

Objectives: The main objective of the present work was to analyze the relation between Problematic Internet Use and suicide behaviour and depression in adolescents

Methods: A total of 1036 adolescents (450 males) were randomly selected. Mean age was 15,21 (SD = 1,23). The Adolescent Behavioural Suicide Scale SENTIA, The Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale Short Form (RAD-SF), and The Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS) were used. A Manova was performed with two groups (risk and non-risk to PIU) as independent variables and suicide and depression scores as dependent variables

Results: The results revealed a statistically significant association between PIU and both depression and suicide behaviour ($\lambda = 0.245$, $F(2,81,000) = 15.549$, $P \leq 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.116$). In particular, adolescents at a higher risk for PIU obtained higher scores on suicide behaviours and depression.

Conclusions: Results found in the present study reveal that adolescents have moderate prevalence rates for PIU. Also adolescents at risk for PIU with a total of more than 3 hour sof internet use everyday were at a higher risk for suicide. Prevention strategies should be devote to intervene in internet use as it maybe a variable affecting suicide behaviour.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; adolescence; suicide behaviour; problematic Internet use

O0014

Empathy and aggressive behavior from teenagers in educative institutions in Monteria, Colombia

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Introduction: According to the World Health Organization (2016), adolescence is one of the most important transitional steps in the life of a human being, recognized by an accelerated rate of growth and changes in behavior. Adolescents from Colombia have reached this step, immersed in a context with a history of social, interpersonal and economic violence. In this sense, study of constructs such as empathy and aggressive behaviors are crucial to appease a healthy school coexistence and thus, contribute to a peace cultur

Objectives: Analyze the relationship between empathy and aggressive levels from adolescents.

Methods: This study was done through a cross-sectional study of correlational scope in 240 (N = 240) students. The Prosocial Behavior Questionnaire developed by Martorell and Gonzalez (1922) and the Aggressive questionnaire, developed by Buss and Perry (1992) were applied. The first one was used to measure empathy and the latter to appraise aggressiveness.

Results: There was evidenced of adequate levels of empathy and a great percentage of medium levels of verbal and physical aggressiveness. (Graph 1). In addition, there was a significant statistical correlation of negative magnitude between these variables (Table 1).

Graph 1: Distribution of levels of empathy and aggressiveness from teenagers.

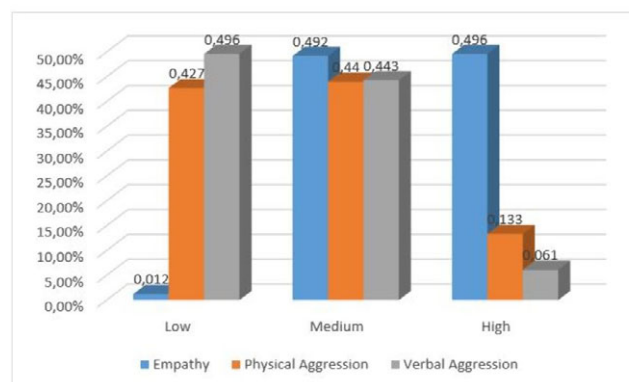


Table 1: Pearson correlations between empathy and aggressiveness

Variables	1	2	3
1. Empathy	----	,-.205**	,.31*
2. Physical Aggression		----	,.41
3. Verbal Aggression			----

Nota: **p < .01; *p < .05

Conclusions: It was concluded that the higher the optimal levels of empathy, the lower the aggressive behavior presented by teenagers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: aggressive; Empathy; Adolescents

O0015

Cannabis use in early ADHD, a 3-years follow-up study in relations to clinical characteristics

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Introduction: ADHD is known to increase the risk of substance use, and is associated with lower degrees of education, criminal behavior and neuropsychic difficulties. Previous research is limited by small samples, variable findings, and short follow-up time. Earlier research tends to be limited to substance use above the threshold for abuse or dependency.

Objectives: This study aims at looking at the effects of cannabis use both over and under threshold for abuse or dependency in relations to clinical characteristics over a 3-year follow-up period.

Methods: At follow up a total of 203 patients were diagnosed with ADHD either as primary or as secondary diagnosis, of those 57 (28,1%) had lifetime use of cannabis (LUC), mean age at inclusion was 15 and half years old and 40% were of female sex.

SPSS (v.29) were used to perform independent sample t-tests to test for effects and Hierarchical block-wise regressions were done to check for confounding variables.

Results: Lifetime cannabis use was associated with lower global functioning ($p=0.000$), increased risk of suicidal ideation ($p=0.007$), more suicide attempts ($p=0.049$), more self-reported symptoms ($p=0.001$), more school drop-out ($p=0.000$) and with psychotic features ($p=0.024$). Even after testing for known confounders such as female sex and age LUC explained significant variance.

Conclusions: LUC is associated with increased functional and clinical characteristics. The findings are discussed in relationship with clinical practice and limitations of the study.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Cannabis; out-patient; adhd

00016

Children and adolescents exposed to maltreatment already exhibit epigenetic patterns suggestive of heightened low-grade inflammation

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Introduction: Childhood maltreatment (CM) is one of the best described environmental risk factors for developing any psychiatric disorder, while it also confers increased odds for obesity, cardiometabolic disorders and all-cause mortality. Inflammation has been suggested to mediate the widespread clinical effects of CM. Previously, Lighthart et al. (2016) identified a polyepigenetic signature of circulating CRP levels, a measure of chronic low-grade inflammation, that has been reliably associated with a wide array of complex disorders. The study of this biomarker could elucidate the mechanistic relationship between CM and psychiatric outcomes.

Objectives: Thus, CRP-associated epigenetic modifications were explored regarding proximal exposure to CM.

Methods: Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood mononuclear cells of 157 children and adolescents (7 to 17 years old). Exposure to CM was assessed following the TASSCV criteria. Genome-wide DNA methylation was assessed by means of the

EPIC array. Fifty-two out of the 58 original CRP-associated CpG sites surpassed quality control and were included in the analysis. Age, sex, psychopathological status and cell type proportions were included as covariates.

Results: DNA methylation at 12 out of 52 CpG sites (23%) was significantly associated with exposure to CM ($p < .05$); 8 of these associations survived correction for multiple testing ($q < .05$).

Conclusions: This is the first study to date to explore the relationship between childhood maltreatment and an epigenetic signature of chronic low-grade inflammation. Our findings underscore the presence of immune dysregulation early after exposure to CM; further studies are needed to assess the long-term clinical implications of this signature in psychiatric patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: childhood maltreatment; chronic low-grade inflammation; epigenetics; DNA methylation

Psychotherapy

00017

Recovery of healthy sexuality in patients with Anorexia Nervosa treated with Enhanced Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT-E): results from a two-year follow-up study highlighting the role of avoidant attachment style

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Introduction: There is a known association between the core psychopathological features of anorexia nervosa (AN) and sexual dysfunctions, to the point that the recovery of healthy sexuality could be considered a marker of recovery. However, no studies have evaluated the role of insecure attachment in moderating this recovery during treatment.

Objectives: To evaluate the role of insecure attachment as a possible moderator of the recovery of healthy sexuality in patients with AN treated with Enhanced Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT-E).

Methods: A total of 65 patients with anorexia nervosa were treated with CBT-E in a multidisciplinary environment, after filling out self-administered questionnaires for the evaluation of general (SCL-90-R) and ED-specific psychopathology (EDE-Q), female sexuality (FSFI) and adult attachment style (ECR). The assessment was repeated after one (T1) and two years (T2).

Results: At baseline, all domains of sexual dysfunction were significantly predicted by avoidant attachment. A significant amelioration of both general and eating disorder-specific psychopathology and sexual dysfunctions was observed at all follow-up evaluations with respect to baseline levels. However, only 45% of remitted patients also showed a complete recovery of healthy sexuality: this subgroup reported significantly lower avoidance scores when compared to patients who only recovered from AN. Moderation analysis indicated that sexual desire did not increase in participants with higher levels of avoidant attachment.