

Conclusions: It can be assumed that visuospatial training in children with SLI benefits specific language abilities for understanding sentences with spatial prepositions.

Keywords: specific language impairments; visuospatial training; visuospatial abilities

EPP1125

The level of consciousness and mental reactions of children after acute brain injury (interdisciplinary rehabilitation)

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Introduction: The process of recovery of mental reactions in children after acute traumatic brain injury is determined by complex methods with an interdisciplinary approach. Studies of emotional, communicative and behavioral reactions are based on an assessment by a psychiatrist and a teacher-defectologist.

Objectives: To study mental reactions and identify predictors of positive recovery of consciousness after acute brain injury in children in early rehabilitation.

Methods: 48 children (14–36 months) with acute severe traumatic brain injury who were admitted for treatment and rehabilitation (in CRIEPT). Methods: psychiatric and pedagogical examinations; also - neuroimaging data and others.

Results: Three groups of children were identified, depending on the different severity of emotional, communicative and behavioral indicators: Group 1 (11%): The level of consciousness is minimal positive. Reactions: stable gaze fixation; emotional reaction to sound (smile) and the face of an adult; short-term tracking of the gaze of the object; the ability to touch an object and hold it; sits himself. Group 2 (33%): The level of consciousness is minimal positive / negative, with an advantage of positive. Reactions: unstable gaze fixation; emotional reaction and involuntary movements to sound; reflex seizure of an object; sits with support. Group 3 (56%): The level of consciousness is minimal negative. Reactions: no emotional reactions, low motor and sensorimotor activity.

Conclusions: Predictors of emotional-communicative and behavioral indicators of recovery of the level of consciousness were identified: sensory and motor, cognitive and socially-oriented. These predictors are the basis for choosing a rehabilitation program with interdisciplinary support and a treatment strategy.

Keywords: interdisciplinary approach; child rehabilitation; mental recovery; minimal consciousness

EPP1126

Phenomenology of psychiatric stigma: A factor of patients' motivation to treatment

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Introduction: Psychiatric patients often are self-stigmatized and hardly involve in the treatment.

Objectives: Associations of self-stigmatizing beliefs in psychiatric inpatients and their treatment motivation.

Methods: 63 inpatients; ICD-10: F2–65%, F3–13%, F4+F6–14%, F06–8%; mean age 34±13, illness duration 12±11 years. Treatment Motivation Assessment Questionnaire (TMAQ), Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness scale (ISMI); K-mean cluster analysis; dispersion analyses; $p \leq 0.05$.

Results: 18 patients of cluster 1 (C1) demonstrated explicit self-stigmatization. In comparison with 25 subjects from cluster 3 (C3) stigmatized patients (C1) had higher levels of overall ISMI scores (2.9 ± 0.3) caused by alienation (3.1 ± 0.5), stereotype endorsement (2.5 ± 0.5), social withdrawal (2.7 ± 0.4), and discrimination experience (2.7 ± 0.4). 20 patients of cluster 2 (C2) had an implicit stigma. They were more self-stigmatized (ISMI score 2.7 ± 0.3) in contrast with subjects from cluster 3 (1.9 ± 0.2) due to a lower level of stigma resistance (C2: 3.8 ± 0.5 and C3 3.1 ± 0.6 – reverse scores). Patients with implicit self-stigma (C2) had the lowest intensity of treatment motivation (Z-scores -1.2 ± 0.6) comparing with others (C1 and C3) due to the lowest TMAQ factor 1 (reliance on own knowledge and skills to cope with the disorder: -1.0 ± 0.6) and factor 4 (willingness to cooperate with doctor: -0.9 ± 1.0). Differences between explicitly and implicitly stigmatized patients manifested also in lower TMAQ factor 3 for the second group (awareness of the psychological mechanism of maladaptation: -0.5 ± 0.9).

Conclusions: Despite alienation, stereotype endorsement, social withdrawal, discrimination experience some patients could sustain stigma due to cooperation with doctors and reliance on their own knowledge and skills to cope with illness.

Keywords: Stigma; motivation; adherence

EPP1127

Psychosocial rehabilitation for severe mental illness: A community project adjustable to the needs and resources of the population

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Introduction: Psychosocial rehabilitation is a challenge in a society with demands unsuitable for those with severe mental illness (SMI). The Mental Health Department of Matosinhos Local Health Unity (MHD-MLHU) has developed a solidarity project aiming to evaluate and elaborate individualized rehabilitative responses with people with SMI, including people from the community motivated for solidarity initiatives.

Objectives: To describe a psychosocial rehabilitation project focused on community integration of people with SMI, considering needs and resources of the population, and to present the individualized rehabilitation plans carried out for people with SMI.

Methods: In January 2019, we began the home evaluation of people with SMI monitored in the MHD-MLHU. To develop solitary based play-occupational groups, we interviewed people from the community and from the common mental pathology outpatient clinic willing to participate.

Results: We present the description and evaluation of the psychosocial responses developed by the project. These responses include recreational-occupational groups, tailored to interests of each person with SMI, and using the community support group built for the purpose. These responses promote face-to-face activities, and enhance the destigmatization of SMI. The constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic led to the creation of digital responses aimed at people with SMI and the community in general.

Conclusions: This experience has revealed the great potential of rehabilitating the community context of people with SMI, rather than just contemplating pre-existing structured responses. The pandemic created specific challenges but made the initiative even more relevant for SMI people and for promoting the mental health of the general population.

Keywords: solidarity; community mental health; Rehabilitation

EPP1128

Study of 18 months of follow up dir floortime intervention in preschool children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD)

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Introduction: Children in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) have a qualitative deficit in social interaction. The DIR/Floortime (Stanley Greenspan and Serena Wieder) is based on the Child's Functional Development, Individual Differences and Relationships (D for development, I for individuality or individual differences and R for relationship), aiming at building the foundations for social, emotional and intellectual skills of children.

Objectives: To determine the results of 18 months DIR/Floortime™ parent training for an additional benefit in encouraging children with ASD climbing the developmental "ladder".

Methods: The participants are 15 children with ASD aged between 2 and 6 years-old. The follow-up occurs in two private DIR Floortime Model service centers in Brazil. Protocols: Functional Emotional Assessment Scale – FEAS and Functional Emotional Developmental Questionnaire – FEDQ. The participants were followed-up one on one every four months.

Results: At the first month of assessment the children showed lack of self regulation, social interaction and engagement with their parents in a symbolic, sensory and motor play setting. At the following evaluations, they showed increase of social interaction and engagement in the same play setting. Besides the high affect of the parents during the play time promoted a two way purpose communication and behavioral organization.

Conclusions: Children showed a good development of functional and emotional capacities during the study period, demonstrating the effectiveness of the DIR/Floortime model in the intervention.

Keywords: autism; Development; DIR/Floortime

EPP1129

How brazilian parents deal with the development of kids with hearing impairment diagnosis

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Introduction: When parents discover that their child has hearing loss, a new reality presents itself with frustration, a huge amount of work as special care, therapies, exams, etc. Adapting to this new situation is a huge challenge to the development of both parents and children who receive this diagnosis.

Objectives: This study investigated how Brazilian parents of children diagnosed with hearing loss dealt with this situation from diagnosis to the present day.

Methods: In this study it was used the Bioecological Theory of Human Development, which considers the development of both parents and children over time. Two meetings were conducted using a focal group technique, with questions related to the diagnosis and how they faced the situation, prejudice, care of other siblings, etc.

Results: Most parents discovered the diagnosis of hearing loss of their children right after birth. Only one mother said she did not care about the diagnosis of hearing loss while most reported having suffered a lot and glimpsed a life of difficulties. Even knowing the limitations imposed by the condition of the children, no one considered hearing loss as a sickness. Parents reported that the child suffered bullying because of difficulties in speaking and most parents say they worry about their children's school life.

Conclusions: Parenting kids with hearing impairment is challenging, and involves dealing with prejudice, fear of future, long-term therapies and high costs. Nevertheless parents make great efforts to provide a good environment minimizing the risks of having such condition.

Keywords: Bioecological Theory of Human Development; hearing impairment; Parenting

EPP1130

Recovery from borderline personality

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