

-3.170, $p = 0.002$). Young men who use the Internet more often as a source of information feel significantly less secure on the Internet ($t = -2.237$, $p = 0.026$), as do those who use the Internet more often to expand communication in social networks ($t = -2.040$, $p = 0.043$). For girls, the goals of using the Internet and the sense of subjective security on the Internet were not significantly related.

Conclusions: Using the Internet to communicate, buy and receive services, and search for information can negatively affect the assessment of own health and subjective safety, especially among young people. The research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, with the grant 15-18-00109.

Keywords: goals of Internet use; adolescents; subjective safety

EPP0141

The role of shame in the relationship between bullying and self-harm in portuguese adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.589

Introduction: Bullying consists in acts of intentional and repeated physical or psychological violence, completed by an individual or a group of individuals, provoking pain, distress and shame. Currently, it is considered a serious problem with health implications in adolescents. Shame is a self-conscious, multifaceted and socially focused emotion that relates to a negative self-assessment.

Objectives: The study aim was to investigate the mediating role of Shame in the relationship between Bullying and Self-harm and Suicide Ideation in Portuguese adolescents.

Methods: 346 adolescents (58.4% girls), aged 15.32 ± 1.193 from public and private schools (9th to 12th grades) in Coimbra, answered the validated Portuguese versions of the Bullying Questionnaire, the Other as Shame Scale for Adolescents and the Self-Harm and Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire. For data analysis the SPSS 26 and Macro Process (Hayes 2020) was used.

Results: Bullying Victimization had a prevalence of 18.78%. Girls and boys significantly differ in Bullying Victimization, Self-Harm, Suicidal Ideation and Shame mean scores (all $p < 0.05$). In girls, Bullying Victimization was correlated with Shame and Suicidal Ideation. The mediation analysis showed that, in girls, Shame partially mediated the relationship between Bullying and Suicidal Ideation ($p < 0.001$). We didn't find these results in boys.

Conclusions: Bullying is a global problem that needs to be addressed. Adolescents of today are the adults of tomorrow. In a physical growth and mental maturation phase, it is urgent to avoid disruptors which lead to psychopathology. Our results corroborate that Shame can be a harmful factor in Bullying with deleterious consequences in adolescents.

Keywords: Portuguese adolescent girls; Bullying Victimization; Suicidal ideation

EPP0142

Habits and quality of life in portuguese girl adolescents: Association with psychological disturbance distress

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.590

Introduction: Adolescence is a life period with considerable biological, psychological and social changes. Quality of life is a complex and multifactorial construct that necessarily encompasses the adolescent's mental well-being. Some life habits like sleep, sport practice and screen time can be either risk factors or protective factors, influencing the quality of life and mental health.

Objectives: To investigate the role of sleep habits, sport practice and screen time in quality of life, and psychological distress in a Portuguese adolescent girl sample.

Methods: 409 girls, mean aged 13.51 ± 2.298 , from public and private schools in Coimbra answered questions about sleep time, sport practice and screen time habits; the Portuguese versions of the Quality of Life Questionnaire (reduced version) and the Anxiety, Depression and Stress Scale. SPSS 26 was used.

Results: Girls mentioned to sleep 8,2 hours/night during the week and 9,4 hours/night at the weekend. They spend 1,5 hours/day during the week and 1,8 hours/day at the weekend with Screens. They spend 2,1 hours/ week in Sport Practice. Quality of Life was positive correlated with Sleep Time and negative correlated with Screen Time, Anxiety, Depression and Stress (all $p < 0.05$). Multiple regression analysis showed that Screen Time, Anxiety and Depression were all significant predictors of Quality of life in girls ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Our findings show that Screen Time is related with poor Quality of Life in girls. These results suggest the importance of addressing Screen Time and Psychological Distress in adolescent girls during adolescent health care consults.

Keywords: screen time; quality of life; Portuguese adolescent girls

EPP0143

Comorbidity of autism with hyperkinetic disorder

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.591

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorders encompass a heterogeneous group of neurodevelopmental disorders. Autism may be accompanied by other mental and neurological disorders. Comorbidity in autism is the rule rather than the exception (as reflected in DSM-5).

Objectives: To study comorbidity in patients with childhood autism and hyperkinetic disorder.

Methods: Surveyed 102 patients aged 6–7 years who had infantile psychosis before the age of 3 years (F84.02), comorbid with hyperkinetic disorder (F90.0). Methods: clinical, psychological and psychometric (CARS, PEP, bfcrs, CGI, CPRS-R:S (parents' form)).

Results: In the surveyed patients, the autism level was 46 points according to CARS. Manifestations of hyperkinetic disorder in patients with F84.02 are found in 72%, which is associated with the severity of catatonic arousal (BFCRS 36 points). The cognitive development of the examined children is characterized by a combination of advancing, normative and delayed levels of development, depending on the type of cognitive dysontogenesis. Low indicators are revealed in involuntary attention, fine motor skills and hand-eye coordination. In patients with F84.02, a secondary hyperkinetic disorder forms upon exit from severe catatonia.

Conclusions: Excessive motor activity is combined with impulsiveness and impaired attention in the period of remission. The use of a complex of clinical and psychodiagnostic techniques aimed at assessing voluntary and involuntary attention provides additional data for the diagnosis of ASD and hyperkinetic disorders.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; comorbidity; hyperkinetic disorder; psychodiagnostics

EPP0144

Maternal perinatal depressive symptoms and oppositional-defiant disorder in children and adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.592

Introduction: There is evidence that maternal perinatal depression is associated with adverse neurodevelopmental and mental health outcomes in children. No study has yet examined the association between maternal depressive symptoms during pregnancy and the postpartum period and the risk of oppositional-defiant disorder (ODD) in children and adolescents.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate whether there is an association between perinatal depressive symptoms and the risk of ODD in offspring from age 7 to 15 years.

Methods: We used data from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), a population-based prospective birth cohort study in the UK. Offspring ODD at the age of 7, 10, 13 and 15 years were assessed by using parental reports the Development and Well-Being Assessment (DAWBA). We applied Generalized Estimating Equation (GEE) modelling to examine associations across the four time points.

Results: Maternal postnatal depressive symptoms were associated with more a two-fold increased risk of ODD overall. Third trimester depressive symptoms (measured at 32 weeks of gestation) increased risk of ODD by 72%. Offspring of mothers who had depressive symptoms both during pregnancy and in the first year of postpartum period have a four-fold increased risk of ODD over time (adjusted OR = 3.59 (1.98-6.52)).

Conclusions: Offspring of mothers with perinatal depressive symptoms are at an increased risk of developing behavioural disorders.

Keywords: Perinatal depression; oppositional-defiant disorder; ALSPAC

EPP0145

Evaluation of parent-child relationships using the flannel-graph in children with autism spectrum disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.593

Introduction: The study of child-parent relationships in families raising children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and the assessment of the dynamics of development of a child with ASD are necessary to provide timely psychological personalized assistance to such families.

Objectives: To study child-parent relations based on the mother's behavior in an experimental play settings, in families raising children with ASD.

Methods: The child-parent relationship was being analyzed through the flannel graph that the child had previously created with fairy tale characters. This evaluation assessed child's independence level, parent and child engagement levels. The following surveys were used to support these theses: "The interaction of the parents and the child" (IPC) and "Child Rejection Scale" (CRS). The survey sample size included 104 mothers and their children, half were with ASD (average age 7.1), and half were typically developed children (average age 7).

Results: Typically developing children mastered the flannel graph exercise assessment independently; 30% children with ASD did not complete the exercise due to the severity of the disease. Subsequently, among the mothers whose children have ASD 26% refused to participate and the facilitator helped them instead. Statistically significant differences were found on the IPC scales – satisfaction with family relationships; emotional proximity; disciplinary confrontation in the family. CRS identified 13% of mothers of children with ASD with pronounced rejection of children.

Conclusions: The study of child-parent relationships using flannel graph assessment can be helpful in a comprehensive research of ASD and in programming a psychocorrectional work with children, using the child's proximal development.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; child-parent relationships; the dynamics of development

EPP0146

Dynamics of voluntary attention indicators of adolescents with endogenous mental pathology during treatment

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.594

Introduction: The study of voluntary attention is necessary to assess the effectiveness of therapeutic, psychotherapeutic and psychocorrective measures. Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment by analyzing the dynamics of indicators of voluntary attention of adolescents with