

defined. Boys were more likely to be rated screenpositive than girls. Share of boys rated in the top 5% by parents is 5.6% compared to 4.3% of girls. Teachers place boys in the top 5% even more frequently – 6.4% versus 3.4% girls. Pairwise correlation coefficients (0.53) revealed moderate correlations between scores and according to p-values (< 0.05) all correlations were statistically significant.

Conclusions: The study defined the cut-off scores of ASSQ for 8-10 y old Georgian children and gender difference in prevalence of risk for ASD. Using the ASSQ was an effective instrument and could be used in school settings to identify children with special needs. *This work was supported by Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia (SRNSFG), grant - FR-18-304.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ASSQ; Prevalence of autism in Georgia; autism

EPV0081

Quality of life in neurotypical siblings of children with an autism spectrum disorder: Detecting children at risk

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Introduction: Quality of life (QOL) instruments can provide unique information on various aspects of children's everyday functioning beyond clinical symptoms and clinical measures. The study of the QOL in the siblings of individuals with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD-siblings) is a new direction in the field of ASD-research.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the QOL in ASD-siblings in comparison with an age and sex matched group of siblings of neurotypical children.

Methods: The sample included 233 neurotypical children (8-13 years old) of whom 118 comprised the observational group (ASD-siblings) and 115 comprised the comparison group. The Kidscreen-27 and a demographics questionnaire were administered to all participants.

Results: The two groups differed significantly in all subscales and in the overall score of the Kidscreen-27, with the children in the observation group having a significantly worse quality of life (Mean±sd 111,62±12,43, p<0,001). Additionally, the largest difference in the averages of the subscales occurs in the subscale General Mood and Emotions, where the observation group had significantly lower scores (Mean±sd 23,23±3,69, p<0,001) than the comparison group (Mean±sd 31,27±2,74).

Conclusions: QOL in children has been recognized as an important outcome indicator in detecting subgroups of children at risk within the general population, while ASD-siblings' QOL is an important concept in the implementation of appropriate services for these children. This study revealed poorer QOL in ASD-siblings and highlighted the importance of assessing QOL in those siblings as well as the use of the Kidscreen-27 as a screening tool in order to detect children at risk of maladjustment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Quality of life; siblings; autism spectrum disorders

EPV0082

Estimation of prevalence of mental health problems in 8-10 years old georgian children by using the strengths and difficulties questionnaire*

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Introduction: Mental health problems are frequent among children and seems to predict mental disorders in adulthood.

Objectives: The study aimed whether the gender differences affects the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) assessments performed by parents and teachers in Republic of Georgia.

Methods: In 2019 a cross sectional survey in four main cities of Georgia was conducted; Totally 8-10 y old 16654 children from 211 public schools were included. SDQ completed by parents and school teachers was used to determine emotional and behavioral problems among Georgian children.

Results: 16654 (74%) parents out of 22553 were agreed to participate in the study. 1565 (9.39%) children were rated screen positive in top five percentile by either parent or teacher or both of them. Cut-off scores for 99-95 percentiles (top 1-5%) was defined. Boys were more likely to be rated screen positive than girls, especially by teachers: parents rated screen positive 7.5% of females, teachers - 7.2%, while males 9.4% and 11.5% respectively. Pairwise correlation coefficients (0.53) revealed moderate correlations according to p-values (< 0.05) between scores and all correlations were statistically significant.

Conclusions: The study defined the cut-off scores of SDQ for 8-10 y old children and a gender differences in prevalence of mental health problems in Georgia. SDQ could be used in primary healthcare and school settings to identify children with special needs. This work was supported by Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia (SRNSFG), grant - FR-18-304.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: SDQ; Prevalence in Georgia; Children Mental Health

EPV0083

Street working children in kurdistan region of Iraq; Mental health and traumatization

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Introduction: Street working children are often poor, deprived of love and care, and lack supervision by responsible adults. The Kurdistan region of Iraq has experienced war conflicts for decades.

Many families have been displaced and their children forced into the streets. However, little is known about mental health among the street working children in this region.

Objectives: To explore mental health and trauma among street working boys in Duhok.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted on street working boys (n=100), eight to 16 years old in Duhok. A control group of age-matched school boys (n=100) were recruited. The Child Behaviour Checklist 6-18 was used for assessment of the children's competences and behavioural problems. Mental disorders were assessed by using the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview for Children and Adolescence. Experienced trauma was assessed by the Harvard-Uppsala Trauma Questionnaire for Children.

Results: Sixty-one percent of the street working boys had at least one psychiatric disorder (57 % anxiety disorders). Street working boys reported more traumatic events than school boys, 96% vs 64% ($X^2 = 32$, $p < 0.001$), the largest effect size was found for torture (OR 28.4) and the smallest effect size for maltreatment or assault (OR 2.7). Also, they reported higher levels of internalising symptoms, T-score 59.4 (8.2). There was a significantly increased risk of more externalising symptoms with increasing working hours, OR 2.90 [95% CI 1.02; 8.29].

Conclusions: Internalizing symptoms, anxiety disorders and trauma were more common in street working boys compared to school boys. More working hours increased the risk for more externalising symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; street working boys; trauma

EPV0084

Clinical features of bipolar disorder in adolescents with intellectual disability

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Introduction: Bipolar disorder in children and adolescents is distinguished by a variable and complex clinical expression. Mood is difficult to assess, mood symptoms are often masked and signs of disorganization may be in the limelight. This can be more difficult when adolescents have intellectual disability (ID).

Objectives: This work aims to describe diagnostical and therapeutic features of bipolar disorder in adolescents with ID.

Methods: Case reports about five patients who have been diagnosed with bipolar disorder associated to ID, all seen and treated in child and adolescent psychiatry department of Razi Hospital, in Tunis.

Results: The study focused on three girls and two boys, all with mild to moderate ID. Four patients had psychiatric family history of bipolar disorder and ID. Only one patient was followed since childhood for mixed ADHD. The average age of onset of bipolar disorder was 14 years. Four cases were inaugurated by manic access; the fifth was a depressive disorder followed by a manic shift under sertraline. Only one case was rapidly favorable, under 10mg of Olanzapine, without any recurrence or relapse during 18 months of follow-up. Another case was slower but also favorable, under 10mg of Olanzapine. We found resistance to usual treatments for 2 patients;

these did not evolve well under conventional thymoregulators, or different antipsychotic molecules, nor with combinations of two thymoregulators + an antipsychotic. One of them benefited from a combination of clozapine and lithium with excellent response.

Conclusions: Bipolar disorder comorbid with ID in adolescents is a difficult diagnostic entity and particularly hard to manage.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0085

The prevalence of conduct disorders among young people in europe: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Introduction: This systematic review estimates the pooled prevalence (PP) of Conduct Disorder (CD) among 5-to-18-year-old YP living in Europe, based on prevalence rates established in the last five years (LFY).

Objectives: Trends of prevalence rates across countries, gender and level of education were analysed. The random effects pooled prevalence rate (REPPR) for CD was calculated.

Methods: A search strategy was conducted on three databases. Studies were also identified from reference lists and grey literature. Eligible studies were evaluated for reliability, validity and bias, and REPPRs were calculated.

Results: The European REPPR for CD is calculated at 1.5% (Figure1). The REPPR among males is 1.8% whereas the rate

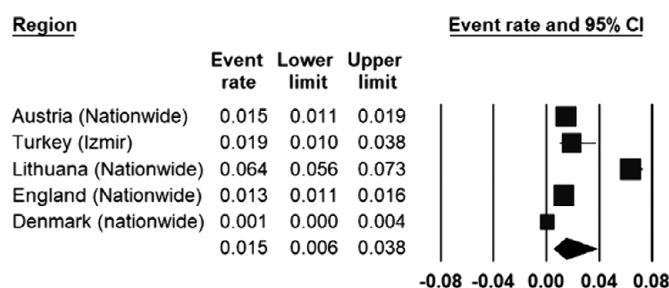


Figure 1: Forest plot showing the prevalence rates of conduct disorder

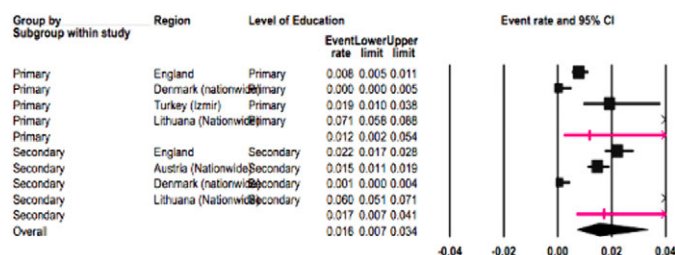


Figure 2: Forest plot showing the prevalence rates of conduct disorder with level of education as the unit of analysis.