

Disclosure: Study is supported by Russian Science Foundation, project 22-28-01524.

Keywords: relationship to pain; female adolescents; deviant behavior; psychological factors

EPP0441

Are allergic diseases and internalizing and externalizing behaviours in children related? A cross-sectional study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.696

Introduction: The prevalence of allergies in children has grown in last few decades. Allergies are very often associated with physical, mental, and emotional problems that could be detected through child's behaviour and feelings.

Objectives: to describe and compare children's behaviour (internalizing and externalizing) across a sample of children aged 6–11 years with and without allergic diseases.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional observational case-control study. A survey to 366 families (194 allergic cases and 172 controls), including a child behaviour checklist (CBCL) and a socio-demographic questionnaire with questions related to family, school education, health conditions and allergy symptoms, was administered.

Results: Children with a diagnosis of allergy showed higher scores in the overall CBCL score (standardised mean differences [SMD]=0.47; confidence intervals [CI]: 0.26–0.68) and in the internalizing and externalizing factors (SMD=0.52 and SMD=0.36, respectively) than non-allergic children. Odds ratio (OR) analyses showed a higher risk (OR=2.76; 95% CI [1.61 to 4.72]) of developing a behavioural difficulty in children diagnosed with allergies. Age and level of asthma appear as modulatory variables.

Conclusions: Children aged 6–11 years diagnosed with allergies showed larger behavioural problems than non-allergic children. This relationship is stronger in internalizing behaviours. These findings suggest the importance of attending to them and treating them in the early stages of diagnosis to avoid future psychological disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child; behaviour; parent; allergy

EPP0442

Depression in Adolescents with Asperger's Syndrome: Long-Term Outcome

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.697

Introduction: Asperger Syndrome (AS) exhibits a particular set of difficulties, the foremost of them being the impairment in social interaction. Furthermore, adolescence by itself is a period burdened with many social challenges and distress. The attempt to adjust to them while having AS is much harder, thus it may constitute the premise for the onset of internalizing symptomatology, in particular depression.

Objectives: This study aimed to observe what factors either improved or hindered the long-term outcome. It was analyzed how the different types of interventions influenced the outcome of these individuals in terms of academic performance, social functioning, psychiatric relapses and quality of life.

Methods: Our lot was represented by 16 patients diagnosed with Asperger Syndrome and Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), followed up on a period between 1 to 10 years. The lot was divided into two groups, each with a different therapeutic plan. The main instruments used were clinical observation and parents' assessments.

Results: In the first group, the adolescents, treated with a complex intervention which included also a psychotherapeutic component, were found to have a positive outcome, 71,42% of them having no other psychiatric comorbidity than Major Depressive Disorder. The adolescents in the second group, who were treated only with pharmacological treatment, were found to have a negative outcome.

Conclusions: The factors that were found to have the most important impact on the long-term outcome were: the integration in a psychotherapy programme, having family support, compliance with the pharmacological treatment and having MDD as the only psychiatric comorbidity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescence; Asperger; Depression

EPP0443

Neuroticism, Empathy, and Internet Addiction in Different Roles in Cyberbullying

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.698

Introduction: Research on cyberbullying has focused on the psychological characteristics of victims and aggressors, but the important roles of bystanders and defenders have not been sufficiently explored (Escortell et al., 2020; Polanco-Levican, Salvo-Garrido, 2021; Schultze-Krumbholz et al., 2018).

Objectives: The aim is to compare neuroticism, empathy, and Internet addiction in adolescents in different roles in cyberbullying.

Methods: 1505 adolescents aged 12-17 years old from 8 Federal regions in Russia appraised their experience of cyberbullying (as aggressors, victims, passive bystanders and defenders) using vignettes and filled Aggression Questionnaire (Buss, Perry, 1992), Ten-Item Personality Inventory (Gosling et al., 2003; Egorova, Parshikova, 2016); Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1983;

Karyagina, Kukhtova, 2016) and Chen Internet Addiction Scale (in adaptation Malygin, Feklisov, 2011).

Results: More than one-third of adolescents (37%) reported experience of cyberbullying in different roles, mostly as passive bystanders (52%). Among the active roles were 30% defenders, 10% victims and 7% aggressors. Aggressors have the lowest empathy scores on the scales of Fantasy ($F=5.424$, $p=0.001$) and Empathic Concern ($F=2.914$, $p=0.034$) and Neuroticism ($F=3.060$, $p=0.028$), while defenders, on the contrary, have the highest levels. The level of these psychological characteristics in victims is lower than in defenders and bystanders. These results are coherent with a number of studies (Escortell et al., 2020; Schultze-Krumbholz et al., 2018). There are no significant differences in Internet addiction between adolescents in different cyberbullying roles.

Conclusions: Results can be used to effective intervention and prevention of cyberbullying based on specific personality role profiles. The research was supported by RSF (project No. 18-18-00365)

Disclosure: This work was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project # 18-18-00365.

Keywords: neuroticism; Empathy; internet addiction; cyberbullying

EPP0444

Neurocognitive features of children and adolescents with different levels of multitasking

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.699

Introduction: The spread of media multitasking in the modern world determines researcher's interest in studying the neurocognitive development features of children who strive to act in this mode since childhood (Minear et al., 2013; Uncapher et al., 2016).

Objectives: The aim is to study neuropsychological profiles of children and adolescents with single-tasking and multitasking.

Methods: Quasi-experiment was conducted among 154 children of three age groups (7-10; 11-13; 14-16) and included simultaneous tasks performance on a computer and a smartphone. Neuropsychological indicators were studied (Akhutina, 2016): programming and control, serial organization, visual and auditory-speech memory, neurodynamics. The behavior social modeling and executive functions were studied with WISC (Information and Comprehension subtests) and Dots-test (Akhutina et al., 2017). The multitaskers groups were identified according to the number of returns to tasks: single-taskers (42.9%), single-taskers with multitasking elements (1-2 returns) (40.9%), multitaskers (3 and more returns) (16.2%).

Results: The number of multitaskers increased by adolescence. In children aged 7-10 single-taskers were more productive than multitaskers in programming, switchability, the volume of auditory-speech and visual memory, neurodynamics. They performed Dots-test faster. At the age of 11-13, multitaskers had higher scores

on the Comprehension subtest and higher verbal activity when composing a story. Regulation and switchability errors in multitaskers aged 11-13 were episodic. At the age of 14-16 multitaskers were more productive in some parameters of switchability.

Conclusions: In primary school single-taskers have a neurocognitive advantage, but by adolescence differences are leveled, and in some parameters multitaskers are ahead of single-taskers. The study was funded by RFBR, project No. 19-29-14181.

Disclosure: The reported study was funded by RFBR, project No. 19-29-14181.

Keywords: Adolescents; neuropsychological profile; multitasking; Children

EPP0445

Epidemiological and clinical profile of suicide attempts in Tunisian adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.700

Introduction: Suicidal behavior remains an important clinical problem and a major cause of death in youth.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to describe the epidemiological and clinical profile of adolescents with suicide attempts.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study that focused on a population of Tunisian adolescents aged between 10 and 19 years old and who were hospitalized after a suicide attempt between January, 1st 2010 and November, 15th 2018, in Razi Hospital.

We used a pre-established questionnaire that explored the socio-demographic and clinical data of patients.

Results: Sixty adolescents were included in this study. The average age of the respondents was 14.3 ± 2 years. The sex-ratio (m/f) was 0, 36. The suicidal adolescent was a female (73%), single (98%), enrolled in school (66%) with school failure history (52%). Family history of suicide was reported in 8%. Fifty adolescents (83%) lived with their parents and the relationship with them was described as disturbed in 60% of them. A history of physical and sexual abuse was reported in 25% during first adolescence and 15% during second adolescence. The most frequent diagnoses were adjustment disorder with depressed mood (45%) and depression (28%). Drug ingestion was the most common mean of suicide (63%), in an impulsive way in 82% of cases.

Conclusions: Development of repeated epidemiological surveys makes it possible to better understand the prevalence of suicide attempts in adolescents and to implement suicide prevention programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicide attempts; Suicide; adolescence; risk factors