mania without psychosis. Also, having a manic bipolar episode with psychotic symptoms was not associated to being prescribed a long-acting injectable antipsychotic.
Conclusions: The presence of psychotic symptoms in bipolar manic episodes were associated to male gender and younger age but not to indirect measures of illness severity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: bipolar disorder; manía; psychotic simptoms; severity

O025

Correlation between hand functioning, cognition and quality of life of CP children: 2-year prospective randomized study

T. Voloshyn[1]* and V. Kozyavkin[2]

[1]Neurology And Medcial Psychology, KIRC, Truskavets, Ukraine and [2]Neurology, KIRC, Truskavets, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.248

Introduction: For treatment of CP patients multidisciplinary approach is often promoted. But it is not cost-efficient to involve all medical staff and variety of diagnostic/intervention tools for every patient.
Objectives: Having knowledge on pivotal manifestations of CP and what are they related to would ease multidirectional approach in practice. It will shorten a search of pathologies only to those related to main manifestations related to quality of life.
Methods: 611 children aged 2 to 18 years (mean age–6y5m) with CP (G80.0-G80.9): examined by 3 independent doctors. 56%males, 44% females. Randomized blinded assessment. Fine hand function assessed by "9-hole peg","Box and Blocks" tests, dynamometry. Intellectual functioning assessment was done using Raven Matrices. Quality of Life(QoL) assessment according to Caregiver Priorities and Child Health Index of Life with Disabilities (CPCHILD). The intraclass correlation coefficient(ICC) was used for finding out discrepancies between observers. Inferencial statistics including 95%CI and P-value.
Results: ICC coefficient between observers was highly reliable–0.93 (95%CI:0.89–0.95). The mean QoL score for children GMFCS levels I and II was 58.5(SD 16.6), for GMFCS III, IV and V children–22.4 (SD13.4). QoL was more related to fine hand functioning(r=0,344) than to cognition(r=0,295). There was a strong correlation bond between fine hand functioning and cognition (r=0,663). In case fine hand function improved positive changes in cognition were observed in 74% of subjects(p<0,05). Correlation between grasp power and IQ was weak(r=0,184). Grasp power improvement was slightly related to QoL(r=0,102).
Conclusions: Fine hand functioning improves QoL even more that cognition.So training of fine motor skills should be given a priority in case of limited rehabilitation resources.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

O026

Childhood behaviours and adverse economic and social outcomes – can we improve detection and prevention?

F. Vergunst[1]*, R. Tremblay[2], D. Nagin[3], F. Vitaro[2] and S. Cote[1]

[1]Public Health, University of Montreal, Montréal, Canada; [2]Psychoeducation, Umiversity of Montreal, Montreal, Canada and [3]Statistics, Carnegie Mellon University, Pitsburgh, United States of America

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.249

Introduction: Disruptive behaviours underpin the most prevalent and costly psychiatric disorders in youth including ADHD and conduct disorder. Yet the association between childhood behavioural problems and economic and social outcomes in adulthood are rarely examined in a population-based samples where early detection and prevention may be possible.
Objectives: To examine the association childhood behavioural problems and economic and social outcomes from age 18-35 years across three studies.
Methods: This study daws on 30-year Canadian birth cohort (n=3017) linked to government tax return records. Behavioural assessments – for inattention, hyperactivity, opposition, aggression, anxiety and prosociality – were prospectively obtained from teachers when children were aged 6-12 years. Regression models were used to link behavioural assessments in kindergarten (age 5/6 years) to earnings at age 33-35 years (Study 1) and to trajectories of welfare receipt (Study 2), while behaviour at age 10-12 years was linked to trajectories of partnering. Children's IQ and family background were adjusted for.
Results: Inattention, aggression-opposition (males only) and low low-prosociality in kindergarten were associated with lower earnings at age 33-35 years (Study 1), inattention, aggression-opposition and low prosociality in kindergarten predicted following a chronic welfare receipt trajectory from age 18-35 (Study 2), and inattention, aggression-opposition, anxiety and low-prosociality at age 10-12 years were associated with increased likelihood of being unpartnered and with partnership dissolution from age 18-35 years (Study3).
Conclusions: Behavioural assessments made by schoolteachers can identify children at risk of adverse economic and social outcomes in adulthood. The implications of for early screening and prevention will be discussed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: ADHD; Conduct disorder; Screening; prevention

O027

Association between single nucleotide polymorphisms in oxytocin and vasopressin receptor genes and symptom severity of autism spectrum disorder–preliminary study

K. Wilczyński[1,2]*, L. Cichoń[1,2], A. Auguściak-Duma[3], A. Sieroń[3] and M. Janas-Kozik[1,2]

[1]Department Of Psychiatry And Psychotherapy Of Developmental Age, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; [2]Department Of Psychiatry And Psychotherapy, John Paul's II Pediatric Center, Sosnowiec, Poland and [3]Department Of Molecular Biology, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland, Katowice, Poland

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.250

Introduction: One of the defining features of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are deficits in social interaction and communication. Although their etiology is poorly understood, several lines of evidence from studies on humans and rodents suggest that two

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.248 Published online by Cambridge University Press