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Introduction: Handwriting disorder is commonly observed in Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) (87-88%) and is often noted in children with high Intellectual Quotient (HIQ). Two mainly pure DCD subtypes: ideomotor-DCD (IM), visuospatial/or visuocstructional-DCD (VSC) and a mixed subtype (MX) were identified in the literature but nothing is known regarding IQ and dysgraphia.

Objectives: To refine the specific clinical features of dysgraphia related to DCD subtypes regarding IQ levels.

Methods: Neurovisual, neuropsychological, neuropsychomotor functions, and handwriting performances of 38 children (6-to-12 years-old: mean 9y, SD 2.7) diagnosed with DCD (DSM-5 criteria) were collected. Two matched groups were analyzed according to their IQ: 19 (TC) typical children (IQ=90-110) and 19 HIQ children (IQ> 120).

Results: IQ scores were not significantly associated with dysgraphia. There is a significant difference between TC vs HIQ with a lower rate of IM-DCD respectively 11% vs 5% ($p=.035$) and 68% vs 37% for VSC-DCD ($p=.03$) but 21% vs 58% in MX-DCD ($p=.41$). Dysgraphia was significantly more present in TC group with MX-DCD and in HIQ with VSC-DCD. A negative correlation between Kho's' cubes test failure ($p=.006$), visual-spatial memory ($p=.05$) and VSC-DCD was noted in HIQ group. The deficit of visual spatial memory was significantly related to dysgraphia in HIQ children ($p=.01$) associated to visual gnosis impairment ($p=.03$).

Conclusions: Dysgraphia was significantly found with VSC-DCD subgroup in FIQ>120 with specific features of visual perception disorders suggesting more involvement of the right cortex. These results suggest that VSC-DCD in HIQ could be a neurovisual impairment rather than a pure VSC-DCD.

Keywords: Dysgraphia; Neurovisual impairments; Developmental coordination disorder subtypes; Intellectual quotient

EPP0129

Psychosocial care network for children with autism spectrum disorder in brazil

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Introduction: The prevalence of ASD is 1 for every 59 children, an increase of 15%, referring to 2012. Studies supported the formulation of laws and guidance documents by the State in Brazil. Each location has found ways to meet their demands seeking to guarantee the needs of these users in public health services, whether through the Psychosocial Care Centers or the Rehabilitation Centers, healthcare clinics suggested by the Ministry of Health for the service to these users.

Objectives: The general objective of this study is to characterize the psychosocial care network in Brazil, in order to verify whether these principles are considered in the line of care for ASD.

Methods: A public service evaluation questionnaire was applied to analyze the users' perception on the care network effectiveness.

Results: There is lack of communication, matrix support or articulation and highlight that the construction of physical spaces does not always translate into an integrated intersectoral treatment. The articulation between the services and referrals involved could contribute to greater treatment control of this demand.

Conclusions: Reflecting on the study, we consider that a network based on case severity care would be considerably more efficient, since the individual could use the services according to the demand present at the time. This proposal would create more humanized, personalized, assertive services, without financial waste, and would serve the system by guaranteeing the rights of integrality, universality and mainly of equity of these users within SUS.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorder; Psychosocial care network; Children; public health

EPP0130

Parental concerns during COVID-19-related school closures: Children's behaviors and media usage

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Introduction: While coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) spreads across the globe, many countries have closed schools to ensure physical distancing to slow transmission and ease the burden on health systems. Concerns regarding Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) school closures often increase stress levels in parents.

Objectives: This study examined whether higher levels of parental concerns were associated with children's problematic behaviors and other factors during COVID-19-related primary school closures.

Methods: Participants were 217 parents who responded to a web-based questionnaire covering parental concerns, subjective stress, and depression; children's sleep patterns, behavioral problems, and changes in activity level after COVID-19; previously received mental health services; and media usage during the online-only class period from community center in Suwon city.

Results: The number of parental concerns was associated with children's behavioral problem index (BPI) score (Pearson correlation 0.211, $p < 0.01$), sleep problems (0.183, $p < 0.01$), increased smartphone usage (0.166, $p < 0.05$), increased TV usage (0.187, $p < 0.01$), parents' subjective stress levels (0.168, $p < 0.05$), and parental depression (0.200, $p < 0.01$). In families with children who previously received mental health services, the children reportedly suffered from more sleep and behavioral problems but not increased media usage, and parents noted more stress and depression. Parental concerns are related to family factors such as change of caregiver, no available caregiver, decreased household income, and recent adverse life events.

Conclusions: Ongoing monitoring of mental health at risky group and multiple support systems should be considered for parents having difficulty in caring their children.

Keywords: COVID-19; Parental concern; Children's behavioral problem; Media addiction

EPP0131

Neurocognitive development in children and their online and offline self-appraisalsG. Soldatova¹, E. Rasskazova² and V. Sadovnichaja^{2*}¹Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Clinical Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

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Introduction: Internet is an important sphere of activity in children 7-11 years old (Finkelhor et al., 2014; Li et al., 2015; Nasi, Koivusilta, 2013) creating a sphere of possible mental health risks (Livingstone et al., 2011). Neurocognitive deficiency could increase these risks online due to control and change replies and activities online.

Objectives: The aim was to study relationship between neurocognitive functioning in children 7-11 years old and their self-appraisals online and offline.

Methods: 50 children 7-11 years old (primary school in Russia, 25 males and 25 females) participated in neuropsychological observation (Akhutina, 2016) and filled Dembo-Rubinstein scales of self-appraisals both for Internet and offline (used descriptors: healthy, happy, clever, kind, confident, independent, Cronbach's alpha=.63-.65).

Results: Difficulties in the functions of programming and control, serial organization, auditory-speech processing are related to better self-appraisals online ($r=.30-.35$, $p<.01$) but not offline. Difficulties in functions of the right hemisphere are more strongly related to online self-appraisals ($r=.51$) than to offline self-appraisals ($r=.31$). Adjusting for offline self-appraisals, serial organization, auditory-speech processing and functions of the right hemisphere predict difference in offline and online self-appraisals ($\Delta R^2=6.6-13.0\%$, $p<.05$).

Conclusions: Neurocognitive deficiency in children 7-11 years old could lead to unrealistic appraisals of themselves online but not offline increasing probability of problem behavior in the Internet. Study is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-14181mk.

Conflict of interest: Study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-14181mk. There are no other significant relationships.

Keywords: Internet; adolescents; neurocognitive development

EPP0132

Depressive disorders and children with chronic illnessO. Mihailov^{1*}, I.D. Rădulescu², R. Mihailov³ and A. Ciubară⁴¹Pediatric Pneumology, Hospital of Pneumophysiology "Saint Spiridon"Galati, Galati, Romania; ²Psychiatrist, "Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatric Hospital, Galati, Romania; ³Surgery, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Galati, Romania and ⁴Md, Ph.d., Hab. Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos" Head of Psychiatry Department, Senior Psychiatrist at "Elisabeta Doamna" Hospital, Galati, Romania

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Introduction: When depression is comorbid with tuberculosis, it will lead to decreased quality of life, lack of adherence to anti-Tb

drugs, progression to MDRTB and will end in death with mortality from the disease.

Objectives: We aimed to study the association of Tuberculosis and depressive disorders in children aged 7-18 years compared to non-tuberculosis diseases and their correlation. We hypothesized that depression will be significantly more common in patients with tuberculosis than in non-TB patients, who served as a control.

Methods: A prospective observational case-type study for a period of 2 years, 2018-2020. The patients included in the study are patients diagnosed and treated in the Child Pneumology Department of the Pneumoftiziologie Hospital "Sfantul Spiridon" Galati and in the TB Dispensaries in Galati County divided into the study group consisting of patients diagnosed with Tuberculosis and the control group of patients without a diagnosis of Tuberculosis or other previous chronic disease. For the diagnosis of depression in the case of the two groups, we used the CDI questionnaire (Depression Inventory for children).

Results: Out of 100 children with TB, 68% had depression compared to the control group, which showed that only 9% had depression.

Conclusions: Depression can affect all parts of a child's life, including behavior, appetite, energy levels, sleep patterns, relationships, and academic performance. We observe a wide range of symptoms in the group of children with tuberculosis compared to the control group.

Keywords: tuberculosis; children; depression

EPP0134

Moderator role of self-compassion in the relationship between borderline features and suicide ideation in adolescentsC. Pinto-Gouveia^{1*}, D. Carreiras², A. Rocheteaux³, A. Valente³, P. Castilho² and M. Cunha^{2,3}¹Psychiatry Department, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ²Center For Research In Neuropsychology And Cognitive And Behavioral Intervention, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal and ³Clinical Psychology Department, Miguel Torga Institute of Higher Education, Coimbra, Portugal

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Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is an impairing disorder with distinct features such as instability in self-image, relationships and affect. Considering the developmental nature of BPD, borderline features are not rarely exhibited in adolescence. These features tend to be associated with depression and suicide ideation, as well as with a negative self-to-self relationship. Self-compassion has been consistently identified as a positive attitude with oneself when experiencing suffering.

Objectives: The aim of the current study was to explore the role of self-compassion in the relationship between borderline features and suicide ideation, when controlled depressive symptoms.

Methods: Sample was composed by 665 adolescents (58.5% females and 41.5% males), with a mean of 15.54 years of age ($SD = 1.52$), who completed self-report questionnaires. Data was analyzed using SPSS (version 23) and PROCESS Macro.

Results: showed that girls presented higher borderline features and suicide ideation and lower self-compassion compared to boys. The moderation model explained 66% of suicide ideation, with gender and depression as covariates. The interaction of borderline features and self-compassion had a unique and significant effect on suicide