

ideation, when controlled depression and gender. Adolescents with higher levels of borderline features and lower self-compassion presented significantly higher suicide ideation, compared to those with higher self-compassion.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that developing self-compassion in adolescents with evident borderline features might attenuate their tendency to think about committing suicide.

Keywords: Self-compassion; Suicide ideation; Borderline features

EPP0137

Clinical and psychological approaches to the diagnosis of children with autism spectrum disorders

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Introduction: The importance of clinical diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in childhood is due to the timely detection of ASD and the appropriate early start of patient care, depending on the form of ASD. The experience of multidisciplinary collaboration between medical psychologists and clinicians in child psychiatric practice allows us to more accurately determine the depth and severity of autistic manifestations, determine the dynamics of child development, and provide personalized effective care.

Objectives: Develop diagnostic, clinical and psychological approaches to the diagnosis of ASD.

Methods: Clinical-psychopathological, clinical-dynamic, clinical-catamnesic, and psychological methods were used. 254 patients aged 4-17 years (average – 7.3 years) with different forms of ASD were examined.

Results: From the clinical and pathopsychological positions, profiles of six main forms of ASD are identified. Each of the selected profiles corresponds to a specific type of cognitive dysontogenesis. A distorted view of cognitive dysontogenesis in Asperger's syndrome (F84. 5) and childhood autism dysontogenetic (F84.0). Distorted or deficient types of cognitive dysontogenesis in children's psychosis (F84. 02). Deficient type of cognitive dysontogenesis in Kanner syndrome (F84. 01). Defecating type of cognitive dysontogenesis in atypical autism syndromal (F84. 11), deficient and regressive-defecating types of cognitive dysontogenesis in atypical child psychosis (F84.12).

Conclusions: A three-dimensional model is obtained that allows the most accurate diagnosis of various forms of ASD and the development of personalized routes for patient care and rehabilitation, taking into account the type of cognitive dysontogenesis and based on the zone of the child's immediate development.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; diagnosis; cognitive dysontogenesis

EPP0139

Perception of financial well-being as a factor of physical and mental health of adolescents

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Introduction: The familial financial situation and its perception can be an important factor in the subjective well-being of adolescents, affecting their physical health and psychological state.

Objectives: To identify the correlation between the perception of the familial financial situation, the physical health and various aspects of the psychological state of adolescents were self-assessed.

Methods: The study involved 506 adolescents (217 males and 289 females) aged 14 to 18 years ($M=16.46$; $SD=1.07$). We analyzed the relationship between participants' assessment of their family's financial situation, its changes over the past three years, and the adolescents' self-report on their physical health, stress experiences, and feelings of happiness.

Results: Perception of the financial situation ($r=0.316$; $p<0.001$) and assessment of its changes ($r=0.217$; $p<0.001$) are directly related to the self-assessment of physical health for the entire sample, as well as separately for boys and girls. For the entire sample, there were no links between the perception of the financial situation and the experience of stress and happiness. However, the study of relationships with gender as an independent variable showed that in boys, the financial situation score is associated with feeling happy ($r=0.189$; $p=0.005$), and in girls, an inverse relationship was found between the perception of a worsening financial situation and the experience of stress ($r=-0.242$; $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: The perception of the financial situation by adolescents affects the self-assessment of physical health by both boys and girls, but affects different aspects of the psychological state, depending on gender. The research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, with the grant 15-18-00109.

Keywords: Physical health; adolescents; familial financial situation; mental health

EPP0140

Goals of internet use and subjective safety of adolescents on the internet

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Introduction: Modern teenagers spend most of their lives on social networks and the Internet, meeting various needs. At the same time, more detailed research is needed on how specific Internet use affects various aspects of the psychological state.

Objectives: The objective is to identify how the main goals of Internet use by adolescents are related to their subjective safety on the Internet and self-assessment of health.

Methods: The study involved 480 participants from 15 to 18 years old. We analyzed the main reasons for respondents' use of the Internet (7 main goals were highlighted) and uncovered the relationship between the main goals of Internet use, self-assessment of health and subjective safety on the Internet.

Results: Adolescents who identified communication ($t = -2.450$, $p=0.015$) and shopping and receiving services as their main goals for using the Internet rated their health as significantly worse ($t =$