

Therapy and Family Therapy were the election treatment with good outcomes. The patient was released after 3 months of follow-up.

Conclusions: T1D treatment entails lifestyle changes and self-control, which may be stressful and challenging for adolescents and their families, causing mental health problems. Since learning self-care and emotional coping strategies can improve both psychological well-being and glucose management, an interdisciplinary approach including psychological care, especially on the onset, can be crucial.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescence; Type 1 diabetes; Anxiety; adjustment disorder

EPV0179

Covid-19 pandemic and suicidal risk among adolescents

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the mental health of adolescents. Several descriptive studies and systematic reviews have shown an increase in suicide rates in this age group.

Objectives: - To present a literary review on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the mental health and suicidal behavior of adolescents around the world. - To present data on admission rates due to suicidal behavior during the first year of the Covid-19 pandemic in a Spanish child-adolescent psychiatric hospitalization unit.

Methods: - We will present a literature review and a retrospective cross-sectional study on admission rates for suicidal behavior in a child-adolescent psychiatric hospitalization unit. - Admission rates for suicidal behavior during the year prior to the pandemic will be compared with rates relative to the first year of the pandemic.

Results: - We have found a significant increase in admission rates for suicidal behavior during the year of the pandemic. Similar results have been found in different studies and meta-analyses. - The socio-demographic characteristics of the patients are quite similar in the two periods of time analyzed, but the reference to intra-family problems has been more frequent in the year of the pandemic.

Conclusions: Our data is in line with other studies suggesting that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a strong impact on teenage suicidal behavior.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; youth; Suicide

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Compensation Possibilities of Mental Disorders — Individual Case of a Child with Severe Neurological Disorder

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Introduction: Neurological diseases often lead to mental disorders in children. After the structure of disorder is identified, an important task is to examine the abilities to compensate developmental delay (Lev S. Vygotsky).

Objectives: The goal of the study was to explore potential of children with opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome (OMS), which is important for psychocorrection.

Methods: Case study of a boy with idiopathic OMS (aged 3 years 5 months) who was patient at the Psychoneurological Department no. 2 of the Russian Children Clinical Hospital. The following methods were used: analysis of anamnestic data, analysis of patient's medical record, pathopsychological assessment.

Results: Anamnestic data and medical records indicate the absence of pregnancy pathologies and normal early development. OMS was first detected when the child was aged 2 y. 7 m. Pathopsychological assessment gave the following results: 1) movement disorder (primary disorder) leads to secondary mental disorders; 2) locomotor activity disorders inhibit the child's use of space and orientation of body in it; 3) secondary defects are detected in constructive activity, speech and drawing. Intact components of the mental processes: 1) the child demonstrates motivation for independent activity despite operational difficulties; 2) in certain activities, the general plan of actions remains intact, i.e., the goal set is actualized in movements and actions; 3) notions about objects, actions with them, planning and performance of movements are intact.

Conclusions: The research demonstrates disbalance between operational difficulties and integrity of semantic orientation, internal planning of actions. The data prove the importance of discussion on abilities of children with OMS to compensate mental disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental development; compensation; pediatric opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome; developmental disorders

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Menke-Hennekam syndrome 1: A Case Report

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Introduction: Menke-Hennekam syndrome (MHS) is a relatively new genetic condition characterized by intellectual disabilities, autistic behavior, auditory defects, recurrent upper respiratory tract infections, microcephaly and short stature. Facial characteristics include short palpebral fissures, telecanthus, depressed nasal