, Setúbal, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by cognitive deficits

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