

patients. While this did not differ between German- and English-speaking professionals, English-speaking professionals were more aware of specific DCD features (e.g., adulthood; social and physical relevance). In addition, the reported difficulty and frequency of treating patients with DCD significantly differed by occupation. For example, occupational therapists rated DCD as the hardest to treat but had the most expertise on this condition, while the opposite pattern existed for psychiatrists who were also less accurate about DCD features.

*Conclusion:* The results generally indicated that clinicians in the sample knew more about ADHD than DCD. The study highlights a concerning knowledge gap about specific features of DCD, especially between German- and English-speaking clinicians.

## Poster presentation 130

### Resting state waveforms in adolescents with developmental coordination disorder and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: An EEG study

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*Introduction:* Developmental coordination disorder (DCD) and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) co-occur in up to 50% of cases, but little is known about the differences in neural mechanisms of these conditions. There is especially limited evidence to indicate if neurophysiological differences are present between DCD and ADHD in rest-state activity. Therefore, we conducted a pilot EEG study to assess waveform differences at rest in groups of adolescents with DCD, ADHD, both conditions (DCD+ADHD) and no health conditions.

*Patients and Methods:* A total of 38 adolescent and young adult participants (age:  $M = 18.4$ ;  $SD = 4.7$ ; Range = 10–24) completed two 120 second rest phases (eyes open and eyes closed) while EEG was measured at 64 electrode sites. Global Field Power (GFP) analyses were conducted for frontal electrodes at various waveforms (alpha, beta, theta, gamma, mu).

*Results:* Analysis of variance for average GFP indicated that prefrontal activity for several waveforms (alpha, beta, theta) differed by group. More specifically, differences in alpha and beta waveforms were driven by the DCD versus ADHD groups such that alpha activity was higher for those with ADHD and beta activity increased for the DCD group.

*Conclusion:* Increased alpha activity is often associated with hyperactive states, a major symptom of ADHD relevant to this group in the present study. In addition, heightened beta activity in the DCD group might reflect increased focus to suppress motor functions. Overall, the results indicate there are symptom-relevant patterns for DCD versus ADHD observable at rest in adolescents.

## Poster presentation 131

### The associations between the functional profile of ambulatory children with cerebral palsy and their home and community participation

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*Introduction:* Children with cerebral palsy (CP) often have difficulties engaging in everyday activities. Participation and its

optimization have been recognized as a relevant outcome in disability studies. This study aimed to investigate the association between the functional profile of ambulatory children with CP and their participation in home and community.

*Patients and Methods:* A convenience sample included sixty-five children with CP aged 7–18 years, GMFCS levels I–III (33 males; 22 diplegia; mean age: 12 years 10 months,  $SD: 3$  years 3 months; GMFCS I:  $n = 14$ , II:  $n = 29$ , III:  $n = 22$ ). To collect the data on home and community participation (diversity, frequency, involvement level), the Participation and Environment Measure for Children and Youth (PEM-CY) was used. The functional profile included data on the gross motor (GMFCS), fine manual (MACS) and bimanual abilities (BFMF), functional independence (Wee-FIM), the category of intellectual functioning, communication and social skills (both rated on a six-point ordinal scale). Partial correlation coefficients were calculated (environmental supportiveness and family income controlled).

*Results:* Except for the gross motor functioning, the functional profile was associated with the diversity of home participation and involvement level. Considering community participation, only fine manual and bimanual functioning, functional independence, communication and social skills correlated with the level of involvement. The highest correlations were noted between the functional independence and involvement in both home ( $r = 0.533$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and community settings ( $r = 0.438$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

*Conclusion:* It is necessary to reconsider the role of functional profile in order to further understand the possibilities of optimizing home and community participation of ambulatory children with CP.

## Poster presentation 132

### Promoting physical activity (PA) and healthy habits via telehealth in adolescents with a physical disability during COVID-19: A service review

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*Introduction:* Historically face-to-face group intervention provided through the CRC focused on increasing PA levels to enhance community participation. Due to COVID-19 face-to-face group-based physiotherapist-led intervention (GBPLI) ceased and hence rapid adaptation to telehealth was undertaken in our service. Research has shown that adolescents with physical disabilities have reduced PA compared to peers and recent WHO PA guidelines (2020) included adolescents with a disability. Evidence for GBPLI and telehealth-based interventions is limited for adolescents with physical disabilities. This service review describes a group-based telehealth intervention and compares attendance to face-to-face group therapy.

*Patients and Methods:* GBPLI held via Microsoft Teams over 4 weeks using a combination of physical activity and health education. Eligibility criteria: diagnosis of a physical disability, independent ambulation, aged 11–17 years, ( $n=20$ ). Participants completed an online survey following the group.

*Results:* Average attendance was 70% which compared to 61.25% attendance in previous face-to-face groups. Eleven completed the online survey. While 27% expressed a preference for virtual groups, all participants said they would consider attending another telehealth group. 31% of participants had their camera off during sessions, due to technology issues and concerns over