

egocentrism, emotional rigidity and experienced difficulties in emotional regulation during assessment. 2) The second group (n=3) experienced high anxiety in communicative situations and estrangement caused by hypersensitivity to speech difficulties. Children preferred to use nonverbal communication and reduce speech initiative due to difficulties in verbal self-expression. Emotional specifics were characterized by recurrent ambivalence in the independent activity. Structured situations, such as assessment, actualized active self-control, which sometimes led to communicative difficulties and stupor.

Conclusions: Results demonstrate various attitudes to speech difficulties in children with dysphasia. Behavioral, emotional and personal features are rich material for discussion on risks in mental development of children with speech disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Dysphasia in children; defects in compensation; personal perception of speech disorders

EPV0164

A study of reasons why teenagers living in the countryside become alcoholics at an early age

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Introduction: Irreversible damage is caused to the physical and psychic health of teenagers who become alcoholics at an early age. They later become addicted to alcohol which factor leads to the risk of development of chronic diseases, medical and social consequences

Objectives: Monitoring of subjective reasons and widespread frequency of drinking alcohol by teenagers living in the countryside aged 13-17

Methods: One thousand sixty two teenagers volunteered to take part in the study: 55.0% female and 45.0% male. Anonymous survey was used. The forms made up by the Center of Monitoring of Detrimental Habits among Children and Teenagers (Moscow, Russia)

Results: The results of the study undertaken made it possible to see the main reasons for the early formation of drinking habits and the age at which teenagers start to drink. The main reason is the socially widespread myth that alcoholic drinks of a high quality are not detrimental to health at all. One third of the teenage respondents think so. The 42.3% of the young men and 65.3% of the girls show that first drank alcoholic drinks were in the family. Teenagers living in the countryside start to drink at the age of 13 to 17 including. The peak for females is 15-16, for males it is 13-16

Conclusions: Taking into account the significant role of the family in the formation of early drinking habits of teenage males and females living in the countryside and the stable attitudes in family traditions would not help form in teenagers a motivated refusal to drink alcohol

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0165

Vegan diet as a possible cause of mental and physical disorders due to vitamin B12 deficiency in an adolescent patient

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Introduction: Recent studies show that a vegan diet causes a deficiency of vitamins (especially B12) and minerals. This can lead to severe physical and mental illnesses. On the other hand, the vegan diet is recommended as a preventative measure against cardiovascular diseases and is a growing trend among young people in developed countries for ideological reasons such as animal welfare and climate protection.

Objectives: To show the importance of anamnesis of nutrition and vitamin B12 status in treatment of varied mental and physical symptoms in an adolescent.

Methods: The poster shows the case study of an adolescent girl who sought psychological help for nightmares and symptoms of anxiety and depression, as well as physical symptoms in the form of disturbed menstruation, fatigue and weakness, lethargy, dizziness, undifferentiated abdominal pain with nausea, and weight gain. All of which affected her academic success at university and daily functioning. An anamnesis showed that she has been following a vegetarian diet for 4 years and a vegan diet for two months.

Results: Laboratory tests showed a deficiency of vitamin B12 (130 pmol/L) and 25-Hydroxy-Vitamin D(D3+D2) (47 nmol/l) and slightly elevated TSH levels (4,2x10⁻³ IU/L). These tests can explain the patient's symptoms. Other laboratory results were in the normal range. A treatment with psychological therapy and vitamin supplements was commenced. Discussion reviews, among else, recent literature findings on correlation of vitamin B12 deficiency and a vegan diet.

Conclusions: Nutrition and vitamin B12 status should be investigated during anamnesis of adolescent patients presenting with varied mental and physical symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescent; vegan diet; deficiency vitamin B12; Mental Disorders

EPV0166

Personal autonomy development and family functioning of Russian and Azerbaijan adolescents

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Introduction: The development of adolescent's autonomy is influenced by both: family and culture. Cross-cultural studies show different autonomy development trajectories and culture-specific family organization tendencies. The comparison of autonomy

development in different cultures can help in clarifying universal and culture-dependent aspects of autonomy development.

Objectives: The present research studies adolescent's autonomy in context of family functioning in Azerbaijani (Baku) and Russian (Moscow) adolescents.

Methods: Family Environmental Scale (FES), Method of unfinished sentences to study adolescent's autonomy fields («I feel independent when...»), The Separation-Individuation Test of Adolescence (SITA) were used in the study with 201 adolescents, aged from 13 to 18.

Results: Family functioning of adolescents from Moscow is less achievement oriented (U-test, $p=0,000$), family life is less organized ($p=0,000$) and controlling ($p=0,000$). Adolescents in Baku consider the value of independence in families higher ($p=0,01$).

Context analysis of unfinished sentences shows universal categories of autonomy representation (autonomy in specific activities, autonomy as possibility to be alone) and culture specific representations: adolescents from Moscow describe autonomy more like «independence from others», whereas adolescents from Baku describe autonomy as «the presence of others nearby».

Engulfment Anxiety shows negative correlations ($p<0,01$) with family cohesion ($r=0, -0,474$), conflict ($r=-0,466$) and independence ($r=-0,326$) for all adolescents, with expressiveness ($r=-0,490$) and achievement orientation ($r=-0,286$) by Moscow adolescence and with intellectual-cultural ($r=-0,249$) and recreational family orientation ($r=-0,278$) by Baku adolescents.

Conclusions: Autonomy development in families has universal aspects (positive effects of cohesion, etc.), but Moscow adolescents are less focused on others and family in their autonomy development.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescence; personal autonomy; cross-cultural study

EPV0169

Association of childhood externalizing, internalizing and comorbid symptoms with long-term economic outcomes

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Introduction: Externalising and internalising problems are common in school-aged children. Few studies have examined the association between comorbid externalising and internalising symptoms and adult-life economic participation.

Objectives: To investigate associations of childhood externalising, internalising, and comorbid internalising-externalising symptoms with earnings and welfare receipt in adulthood.

Methods: We used group-based trajectory modeling to identify profiles of children with externalising, internalising, and comorbid

symptoms from age 6-12 years. We estimated associations of the identified profiles with participants' employment earnings at age 33-37 years and welfare receipt from age 18-35 years obtained from tax return records. The child's IQ and family socioeconomic background were adjusted for.

Results: Four profiles were identified: no symptoms (45%), externalizing (29%), internalizing (11%) and comorbid symptoms (13%). Relative to the no-symptom profile, participants in the comorbid profile earned US\$-18,323 less annually (95% CI=-20,925 to -15700) at age 33-37 years and were significantly more likely to receive welfare across follow-up (RR=6.30, 95% CI=5.4 to 7.2). Similarly, compared to the no-symptom profile, participants in the externalising profile earned US\$-7,256 less per year (95%CI=-9,205 to -5,307), while participants in the internalising profile earned US\$-9,716 less (95%CI=-12,358 to -7,074). Significant interactions by sex were observed. For participants in the comorbid profile, males were more likely to have lower earnings while females were more likely to receive welfare, relative to the no-symptom profile.

Conclusions: Children exhibiting comorbid externalising and internalising symptoms are at high risk of poor economic outcomes in adulthood. Early detection, prevention and management is crucial to improve the life chances of this vulnerable population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: disruptive behaviors; developmental psychopathology; behavioral disorders

EPV0171

Electroconvulsive therapy in children and adolescents: a case report

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Introduction: Electroconvulsive therapy is a proven treatment for mood and psychotic disorders in adult patients. It is estimated that in children and adolescents this type of therapy is underutilised despite the fact that the most recent studies have supported the success of ECT in these patients. A case is described of a 15-year-old male patient diagnosed with psychotic disorder who was previously treated with several antipsychotics, including clozapine, and finally treated with electroconvulsive therapy.

Objectives: Review of the clinical indications of electroconvulsive therapy in children and adolescents with psychotic or mood disorders through a clinical case of a patient admitted to a Psychiatric Short Stay Unit

Methods: Detailed psychopathological description of the case as well as the treatments used (psychotropic drugs and electroconvulsive therapy).

Results: After the administration of electroconvulsive therapy, an improvement in both positive and negative psychotic symptomatology was observed, with a decrease in soliloquies and an improvement in affective flattening.

Conclusions: Electroconvulsive therapy is an effective treatment in adolescent patients with psychotic and mood disorders, which should be considered as indicated as an effective treatment.