

disclosure ( $p < 0.05$ ) and in those who did not disclose spontaneously ( $p < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** The victim and perpetrator characteristics, pattern of disclosure is comparable with previous literature.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** sexual abuse; patterns of disclosure; victim characteristics

## EPV0070

### Teenage pregnancies resulting from rape in Sri Lanka – lessons learned

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**Introduction:** Rape resulting in pregnancy warrants special attention due to the associated psychosocial and physical adversities. There are no guidelines for the management of teenage pregnancies resulting from rape in Sri Lanka.

**Objectives:** This case series aims to describe the experience of four teenagers who became pregnant as a result of rape in Sri Lanka.

**Methods:** This is a case series of 4 pregnant teenagers who became pregnant as a result of rape

**Results:** This case series highlight the deficiencies in services in Sri Lanka such as lack of legal framework to terminate pregnancy following rape, delay in legal procedure leading to prolonged institutionalization of pregnant teenager, not giving the teenage mothers the choice of breastfeeding and lack of awareness about the psychological consequences of rape and teenage pregnancy.

**Conclusions:** Formulating a national guideline on managing rape related pregnancy in teenagers in Sri Lanka, with the involvement of all stakeholders is a need of the hour.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** teenage pregnancy; pregnancy following rape; pregnancy from sexual abuse; Sri Lanka

## EPV0071

### Increased externalizing and internalizing problems in children with sleep-disordered breathing

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**Introduction:** Sleep-disordered Breathing (SDB) is a spectrum disorder ranging from primary snoring to obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). One of the most common sleep-disorder in childhood, however remarkably little is known of the effect of SDB on behavioral functions.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study to investigate the behavioral consequences of SDB compared to children with no history of sleep disorders.

**Methods:** Two hundred thirty-four children aged 4-10 years participated in the study. The SDB group consists seventy-eight children, sixty-one of the them with OSA and seventeen with primary snoring (average age: 6,7 (SD = 1,83), 32 female/46 male), One hundred fifty-six children participated in the control group (average age: 6,57 years (SD = 1,46), 80 female/76 male). The two groups were matched by age and gender. We used the Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Rating Scale, Strength and Difficulty Questionnaire, and Child Behavior Checklist to assess the behavioral functions. Furthermore, the OSA-18 Questionnaire was administered to support the diagnosis of SDB.

**Results:** According to our results, children with SDB showed a significantly higher level of anxiety and depression and demonstrated significantly higher externalizing (such as attentional problems, hyperactivity, or social problems) and internalizing behavior problems (aggression, rule-breaking behavior).

**Conclusions:** Due to the neurobehavioral consequences, our finding underlines the importance of the early diagnosis and treatment of sleep-disorder breathing.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** sleep-disordered breathing; behavioral consequences; externalizing; internalizing behavioral problem

## EPV0072

### Risk factors for severity of social withdrawal in adolescence: Understanding hikikomori as a spectrum

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**Introduction:** Social withdrawal, or hikikomori, is one of Japan's most serious psychosocial issues. The concept gained international attention around 2010 and widespread psychiatric epidemiological studies have since been conducted.

**Objectives:** With an understanding of the extensive range of hikikomori circumstances as a spectrum, we aimed to quantitatively measure the severity of hikikomori in adolescent subjects, an age group considered particularly susceptible to the condition, and to identify factors associated with its severity.

**Methods:** We selected population demographics, socioeconomic data, and psycho-behavioral characteristics as factors related to hikikomori and explored their associations with hikikomori severity using cross-sectional analysis. Subjects were a patient group of middle school students examined as outpatients at a psychiatric clinic during adolescence for a chief complaint of hikikomori and a control group of middle school students matched for sex and age. Subjects' parents completed a questionnaire pertaining to their child's hikikomori symptoms and living environment along with the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). The data collected was then statistically analyzed.

**Results:** T-test results demonstrated that scores for all CBCL syndrome scales were significantly higher in the patient group, but no scores fell within the clinical range. Multiple regression analysis revealed that being anxious/depressed, somatic complaints, lack of communication between parents, and overuse of the Internet were statistical predictors of hikikomori severity.

**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

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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

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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

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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