overreactivity, hyperreactivity, SOR, etc.) and components relevant to sensory functioning.
Conclusions: In the present work, preliminary data are presented on new measures to take into account to evaluate sensory reactivity and pain in the population with autism. This is a first step to obtain an index of the gut-brain axis for the ASD population.
Keywords: ASD, gut-brain, sensory reactivity, pain

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0204

childhood and adolescent schizophrenia and networking

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Introduction: Reviewing the histories of patients with childhood and adolescent schizophrenia, on numerous occasions, traumatic factors with great emotional and social impact are observed, such as situations of mistreatment, abuse and emotional deprivation, where help is requested but resources are scarce and the approach is limited without work in network.
Objectives: 1. Analysis of the consultation pathways in adolescents with severe psychiatric and socio-familial symptoms and the time delay in optimal guidance. 2. Evaluate the services involved. 3. Evaluate the clinical control of treatment with aripiprazole.
Methods: Retrospective observational analysis, 5 months, of prodromal symptoms of childhood psychosis and help-seeking pathways in a 13-year-old adolescent, as well as a description of the pharmacological approach and professional teams involved.
Results: A 13-year-old adolescent who went to the emergency room with her mother for ingesting anti-cockroaches with self-inflicted intent. Reviewing his medical history, 4 serious autolytic gestures were detected in the last 2 months. Referred to Mental Health who did not attend.
On clinical examination, florid psychotic, with perplexity, self-reference, ideation of harm, language and behavioral disorganization. Auditory and kinesthetic hallucinations. A situation of neglect of the minor and abuse by the parents is detected; the risk had not been previously reported. Oral aripiprazole (up to 15 mg/day) was prescribed with good tolerance and progressive improvement in symptoms.
We worked jointly with Social Services, the Juvenile Prosecutor's Office, Education and the hospital Psychiatry unit. In some of the resources the situation was already evident, the scope of their action was limited and delaying attention for months.
Conclusions: Based on cases like this, we ask ourselves if psychiatrists are sensitized to the comorbidity of serious mental pathology and the existence of risk situations in minors and if they are oriented toward multiprofessional management. Networking provides us with an early diagnosis, improving the therapeutic approach.

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EPV0205

Characteristics of the stressors associated with suicidal behavior in adolescence

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Introduction: In the assessment of suicidal behavior, recent studies describe the great influence of an environmental component with adverse life events and stressors that can influence ideation and self-harm.
Objectives: -1. We propose to analyze the reasons for consultation of adolescents between 12 and 16 years old who consult for suicidal ideation/behavior. 2. Estimate the frequency of different socio-family life events.
Methods: -A retrospective review of emergency consultations in the last 4 months is performed. Sociodemographic data, vital events, reason for consultation and evolution in the following 40 days after the first consultation are collected.
Results: -Data are collected from 16 adolescents who consult due to suicidal ideation/gesture in a period of 4 months, of which 42% (7) are women and 57% (9) are men. The reasons recorded as stressful life events were: 32% unstructured family environment, 13% death of a close relative, 37% poor parental supervision, 26% end of a romantic relationship, 15% legal problems, 2% sexual or physical abuse, 68 % academic problems, 13% bullying. It was observed that in 63% of the cases they had more than one adverse experience.
Conclusions: -Different adverse life events frequently precede suicidal ideation and behavior that can be minimized or go unnoticed and undervalued. A meticulous clinical history can clarify some of the reasons that influence the hopelessness and clinical anguish that suicidal patients present. Its early detection provides the opportunity for an early and specialized approach

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0207

General features of existential depression in youth

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Introduction: The axial symptom of existential depression in youth is overvalued ideas about the meaninglessness of human life, its inconsistency with a certain "spiritual self-ideal"; ideas of humiliation, insolvency, low value, imperfection of society are noted, which accompanies varying degrees of severity of suicidal thoughts. The high suicidal risk, insufficient knowledge of such conditions makes it important to study.
Objectives: Determination of the clinical and psychopathological consequences of existential depression in youth.
Methods: 53 male 16-25 years old with F31.3, F31.4, F32, F33 (ICD-10) with the existential depression were examined with clinical-psychopathological method, psychometric assessment of

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depression was carried out using the HDRS scale, assessment of suicidal intentions - using the C-SSRS scale. Also were analyzed: premorbid personality structure, hereditary burden in first-degree relatives, the role of exogenous provocations. Statistical data processing was carried out using the STATISTICA software package 10.0 for WINDOWS (StatSoft, USA, was used Pearson χ^2 test, Student t-test. The critical level of statistical significance is $p \leq 0.05$.
Results: A significant role in the manifestation of existential depression was played by exogenous provocations (χ^2=9.47, p=0.05), especially psychotrauma: the most common were the death of a close relative or friend, unrequited love, and failure to enter the desired university.According to the premorbid personality structure schizoid (56.7%) and psychasthenic personalities (30.2%) prevailed. When assessing hereditary burden (χ^2=9.59 p=0.047), pathocharacterological features were noted in first-degree relatives in 32.1% cases, affective disoders in 26, 4%.In terms of social and labor status (χ^2=9.47, p=0.05), university students naturally predominated (56.6%). The average age of onset of depression was 17.8 ± 1.2 years, duration 3.7 ± 1.5 months. Non-suicidal self-harm was observed in 32.1%, especially in the initial stages of depression. Among suicidal tendencies (χ^2=9.58, p=0.048), anti-vital thoughts (50.9%) and passive suicidal thoughts (34%) dominated; 5.7% of patients attempted suicide. On the HDRS scale, patients scored an average of 18.2±1.7 points, which reflected the severity of depression; the total score on the C-SSRS scale was 2.12±0.34.
Conclusions: In the formation of existential depression, a significant role of exogenous provocations, especially psychotrauma, was discovered; a high suicidal risk was confirmed. Existential depressive states differed in duration; patients of the identified typological varieties scored high on the HDRS and C-SSRS scales. In the future, it is planned to study the follow-up group for the purpose of a detailed analysis of the dynamics of such conditions and their nosological affiliation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0208

Challenges Associated with the Identification of Autism Spectrum Condition Symptomatology in Girls: A Grounded Theory Lite Approach

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Introduction: Female Autism Spectrum Conditions (FASC) often go without a proper diagnosis, receive misdiagnoses, or are diagnosed late in life compared to males.These circumstances can lead to negative consequences in their overall health, emotional well-being, educational attainment, job opportunities, and independence. There is a growing body of literature highlighting distinctions between females and males in the context of autism. Regrettably, these insights are not effectively making their way into practical applications. While shifting entrenched perspectives among practitioners is a gradual process, there is an immediate and pressing need for change in this regard. Numerous misconceptions persist regarding the presentation of FASC, hindering the recognition of its diverse effects based on an individual's cis-gender identity or other factors.
Objectives: The purpose of this study is to identify key challenges associated with the identification of ASC symptomatology in girls, with the goal of informing future research and clinical practice.
Methods: Using constant comparative analysis applicable to grounded theory lite with an inductive approach, this study employs an interpretative research methodology with a focus on generating theory from qualitative data, albeit with certain shortcuts or less resource-intensive steps. Data were collected through interviews providing insights into their experiences, behaviors, and developmental history, observations enabling to capture real-time behavioral and communicative patterns., and notes during first and initial developmental assessment, as well as using ADOS-II with some participants (according to referrals and parents' decision), in the period of 3 years (2020-2023) from 25 girls age 18 months to 15 years and their mothers, and occasionally both parents.
Results: Preliminary findings indicate a complex interplay of behavioral, communicative, and social challenges in these girls, shedding light on potentially distinctive patterns of symptom expression in comparison to boys. Furthermore, barriers hindering parental involvement in the diagnostic process have also been identified. This study holds significant importance as it may inform future research efforts aimed at addressing these challenges that currently impede clinicians in the early identification of FASC, which manifests quite differently in girls compared to boys.
Conclusions: Taking into account certain study limitations, the significance of this research lies in its capacity to influence future research initiatives. By illuminating the obstacles that hinder clinicians in the early detection of FASC, which manifest distinctively in girls compared to boys, it emphasizes the pressing need to address these challenges. This, in turn, enhances early detection and support systems for FASC, ultimately contributing to their well-being and quality of life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0209

Pineal gland cyst and ADHD in a juvenile patient: a case report

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Introduction: The role of the pineal gland in psychiatric disorders is poorly investigated. There are studies, primarily on adult patients, that indicate a higher presence of pineal gland abnormalities in patients suffering from depression, schizophrenia and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). When it comes to ADHD, there is speculation about the role of melatonin and the influence of the pineal gland on the dopaminergic system. Data on the association between pineal gland cysts and ADHD in juvenile patients are particularly scarce.
Objectives: Due to all of the above, our goal is to present the case of a nine-year-old male patient who has a confirmed cyst of the pineal gland and is being treated for ADHD.

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