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Background and Aims: A cancer disease during the developmental age can lead to failure to regulate and express emotions with the onset of psychopathology in children. This study aims to: 1. screen children's emotional and social competence and behavioral symptoms during the acute phase of treatment and 2. identify possible associations of these domains with technologic devices use.

Methods: Participants were 24 children with leukemia (13 girls), with an average age of 6.54 years (SD = 2.24), recruited at the Pediatric Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Transplant Center (University of Padua). They are Caucasian (58.3%) and non-Caucasian Italian speaking (41.7%). Children were assessed with the NEPSY-II theory of mind (TOM) and the Affective Recognition (AR) tests. CBCL and a technological devices use questionnaires were filled in by parents.

Results: Comparing with standardized norms, 25% of these patients attested at a sub-clinical level for TOM and 12.5% for AR, while 29.16% attested at a clinical level for TOM and 50% for AR. In nine children 3-5 years old parents recognized sleep and withdrawal symptoms at a clinical (10.2%) or a subclinical (88.8%) level scores. The remaining children aged 6-10 years showed clinically internalizing (69.23%) and externalizing symptoms (30.76%). Pre-school children obtained higher scores than the older ones both in TOM (U = 29; p = 0.01) and in AE (U = 34; p = 0.02) tasks. Spearman bivariate correlations identified a significant negative association between time of tablet use and AE score (rho = -0.61; p = 0.001). Children's time of PC use was significantly associated with their internalization symptoms (rho = 0.75; p = 0.03) in pre-schooler and externalization symptoms (rho = 0.62; p = 0.02) in schooler.

Conclusions: Specific emotive training should be implemented for more at risk children improving the social bounds between children.

0510 / #673 | Implementation of Crisis Psychological Support for Ukrainian Children Diagnosed With Cancer and their Families in the Conditions of the COVID-19 Pandemy

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Background and Aims: Children with cancer are quite fragile both physically and psychologically. Following the advice of COVID-19, cancer patients and their families find themselves in a situation of dou-

ble isolation. This caused new problems and ways to solve them. There is a need to develop a personal psychological self-care plan that will help children and their families identify factors that may affect their ability to maintain optimal health in therapy and maintain information hygiene; to develop a feedback cycle with doctor and psychologist if COVID-19 is suspected.

Methods: We have systematized the needs, requests and responses about the emotional state of specific cases of children and parents who were given psychological support remotely during the first three weeks of nationwide quarantine in Ukraine. The study carried out as a part of the ENI Cross-border cooperation program Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine (project HUSKROUA/1702/8.2/0127) and co-financed by the EU.

Results: The study involved 5 children in various stages of treatment and 36 parents. Data was collected via video communication (80% of children, 25% of parents); individual text messages via messenger (20% of children); online parent support group chat (75%). With the help of content analysis, basic queries from the subjects were identified and ranked. Children: aggression in isolation (100%); relationships with parents (80%); relationships with peers (80%). Parents: feeling afraid of any illness, bad news (100%); anxiety due to low awareness of the impact of the virus (86.4%); relationship with the child, separation (84%).

Conclusions: In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, increased isolation of cancer patients and their families leads to their significantly increased levels of anxiety and excessive depletion of self-help resources, which may adversely affect the treatment and rehabilitation process. The first step is to develop clear instructions in the form of a rapid response card and self-help in case of suspected infection COVID-19 in sick child and immediate environment.

0511 / #674 | FOXO1-Fusions (PAX3-FKHR & PAX7-FKHR) in Non-Metastatic Childhood Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS): Prevalence, Risk-Migration and Impact on Outcome

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Background and Aims: Presence of FOXO1-fusions has emerged as an important predictor of survival in childhood RMS. This study evaluates the prevalence and prognostic relevance of PAX3-FKHR(P3F) and PAX7-FKHR(P7F) fusions in non-metastatic childhood RMS.

Methods: Retrospective study of children with histopathologically-proven RMS treated at our centre from Jan'2013 to Dec'2018. Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues were tested