

EPP0317

What is Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Republic of Georgia?

M. Zirakashvili^{1*}, M. Gabunia², N. Mebonia³, T. Mikiashvili², G. Chvamania⁴, E. Kurashvili², V. Nadareishvili², S. Bishop⁵, Y. S. Kim⁵ and B. Leventhal⁵

¹Ilia State University, Georgian Academy of Childhood Disability, Child And Adolescent Mental Health, Tbilisi, Georgia; ²Georgian Academy of Childhood Disability, Child And Adolescent Mental Health, Tbilisi, Georgia; ³Tbilisi State Medical University, Epidemiology, Tbilisi, Georgia; ⁴Ilia State University, Child And Adolescent Mental Health, Tbilisi, Georgia and ⁵University of California, San Francisco, Psychiatry And Behavioral Sciences Weill Institute For Neurosciences, San Francisco, United States of America

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.600

Introduction: Despite the fact that 95% of all <5 years of age children with developmental disabilities including Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) live in low- and middle-income countries (LAMI), to date there is an information gap in LAMI studies including Republic of Georgia.

Objectives: To estimate the prevalence and describe the clinical characteristics of ASDs among the third-grade school students using a total population approach.

Methods: The target population (N=27,336) included all 3rd grade students of schools of five main cities of Georgia. The study was conducted in four steps: phase I screening, sampling of screen positive students, phase II confirmative diagnostic assessment, and best-estimate diagnosis. Parents and teachers completed two screening questionnaires in phase I: 27-item Autism Spectrum Screening Questionnaire (ASSQ) and 25-item Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). In phase II, screen-positive children were evaluated using standardized diagnostic assessments.

Results: Overall, 16,654 students (82%) were assessed by either parent and/or teacher. Students whose ASSQ and/or SDQ scores were in the top 10th percentile were considered as screened positive for diagnostic assessment (N=1976). Of 300 students completed diagnostic assessment 53 were diagnosed ASD. Crude prevalence of ASDs was estimated to be 4.5%. 75% of cases of ASD were first diagnosed. Efforts are currently underway to compute adjusted prevalence, which will be available for the Conference presentation.

Conclusions: The prevalence data of ASD is important to assess the burden of the disorder and facilitate better understanding of specifics of the disorder in different part of the world.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autism; prevalence; Georgia

EPP0318

Results of Maladaptive Behavior Gender Characteristics Diagnostics in Primary School Children with Disabilities (Pilot Study)

E. Fadeeva and E. Shakun*

National Medical Research Centre for Psychiatry and Narcology n.a. V. Serbsky Russian Federation Ministry of Health, Department Of Preventive Care In Narcology, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.601

Introduction: The maladaptive children behavior analysis is important for determining effective methods of prevention and care.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to identify general and gender-specific features of maladaptive behavior in children of primary school age with disabilities.

Methods: The sample included 77 children 8.6±1.03 years of age, among them 57 boys and 20 girls. Maladaptive children behavior was assessed using VABS. The statistical significance of the differences between variables was determined by Pearson's Chi-squared test. Indicators of maladaptive behavior were assessed by calculation of frequency distribution and contingency tables.

Results: Maladaptive behavior features common for both genders included impulsivity, physical aggression, taunting, teasing and bullying, insensitivity to others, having poor eye contact. Having a hard time paying attention was statistically significantly more common among boys (p≤0.05). Boys were more likely to disobey and defy those in authority, to lie, cheat or steal. A specific feature of maladaptive behavior for girls was having eating difficulties and overly dependent behavior on caregivers or siblings. Comparative analysis of the additional VABS section results showed that obsession with thoughts or activities predominated among boys, as well as expression of thoughts that do not make sense. The following indicators were found only in boys: strange habits or ways (makes repetitive noises, odd hand movements, etc.) (14%), bizarre speech (conversations with self in public, repeating the same word or phrase, etc.) (7%).

Conclusions: Described signs of children's maladjustment can be used for the purposes of diagnostics, prevention and care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: School-Aged Children; Behavioral Disorders; Maladaptive Behavior

EPP0319

Assessing the feasibility of MOVING FORWARD, a multicentre transition intervention model across adolescent secure services in England: A cluster randomised feasibility trial

M. Livanou* and R. Lane

Kingston University, Psychology, EE, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.602

Introduction: Young people moving from adolescent secure inpatient units to adult care in the UK present with multiple and complex needs and are more likely to experience poor transition outcomes related to enduring dependency on mental health services. However, there is lack of knowledge about the feasibility of transitional care models improving transition outcomes.

Objectives: The MOVING FORWARD study aims to implement a new transition intervention model for young people transitioning from adolescent secure services to adult-oriented settings and test the feasibility of a future cluster trial measuring its effectiveness.