endogenous mental pathology is necessary for the development of personalized patient management
Objectives: To analyze the dynamics of indicators of voluntary attention to memory in adolescents with endogenous mental pathology during treatment.
Methods: clinical-catamnestic, pathopsychological methods. We examined 153 patients aged 12-16 years (average-13.7 years) with diagnoses of F21.3, F21.4, F20.8xx3 (ICD-10). The comparison group consisted of 143 healthy peers. Methods children's color train test, Schulte tables. All subjects were examined twice – at the beginning of therapy and at discharge from the clinic.
Results: Analysis of the results of comparing the dynamics of attention in adolescents with endogenous mental diseases during the initial examination and during repeated examination showed that adolescents with diagnoses of F21.3, F21.4, as well as with a diagnosis of F20.8xx3 improve their attention indicators during repeated examination (at $p< 0.01$). Adolescents of the experimental group showed better results compared to the control group, which indicates that there is a positive therapeutic dynamics of attention in sick adolescents. Comparison of therapeutic dynamics of attention of adolescents with endogenous mental diseases depending on the diagnosis revealed significant differences. Adolescents from the F21 group performed better than the F20 group (at $P< 0.01$).
Conclusions: The Study showed the effectiveness of the choice of this methodological tool in assessing the therapeutic dynamics of patients.

Keywords: adolescents; voluntary attention; endogenous mental pathology; dynamic research

EPP0147

Could lockdown increase the incidence of eating disorders?

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Introduction: Spanish Governmen declared state of emergency in March 2020 to prevent coronavirus COVID-19 from spreading. During September and October 2020, at Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Unit we have attended patients who presented altered eating behaviors whose onset was during lockdown. We report a series of seven cases of adolescent girls between the ages of 11 and 16, who had no previous history of mental illness. During lockdown, they have presented restriction of food and increased physical exercise, with weight loss. Some of these patients have also presented food binges and purging behaviors.
Objectives: Review the impact of lockdown on eating behavior, specially on weight loss.
Methods: Literature review of scientific papers searching in Pubmed.
Results: There are articles that study the variations in eating habits and exercise ocurred during confinement. Most focus on two trends: on the one hand, increased intake and the tendency to a more sedentary life; on the other hand, the worsening of people with a previous diagnosis of eating disorder. However, there is a third trend for which there are few studies: the new appearance of restrictive eating behaviors, together with increased physical exercise, bingeing and purging. This is the case of the patients we present. These studies describe as a possible cause of these alterations that confinement is a novel situation, which generates stress, social isolation, boredom, anxiety and a feeling of loneliness, which can influence self-concept and eating behaviors.
Conclusions: Lockdown has favored a change in eating habits and exercise. More studies are needed on new-onset eating disorders.

Keywords: eating disorder; adolescent; lockdown

EPP0148

The prevalence of mental disorders among young people in europe

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Introduction: This systematic review and meta-analysis fills a lacuna in the existing literature on the prevalence of mental disorders (MD) among young people (YP) in Europe.
Objectives: This study sets out to estimate the pooled prevalence (PP) of ASD, ADHD, Conduct Disorder (CD), Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD), Anxiety Disorder (AD), Depressive Disorder (DD), Eating Disorder (ED), Substance Use Disorders (SUD) and the PP of any of these MD, among 5-to-18-year-old YP living in Europe, based on prevalence rates established in the last five years (LFY).
Methods: A search strategy was created following the SPIDER model and conducted on three databases. Studies were also identified from reference lists and grey literature. Eligible studies were evaluated for bias. Trends of prevalence rates across countries, gender and level of education were analysed. The random effects pooled prevalence rate (REPPR) for each MD and for any MD was calculated.
Results: The European REPPR for any mental disorder among YP is 15.5%, translating to almost 1 in 5 YP. ADs are the most common group of MDs with a REPPR of 7.9%, followed by ADHD, ODD, MDD and CD, with REPPR of 2.9%, 1.9%, 1.7% and 1.5% respectively.
Conclusions: A range of challenges towards good mental health are portrayed, including diagnostic limitations, poor awareness on MD, and socioeconomic inequality. It is recommended that these challenges are tackled, and routine screening and early intervention services are developed to improve early identification and prompt treatment. Achieving these goals may positively impact individuals and societies at large, both now and in the future.

Keywords: Child; adolescent; prevalence; Europe

EPP0149

Effects of the pandemic on the mental health of children and adolescents. review and current scientific evidence of the SARS-COV2 pandemic

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Introduction: The coronavirus crisis has had an impact on the mental health of children and adolescents

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