included patient demographics, psychiatric diagnoses, treatments prescribed, and hospitalization metrics such as duration and readmission frequency. Statistical analyses employed a multivariate linear regression to identify significant predictors of recurrence.

Results: The incidence of emergency visits for adolescent suicide attempts rose elevenfold from 2019 to 2021, reflecting the global trends in mental health deterioration post-Covid-19 (Lespes-Hislen *et al.* 2023). Recurrence rates were notably higher among patients initially admitted in 2021, with 54% of these adolescents re-presenting for subsequent suicide attempts, indicating a persistent crisis in mental health among this demographic. The selected model identified ADHD diagnosis, the use of mood stabilizers, and prolonged hospitalization as significant predictors of recurrence. In the regression model, each additional day of hospitalization was associated with an estimated increase in recurrence risk of 0.16 additional attempts per 1-day of hospital stay.

Conclusions: This study confirms an increase in suicidal behaviors after the pandemic and highlights the importance of personalized care, especially for adolescents with ADHD. The association between hospitalization duration and recurrence raises questions about the effectiveness of prolonged hospital stays in this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0282

Body Esteem among Tunisian adolescents: Prevalence and associated factors

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Introduction: Body esteem refers to an individual's self-evaluation of their own body or appearance. It plays a critical role in the psychosocial development of adolescents, who become increasingly aware of their bodies and how they are perceived by others.

Objectives: This study aims to examine the specificity of body esteem among Tunisian adolescents and its associated factors.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted via a survey among adolescents attending middle and high schools during the 2023-2024 school year. Participants provided written consent and completed a demographic information sheet, the Body Esteem Scale for Adolescents and Adults (BESAA), and the Adverse Childhood Experiences-International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ).

Results: The study population consisted of 1,005 adolescents, with a sex ratio of 0.73 and a mean age of 14.62 years. We found that 88,1% of adolescents had high body esteem while 11,9% had low body esteem. We found that body esteem is statistically correlated with : low socioeconomic status (p=0,033, OR=0,58 (95%CI [0,35-0,94])), with the history of organix disease (p<0,001, OR=0,415 (95%[0,265-0,650])), with BMI measurements (p<0,001) specifically with obesity (p=0,014 , OR=0,497 (95%CI [0,292-0,846])). The findings suggested that selfie practice was significantly associated with body esteem (p=0,009, OR=1,819 (95% [1,18-2,8])) and that selfie posting on social media was statistically correlated to appearance esteem *with* p-value =0,027.

Additionally, we found that body esteem was directly and significantly associated with all the adverse childhood experiences except for collective violence. Detailed results are shown in the table below:

Adverse childhood experiences		Family relations	Neglect	Family dysfunction	Psychological abuse	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Peer violence	Community violence
Body Esteem	*p*	0,018	<0,001	<0,001	0,001	<0,001	0,001	<0,001	0,007
	OR (95% CI)	0,55 (0,34-0,89)	0,33 (0,22-0,5)	0,39 (0,26-0,6)	0,496 (0,32-0,77)	0,429 (0,28-0,64)	0,47 (0,3-0,73)	0,43 (0,27-0,7)	0,53 (0,33-0,84)

Conclusions: By understanding the associated factors of body esteem, this study contributes to a broader comprehension of adolescents' well-being and offers insights for creating a safer and more supportive environment for young people in our country.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0283

Developmental Coordination Disorder and Executive Function in Children with ADHD

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Introduction: Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is a motor skills disorder characterized by delayed motor development. It affects approximately 6% of school-aged children, limiting their ability to perform everyday tasks. DCD is often associated with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and executive functions prejudices, making it essential to conduct more detailed investigations.

Objectives: To explore potential correlations and trends between suspected DCD and behaviors related to inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity, as well as performance on tasks that involve attention, cognitive flexibility, and working memory.

Methods: The study utilized data from a protocol for ADHD assessment conducted at Mackenzie Center for Research in Childhood and Adolescence in São Paulo, Brazil, with approval from the Ethics Committee. The protocol consists of neuropsychological, behavioral and psychiatric assessments. For this study, the following tests were considered: Rey Complex Figure Test and the Five-Digit Test (FDT) to assess cognitive flexibility and memory, Psychological Battery for Attention (BPA) to assess attention, Total index of the ADHD questionnaire based on DSM-5 criteria (total items of greatest severity), and DCD Questionnaire for DCD assessment. Twelve children aged between 6 and 15 years, who were referred for evaluation due to complaints of inattention and hyperactivity, participated in this study. Pearson correlation analyses were performed between the DCDQ and the other collected data.

Results: The results revealed a significant positive correlation between the DCDQ and the Rey Complex Figure Test (r=0.840, p=0.009), suggesting that better motor performance is associated with improved planning and memory functions. There was also a