

in Tunisian families needs sometimes professional intervention mainly with children.

Objectives: We aimed to assess psychological impact of cancer parents on their children.

Methods: We interviewed 103 parents of children aged 6-18 years between July and December 2020. Children were not interviewed as they were not allowed into the chemotherapy treatment rooms. The questionnaire included items about emotional and behavioral impact on children.

Results: Patients' characteristics are shown in Table 1. In our study, 85 patients (82.5%) told their children they were « sick ». Among the children who were not aware of their parent's condition, there were significantly more preschoolers, $p=0.001$. The reasons given by the parents in these cases were the young age of their children (60%) and the fear of generating emotional and behavioral trauma and threatening their psychosocial equilibrium (40%). In our participants 88.3% reported communication disorders with their children when referring to the parental illness.

Conclusions: Parental cancer may have unexpected consequences on children's behavior which should be handled by a specialist, hence efforts should be made for early detection and better understanding of these disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: behavior; coping; Children; parental cancer

EPV0124

Headspace, a youth integrated care model: The relation between users satisfaction, clinical and demographic characteristics and service utilization.

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Introduction: Youth integrated care services were developed to overcome common barriers to mental health treatment. Satisfaction is key for services utilization and engagement.

Objectives: To study users satisfaction with youth integrated care service, "Headspace", throughout the course of treatment and its correlation with clinical and demographic characteristics and service utilization.

Methods: A sample of 112 participants ranging between ages 12-25 who attended the Headspace clinic between March 2016 and June 2018 were assessed in the middle (after 7 sessions) and end of treatment ($n=71$).

Results: Participants expressed high levels of satisfaction across all service aspects at the middle and end of treatment. The highest rate of satisfaction was with the centre's staff and the lowest with personal outcomes. A repeated measures ANOVA analysis revealed that only satisfaction with personal outcomes improved significantly over time. Length of wait to begin treatment and parental engagement were negatively correlated with youth satisfaction.

Conclusions: Satisfaction rates of Headspace among youth are high from the start and with their outcomes increase over time. Youth satisfaction with the staff's attitude and approach and satisfaction

with accessibility suggest the service achievement in addressing barriers of help seeking in youth.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: young people; service satisfaction; treatment gap

EPV0125

Health Services Use and Costs in Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder in Germany: Results from a Survey in ASD Outpatient Clinics

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are associated with high services use, but European data on costs are scarce.

Objectives: Utilisation and annual costs of 385 individuals with ASD (aged 4-67 years; 18.2% females; 37.4% IQ < 85) from German outpatient clinics were assessed.

Methods: Client Service Receipt Inventory

Results: Average annual costs per person were 3287 EUR, with psychiatric inpatient care (19.8%), pharmacotherapy (11.1%), and occupational therapy (11.1%) being the largest cost components. Females incurred higher costs than males (4864 EUR vs. 2936 EUR). In a regression model, female sex (Cost Ratio: 1.65), lower IQ (1.90), and Asperger syndrome (1.54) were associated with higher costs.

Conclusions: In conclusion, ASD-related health costs are comparable to those of schizophrenia, thus underlining its public health relevance. Higher costs in females demand further research.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: health services; autism; Germany; costs

EPV0126

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Parenting: Toward a Cognitive/Schema Model

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Introduction: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) runs in families; however, there are mixed results on the interaction