HedoniaUSA, Strive Coaching, Angelini, ParachuteBH, and the Richmond Foundation.

EPP200

E-Coaching for parents of young children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD): study protocol, feasability and preliminary efficacy

C. Peter[1]*, M.-P. Antoniou[1], E. Antonietti[1], E. Bucaille[1], J. Almeida Osório[1], B. Rodríguez-Herreros[1] and N. Chabane[1]

[1]CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.522

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that highly impacts children's development, representing a significant challenge in pediatric healthcare. Parents of children with ASD are nowadays considered as real partners in their children's care. Several parent-mediated interventions (PMIs) have proven to produce sustained improvements in autism symptomatology and social communication. However, widespread access to this type of intervention is still very limited mostly due to geographic and logistic constraints. The use of technology is therefore increasingly considered with the use of videoconferencing and online training modules. In this context, our team developed a novel parental coaching via E-learning (E-coaching) intended for parents of pre-school children with ASD.
Objectives: The ongoing randomized controlled trial aims to evaluate the feasibility and preliminary efficacy of our E-Coaching program compared to a standard coaching and a control group with no PMI.
Methods: The present study is a monocentric randomized controlled trial with three arms (E-coaching, Standard coaching, Control) of 33 children (N=99). Feasibility was assessed across recruitment, acceptability and implementation using semi-structured interviews. The primary outcome will be the quality of parent-child interaction, measured using a range of behavioral observations and by monitoring parent and child gaze using two head-mounted eye-tracking systems during semi-structured standardized play sessions. Secondary outcomes will include child's developmental level through neuropsychological testing, and parental wellbeing through several standardized parent-report questionnaires.
Results: We present preliminary evidence supporting the feasibility and acceptability of the intervention, with participants reporting positive benefits on parent-child interaction. Preliminary observational data on the first families provided support for an improvement on parent-child interaction immediately after the end of the E-coaching intervention, as well as an increase of parental wellbeing.
Conclusions: We found initial feasibility for our E-coaching program, suggesting that parent-mediated E-learning interventions may be a promising format to implement with ASD families. Further evaluation to assess efficacy of the intervention is warranted and underway. If validated, E-coaching will enable us to reach a larger number of families and to have an early and meaningful impact on the developmental trajectory of these children, and on their quality of life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Neuroimaging

EPP202

Resting-state fMRI in Obsessive Compulsive Disorder patients compared to healthy controls

S. Chahal[1]*, P. Sharan[2], S. Kumaran[3] and G. Hans[2]

[1]PSYCHIATRY, GREATER MANCHESTER MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION TRUST, MANCHESTER, United Kingdom; [2]PSYCHIATRY and [3]Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, AIIMS, New Delhi, New Delhi, India
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.523

Introduction: Previous resting-state fMRI studies have found hypoconnectivity between the areas underlying default mode and salience networks in OCD patients. A general dysconnectivity has been observed between the frontoparietal network and corticostriatal-thalamocortical loops in patients with OCD, We conducted a study to understand the neural correlates of OCD and its sub-types and compared them with healthy controls. As a part of the analysis of fMRI data, we also analyzed the resting state data for OCD patients and compared it to that of healthy controls.
Objectives: To study the neural correlates of OCD using functional MRI by comparing the resting state functional connectivity in OCD patients with healthy controls.
Methods: We used the resting state functional MRI data of 8 OCD patients and compared it with 10 healthy controls. The healthy controls and patients were not age—and sex-matched. The resting state fMRI data was assessed using the CONN functional connectivity toolbox, version 15.d, in MATLAB. The Regions of interest (ROIs) were mapped using the MNI coordinate system. The functional connectivity (FC) was studied with ROI-to-ROI analysis and seed-to-voxel analysis.
Results: 1. In ROI to ROI analysis between resting state networks, only one significant result was found when FC between all the brain networks was compared. as shown in table 1 and image 1.

Table 1.

Seed	Target	T-statistic	X, Y, Z	p-uncorrected	p-FDR corrected
Lateral Occipital Cortex, inferior division Right (iLOCr)	Salience rostral pre-frontal cortex	T(16) = 5.32	46, -74, -2	0.0001	0.0112

2. Seed-to-voxel-based analysis revealed that at p-FWE <0.05 corrected, the left and right occipital pole and right intra-calcarine cortex were more active in OCD patients as shown in image 2.

Image 1:

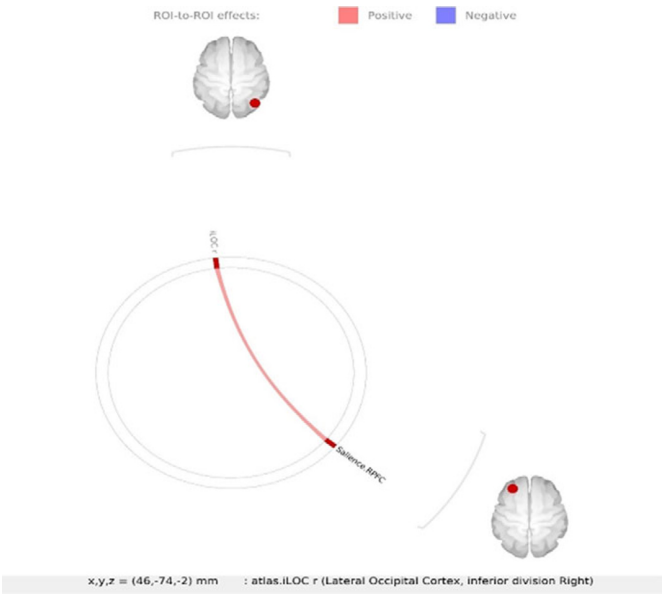
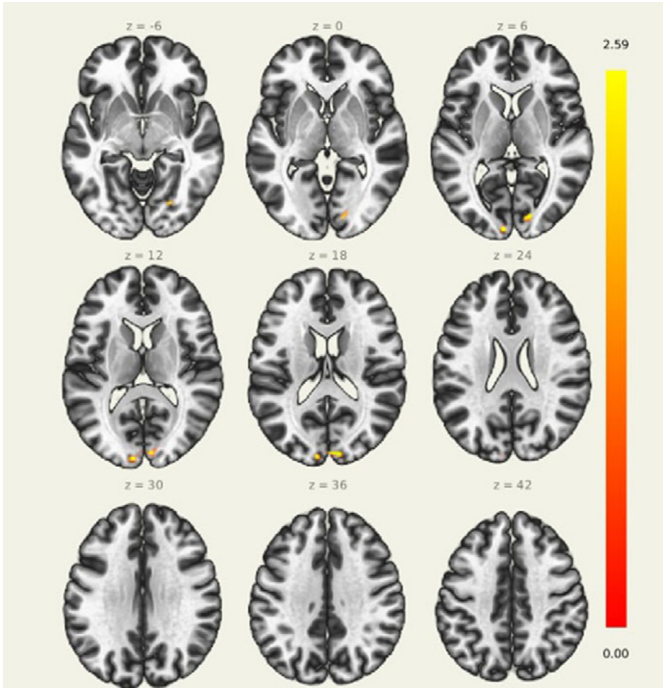


Image 2:



Conclusions: 1. ROI TO ROI analysis: Attempts to gain control over automatic processes are taxing on the cognitive resources and effective control is lacking in OCD, which could explain higher functional connectivity in the areas linked to having selective attention for specific visual stimuli as found in our study. The lateral occipital cortex supports both visual perception and multisensory integration and visual cortices have been seen to contribute to impulsivity and disorders commonly associated with impulsivity. The rostral prefrontal area in the salience network is involved in sequence selection and evaluation and has a possible role in attention. DMN and corticostriatal networks were normal possibly due to the small sample size, patients on treatment, etc.
2. Seed to Voxel Analysis showed left as well as right occipital poles and right intra-calcarine cortex which process visual stimuli, were more active at rest in OCD patients. Some studies have highlighted deficits in visuospatial processing in OCD patients. The intra-calcarine cortex would require further research for a better understanding of its role in OCD patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP203

Beyond Cartesian Dualism: Neuropsychiatric Presentation of Fahr's Syndrome Secondary to Pseudohypoparathyroidism: A Case Report

M. Fatima[1]*, A. Aslam[2], F. A. Randhawa[3], Z. Khalid[4], S. Mumtaz[4], M. S. Alam[4] and A. Nawaz[2]

[1]Psychiatry, Dublin North Mental Health Service, Dublin, Ireland; [2]Neurology; [3]Endocrinology/ General Medicine and [4]King Edward Medical University , Lahore, Pakistan
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.524

Introduction: Fahr's Syndrome is a rare disorder characterized by abnormal brain calcium deposits presenting as extrapyramidal signs, cognitive impairment, movement disorders, and psychiatric symptoms. Though well documented in association with hypoparathyroidism, its presentation secondary to pseudohypoparathyroidism (PHP) is exceptionally unusual.
Objectives: To report a rare neuropsychiatric presentation of Fahr's Syndrome secondary to PHP.
Methods: We report this rare case following the CARE Case Report guidelines.
A 25-year-old female was admitted to the neurology ward after a referral from the Psychiatry clinic for dysarthria, involuntary movements affecting gait and daily activities, worsening psychomotor slowing for five years & depressive symptoms for around a year. She had difficulty controlling anger for 2.5 years & 2 impulsive attempts at self-harm in the past 6 months with no suicidal intent in which she tried to slash her wrist & jump off the rooftop over verbal confrontations with family (Image1).
Results: Neuroimaging revealed bilateral, symmetrical calcifications in basal ganglia, thalami, red nuclei, the gray matter of bilateral occipital and frontal lobes, and cerebellar hemispheres (Image 2). Image 3 shows MRI Brain (with contrast) axial section images: Altered hyperintense signals in bilateral basal ganglia & red nuclei of midbrain on T1WI, hypointense signals on T2/FLAIR, and Blooming artifacts on SWAN images.
She was diagnosed with PHP based on hypocalcemia, hyperphosphatemia, high intact parathormone (PTH), and normal Serum Vitamin D levels. The absence of Albright's Hereditary Osteodystrophy (AHO) phenotype and normal thyroid profile suggested PHP-type 2/1B but we couldn't perform the Ellsworth Howard test to distinguish due to the unavailability of synthetic PTH. She was