modulate the hypothalamic -pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis , wich is responsible for the stress response.
Conclusions: Reducing stress , decreasing inflammation, and promoting neurogenesis , these ritualscan contribute to better emotional balance and mental well being These findings open the door to more integrated approaches , recognizing religious and spiritual practices as potentially protective factors for mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1074

How to survive (peri)menopause as a woman with a neurodevelopmental disorder

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Introduction: Perimenopause is characterized by dynamic fluctuations in ovarian hormones, particularly estrogen and progesterone, which exert modulatory effects on neurotransmitter systems implicated in cognition, mood regulation, and executive functioning.
Objectives: In women with neurodevelopmental disorders such as attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and autism spectrum disorder (ASD), these hormonal transitions may interact with pre-existing neurobiological vulnerabilities, contributing to symptom exacerbation and functional decline.
Methods: Despite increasing recognition of sex- and gender-specific presentations of ADHD and ASD, the impact of perimenopausal neuroendocrine changes remains largely underexplored. Preliminary evidence suggests that estrogen withdrawal may intensify deficits in dopaminergic and serotonergic signaling, potentially worsening attentional control, emotional regulation, and social cognition. Clinical reports further indicate heightened psychiatric comorbidity, treatment resistance, and decreased quality of life during this life stage.
Results: This workshop will provide an overview of current evidence on the intersection of perimenopause and neurodevelopmental disorders, including neurobiological mechanisms, clinical phenomenology, and methodological limitations in existing research. We will discuss implications for future studies, but also the role of psychopharmacology, hormone replacement therapy, and multimodal interventions.
Conclusions: By integrating neuroscientific insights with clinical observations, this workshop aims to delineate a research agenda and stimulate interdisciplinary dialogue on a neglected yet critical dimension of women's mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1075

A Longitudinal Study on the Influence of Various Activities in a Teacher Training University on Self-Esteem and Self-Efficacy in the Teaching Profession and on Career Aspirations to Become a Teacher

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Introduction: In recent years in Japan, issues concerning children's health and adjustment have been reported, and teachers' working conditions have also deteriorated. As a result, sick leave and burnout among teachers have increased. Moreover, fewer university students are choosing teaching as their future career. Yamasaki and Uchida (2025) suggested that a preventive approach is necessary for university students in teacher training programs.
Objectives: This study aimed to longitudinally examine the influence of various activities in a teacher training university on self-esteem and self-efficacy in the teaching profession and on career aspirations to become teachers.
Methods: Participants were 193 university students (M = 18.43 years, SD = 0.54) who aimed to become teachers. They completed a battery of six questionnaires at two time points: once at university entry (Time 1) and again in their second year (Time 2). The questionnaires included the Scale of Self-Esteem in the Teaching Profession (Yamasaki & Uchida, 2023); the Scale of Self-Efficacy in the Teaching Profession (Yamasaki & Uchida, 2024), which assesses classroom and instructional management, student guidance, collaboration with colleagues, and overall self-efficacy; the General Self-Efficacy Scale (Yamasaki et al., submitted manuscript); the Teaching Career Aspiration Scale; and the Reasons for Changes in Teaching Career Aspiration Scale, which assessed whether teaching career aspiration had increased or decreased and the reasons for these changes. The reasons were assessed at Time 2, reflecting the past year.
Results: We calculated the changes in each variable from Time 1 to Time 2. Pearson correlation coefficients were then computed to examine the relationships between these changes and the reported reasons for increases or decreases in teaching career aspiration. The results indicated that "having conducted satisfactory lessons at the university" was positively correlated with self-esteem and self-efficacy (student guidance) in the teaching profession as a reason for an increase. In contrast, "loss of interest in teaching due to coursework related to teacher education" was positively correlated with self-esteem in the teaching profession as a reason for a decrease.
Conclusions: This study suggests that self-esteem and self-efficacy in the teaching profession are associated with the reasons for both increases and decreases in teaching career aspiration. Especially, the findings indicate that university coursework may help prevent a decline in teaching career aspiration. These results can be considered by university staff to maintain or enhance students' teaching career aspiration.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1076

Bruxism in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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Introduction: Bruxism is a masticatory muscle activity characterized by clenching and/or grinding of the teeth without a functional

purpose, which can occur during sleep and while awake. The prevalence of awake bruxism is thought to be 22.1% to 31%, while sleep bruxism is thought to be 12.8%. Bruxism can lead to problems such as fractures and abrasions in teeth, loss of support and mobility in periodontal tissues, pain in the chewing system and orofacial region, and temporomandibular joint dysfunction. It is known that bruxism is associated with mental disorders, anxiety and intensity of stress. Bruxism has been reported to be significantly more common in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). There is an association between bruxism and ADHD, but studies on ADHHD and bruxism in adults are uncommon.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to evaluate whether generalized orofacial pain complaints such as teeth grinding, jaw pain, jaw clicking, and headache were more common in those diagnosed with ADHD and/or taking psychostimulant medications.

Methods: This study was conducted in the psychiatry clinic of a city education and research hospital between October 2024 and January 2025. A cross-sectional study was conducted on adults over the age of 18 diagnosed with ADHD who applied to the psychiatry outpatient clinic. Forty three participants met the eligibility criteria were included in this study. ADHD diagnose was based on the criteria of DSM-5. Self-report and clinical examination were used for bruxism. The presence and severity of temporomandibular joints disorder in the participants were evaluated using the Fonseca Anamnestic Index (FAI). The presence of bruxism in the participants was examined using a standardized assessment form (Standardized Tool for the Assessment of Bruxism-STAB Axis A).

Results: The sample had a mean age of 32.7 years, of which 68% were male and 32% were female. Sleep bruxism and awake bruxism were evident in 51.2% and 58.1% respectively.

Conclusions: Since bruxism is statistically significantly associated with ADHD, further studies on this subject would be useful. Awareness of ADHD symptoms in cases of bruxism will increase compliance with treatment and thus reduce orthodontic complications. Therefore, increasing awareness of the relationship between bruxism and ADHD will provide a multidisciplinary approach to treatment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1078

Impulse control disorder in Parkinson's disease: the influence of dopamine agonists

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Introduction: Parkinson's Disease (PD) is a chronic neurodegenerative pathology, characterized by nigrostriatal dopaminergic dysfunction and motor manifestations. Dopamine agonists (DA) are one of the pillars of treatment. However, the stimulation of dopamine receptors in the mesolimbic pathways has been associated with the appearance of neuropsychiatric adverse effects, namely impulse control disorders (ICD), including pathological gambling, hypersexuality, impulsive shopping and binge-eating. These clinical manifestations have a significant clinical impact, jeopardizing patients' functionality and quality of life.

Objectives: Review the literature regarding the scientific evidence on the association between the use of DA and the development of ICD in patients with PD.

Methods: Non-systematic review based on a search for scientific articles, between 2010 and 2024, in Pubmed using the MeSH terms: 'dopaminergic agonists', 'impulse control disorder', 'Parkinson's disease'.

Results: The analysis published in 2022, based on data collected between 1968 and 2020, showed a high incidence of ICD in patients medicated with dopamine agonists. Pramipexole and ropinirole showed a clear association with pathological gambling, hypersexuality and impulsive buying behavior.

A prospective study by Weintraub found that 17.1 percent of patients exposed to DA developed at least one form of ICD. It should be noted that behavioral symptoms showed a dose-dependent relationship, and in many cases regressed after the agonist was reduced or discontinued. The risk of ICD associated with ropinirole increases proportionally with the plasma concentration of the drug, while with pramipexole, the risk remains high even at lower serum levels, suggesting an intrinsic affinity of this compound for D3 receptors in the limbic regions.

On a neurobiological level, in patients with ICD, a significant reduction in the availability of D3 receptors in the ventral striatum and an increase in the release of dopamine in this region in response to reward stimuli, such as risky behavior, were observed. This supports the hypothesis of limbic dopaminergic sensitization induced by chronic exposure to DA.

Several predisposing factors have been identified as potentiating the risk of developing ICD, such as early onset of PD, personal and family history of addictive behaviors, impulsive personality traits, and pre-existing psychiatric comorbidity.

Conclusions: Scientific evidence shows a clear association between the use of dopamine agonists, particularly pramipexole and ropinirole, and the development of ICD in Parkinson's patients. This relationship is mediated by neurobiological mechanisms involving D3 dopamine receptors and reward circuits. The presence of individual risk factors reinforces the importance of regular monitoring of risk behaviors, optimizing therapy and educating patients and carers in order to prevent and intervene effectively in these situations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1079

Motor learning principles in the rehabilitation service of speech disorders and Autism

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Introduction: Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) was declared as a motor speech disorder by ASHA (2007). Yet, until then it was mainly addressed as a phonological disorder and until these days, 18 years later, the treatment of CAS is yet to be motor based worldwide. Although the motor declared guidelines by ASHA and by other professionals in other countries, professionals finds it hard to diagnose it clearly due to comorbidity with communication and language disorders. Only very small percentile of children with speech disorder