

Conclusions: It may be possible to prevent hikikomori from becoming severe if the above predictors are used to identify high-risk individuals requiring active intervention while hikikomori is at an early stage.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social withdrawal; Hikikomori; adolescence; risk factor

EPV0074

Child psychiatry expertise in the context of parental separation

M. Regaya^{1*}, A. Guedria², T. Brahim², N. Gaddour² and L. Gaha¹

¹Department Of Psychiatry, University of Monastir, Faculty of Medicine of Monastir, LR05ES10, Fattouma Bourguiba Hospital, Monastir, Tunisia and ²Child And Adolescent Psychiatry Department, Fattouma Bourguiba University Hospital, University of Monastir, Monastir, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Marriages' dissolution phenomenon had increased in recent years in Tunisia. The impact of divorce on children depends on the interweaving of several factors and is not inevitably pathological. We have noticed in our daily practice a concomitant increase in the number of request for expert opinions concerning children.

Objectives: Determine the clinical children's profile of separated parents carried out within the framework of legal expertise.

Methods: We carried out a retrospective study in the outpatient child psychiatry ward at Fattouma Bourguiba general hospital in Monastir, Tunisia. Including all the expert reports of children affected by parental separations during a period of two years (2017 to 2019).

Results: 56 children were included in our study. The average age were (6.7 years) with a majority of males (58.2%). School failure concerned (24%). In most cases, the request for expertise was made in the context of mistreatment's suspicion (60.7%), than following the parents' separation (16.1%). Concerning the clinical picture: a normal psychiatric examination was found in the majority of cases (55.4%), anxiety symptoms concerned (32.1%). Cases of depression, global developmental delay and autism were also found.

Conclusions: According to our study, the vast majority of children presented a normal psychiatric examination. Moreover, a preponderant part of the symptoms seemed to result from educational errors. While parental separation poses risks for children, research shows that these negative effects are not the same for everyone. Several factors can reduce these risks and promote children's resilience. Thus, first-line psychosocial care should be offered for families and children in separations' context.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child Psychiatry; expertise; parental separation

EPV0076

Anxiety symptoms and their frequencies in albanian children: Differences by age, gender and other variables

V. Skendi¹, V. Alikaj^{1,2} and E. Dashi^{1*}

¹Department Of Neuroscience, University Hospital Center "Mother Theresa", Tirane, Albania and ²Faculty Of Medicine, Tirana Medical University Albania, Tirane, Albania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Anxiety symptoms in childhood represent an important risk factor for developing anxiety disorders in subsequent developmental stages. This study examines the frequency and characteristics of the symptoms of the principal anxiety disorders in children and adolescents using a self-report questionnaire based on the diagnostic categories of the American Psychiatric Association (APA) manual.

Objectives: Our main aim was to have a bigger view of anxiety symptoms spectrum in Albanian children, their frequencies and differences related to age, gender or other variables.

Methods: A cross-sectional, non-interventional study was conducted on 50 children/adolescents aged 8 to 17 years (45% males), frequenting Child/Adolescent Psychiatric Service, who completed the Spence Children's Anxiety Scale.

Results: More than one in four of the children and adolescents showed high scores in any anxiety disorder. The anxiety symptoms due to separation were the most frequent in the sample (5.5%), followed by physical fears. Girls scored significantly higher in all disorders ($P < .001$), except in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Differences were found as regards to age in all disorders, except physical fears, but the effect sizes were only in anxiety due to separation, which decreased with age, and generalized anxiety, which was higher in adolescents than in children.

Conclusions: This study puts emphasizes to the early detection of anxiety symptoms in children, in order to provide the early and effective intervention and prevent the development of anxiety disorders in later life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: anxiety disorders; albanian children; Symptoms; childhood

EPV0077

Decrease in brain complexity with methylphenidate treatment in boys diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: An entropy-based qeeg analysis

F.H. Çetin^{1*}, M.B. Usta², S. Aydın³ and A.S. Güven⁴

¹Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Selçuk University, Faculty of Medicine, Konya, Turkey; ²Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Medicine, Samsun, Turkey;

³Biophysics Department, Hacettepe University Medical Faculty, Ankara, Turkey and ⁴Pediatric Neurology, Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Konya, Turkey

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Attention deficit hyperactivity (ADHD) disorder is a common childhood neurodevelopmental disorder, and Methylphenidate (MPH) is a first-line therapeutic option for treating ADHD. However, how brain complexity and entropy changes with methylphenidate treatment the clinical implications of possible changes in entropy and the clinical implications of possible changes in entropy have yet to be studied.

Objectives: This study aimed to reveal how the MPH treatment affects the complexity in the brain of children with ADHD by entropy-based qEEG analysis. In addition, the presence of the