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Introduction: Handwriting disorder is commonly observed in Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) (87-88%) and is often noted in children with high Intellectual Quotient (HIQ). Two mainly pure DCD subtypes: ideomotor-DCD (IM), visuospatial/or visuocstructional-DCD (VSC) and a mixed subtype (MX) were identified in the literature but nothing is known regarding IQ and dysgraphia.

Objectives: To refine the specific clinical features of dysgraphia related to DCD subtypes regarding IQ levels.

Methods: Neurovisual, neuropsychological, neuropsychomotor functions, and handwriting performances of 38 children (6-to-12 years-old: mean 9y, SD 2.7) diagnosed with DCD (DSM-5 criteria) were collected. Two matched groups were analyzed according to their IQ: 19 (TC) typical children (IQ=90-110) and 19 HIQ children (IQ>120).

Results: IQ scores were not significantly associated with dysgraphia. There is a significant difference between TC vs HIQ with a lower rate of IM-DCD respectively 11% vs 5% ($p=.035$) and 68% vs 37% for VSC-DCD ($p=.03$) but 21% vs 58% in MX-DCD ($p=.41$). Dysgraphia was significantly more present in TC group with MX-DCD and in HIQ with VSC-DCD. A negative correlation between Kho's cubes test failure ($p=.006$), visual-spatial memory ($p=.05$) and VSC-DCD was noted in HIQ group. The deficit of visual spatial memory was significantly related to dysgraphia in HIQ children ($p=.01$) associated to visual gnosis impairment ($p=.03$).

Conclusions: Dysgraphia was significantly found with VSC-DCD subgroup in FIQ>120 with specific features of visual perception disorders suggesting more involvement of the right cortex. These results suggest that VSC-DCD in HIQ could be a neurovisual impairment rather than a pure VSC-DCD.

Keywords: Dysgraphia; Neurovisual impairments; Developmental coordination disorder subtypes; Intellectual quotient

EPP0129

Psychosocial care network for children with autism spectrum disorder in brazil

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Introduction: The prevalence of ASD is 1 for every 59 children, an increase of 15%, referring to 2012. Studies supported the formulation of laws and guidance documents by the State in Brazil. Each location has found ways to meet their demands seeking to guarantee the needs of these users in public health services, whether through the Psychosocial Care Centers or the Rehabilitation Centers, healthcare clinics suggested by the Ministry of Health for the service to these users.

Objectives: The general objective of this study is to characterize the psychosocial care network in Brazil, in order to verify whether these principles are considered in the line of care for ASD.

Methods: A public service evaluation questionnaire was applied to analyze the users' perception on the care network effectiveness.

Results: There is lack of communication, matrix support or articulation and highlight that the construction of physical spaces does not always translate into an integrated intersectoral treatment. The articulation between the services and referrals involved could contribute to greater treatment control of this demand.

Conclusions: Reflecting on the study, we consider that a network based on case severity care would be considerably more efficient, since the individual could use the services according to the demand present at the time. This proposal would create more humanized, personalized, assertive services, without financial waste, and would serve the system by guaranteeing the rights of integrality, universality and mainly of equity of these users within SUS.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorder; Psychosocial care network; Children; public health

EPP0130

Parental concerns during COVID-19-related school closures: Children's behaviors and media usage

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Introduction: While coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) spreads across the globe, many countries have closed schools to ensure physical distancing to slow transmission and ease the burden on health systems. Concerns regarding Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) school closures often increase stress levels in parents.

Objectives: This study examined whether higher levels of parental concerns were associated with children's problematic behaviors and other factors during COVID-19-related primary school closures.

Methods: Participants were 217 parents who responded to a web-based questionnaire covering parental concerns, subjective stress, and depression; children's sleep patterns, behavioral problems, and changes in activity level after COVID-19; previously received mental health services; and media usage during the online-only class period from community center in Suwon city.

Results: The number of parental concerns was associated with children's behavioral problem index (BPI) score (Pearson correlation 0.211, $p < 0.01$), sleep problems (0.183, $p < 0.01$), increased smartphone usage (0.166, $p < 0.05$), increased TV usage (0.187, $p < 0.01$), parents' subjective stress levels (0.168, $p < 0.05$), and parental depression (0.200, $p < 0.01$). In families with children who previously received mental health services, the children reportedly suffered from more sleep and behavioral problems but not increased media usage, and parents noted more stress and depression. Parental concerns are related to family factors such as change of caregiver, no available caregiver, decreased household income, and recent adverse life events.

Conclusions: Ongoing monitoring of mental health at risky group and multiple support systems should be considered for parents having difficulty in caring their children.

Keywords: COVID-19; Parental concern; Children's behavioral problem; Media addiction