

Results: Children's sample: 37% female, average age 12 years ($SD \pm 3.6$), 51% had diagnosis of hyperkinetic disorder (HD), 34% depressive disorder (DD). The children's age at the time of seeking healthcare was different according to the diagnosis: DD 10.1 ($SD \pm 4.5$) and HD 6.95 ($SD \pm 3.4$), ($T = -3.18$, $p = 0.000$); and by sex: girls 10.9 ($SD \pm 4.5$), boys 7.85 ($SD \pm 4.0$); ($T = -3.07$, $p = 0.000$). The mother was the first person to notice the symptoms.

Conclusions: The search for MHS differs by sex, diagnosis and family history; it is necessary to design mental health interventions considering gender-based differences, namely, to integrate a gender perspective.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Children; Help-seeking; Mental disorders; Mental health-care services

O040

Event related potentials in children with internet addiction disorder

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Introduction: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is defined as one of the commonest disorder in children and adolescents affecting 40 percent of them. Although it does not cause mental disorders it is known that IAD is commonly related with attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The best approach to assess attention is recording of event related potentials (ERPs) especially late response like P300. There are growing evidence regarding assessment of attention in IAD with different questionnaires but less is known about evidence received with more valid measurements like P300.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to measure attention parameters in IAD subjects by using the most valid test-latency and amplitude of P300. We have examined 70 children with IAD aged 5-18 years. Children were divided into two groups: Group 1 (40 children) was matched as a study group including children with IAD and group 2 controls (30 children) without IAD and without ADHD.

Methods: IAD was assessed by Young IAD scale. Children with Young scale less than 20 and with IQ less than 85 were excluded from the study. Recording of P300 was done by international protocol using oddball paradigm method. Statistical analysis was done by SPSS 26.

Results: In study group increase in P300 latency was found (mean range 350-375 msc) while amplitude was normal ($p < 0.05$). In controls both parameters were within normal range.

Conclusions: IAD could be related with attention disorders causing poor attention span. This evidence is very important as they affect internet addicted children and adolescents' social well being.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Latency; Internet addiction disorder; Attention; Event related potentials

O041

The risk of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms in the adolescent offspring of mothers with anxiety and depressive symptoms. Findings from the raine study

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Introduction: While there exist some studies that explored the association between maternal anxiety and depressive symptoms and the risk of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in early and late childhood, studies exploring the risk in late adolescence are however lacking.

Objectives: This is the first study that aimed to investigate the association between maternal anxiety, depressive, as well as comorbid anxiety and depressive symptoms, and the risk of ADHD symptoms in late adolescence.

Methods: We used data from the Raine Study, a birth cohort in Western Australia. The Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS) was used to assess maternal depressive and anxiety symptoms when the child was aged 10. Whereas, the DSM-oriented scales of the child behavior checklist (CBCL) was used to assess ADHD symptoms offspring in adolescents aged 17. Log-binomial regression model was used to explore the associations.

Results: After adjusting for relevant covariates, we found an increased risk of ADHD symptoms in the adolescent children of mothers with anxiety [RR 2.84 (95%CI 1.18-6.83)] as well as comorbid anxiety and depressive symptoms [RR 5.60 (95%CI 3.02-10.37)]. No association was seen with maternal depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: This study suggested that adolescent offspring of mothers with anxiety as well as comorbid anxiety and depressive symptoms had an increased risk of ADHD symptoms. Early detection and management for ADHD symptoms in children of mothers with anxiety and comorbid anxiety and depressive symptoms are needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; anxiety; depression; offspring

O043

Bullying victimization/perpetration and non-suicidal self-injury: A systematic review

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Introduction: Experience of bullying may be a significant risk factor for non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI).

Objectives: This study had three aims: to systematically investigate the association between bullying and NSSI, to analyze the possible mechanisms underlying the two phenomena, and to evaluate any differences between bullying victimization and bullying perpetration with respect to NSSI.

Methods: A systematic search about the association between bullying victimization and perpetration and NSSI was conducted using specific databases (PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct). The following keywords were used in all database searches: “bullying” AND “NSSI” OR “peer victimization” and NSSI.

Results: The searches in PubMed, Scopus and Science Direct revealed a total of 88 articles about bullying or peer victimization and NSSI. However, only 29 met our inclusion criteria and were used for the present review. Overall, all studies examined victimization; 4 studies also evaluated the effects of perpetration and 1 included bully-victims. According to the main findings, both being a victim of bullying and perpetrating bullying may increase the risk of adverse psychological outcomes in terms of NSSI and suicidality in the short and the long run.

Conclusions: To the best of our knowledge, this is the first review to systematically evaluate the relation between bullying victimization/perpetration and NSSI. The main results support a positive association. Future research should evaluate the possible role of specific mediators/moderators of the association between experience of bullying and NSSI.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Bullying perpetration; Bullying victimization; non-suicidal self-injury; adolescents

Comorbidity/dual pathologies

O044

Association between adult adhd and generalised joint hypermobility, with and without systemic manifestations: A case-control study

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Introduction: There is growing evidence that generalised joint hypermobility (GJH) is associated with several psychiatric conditions. There are no previous studies on adult ADHD.

Objectives: To evaluate, in a large Swedish sample, if generalised joint hypermobility and adult ADHD are associated.

Methods: 431 adults with ADHD and 417 controls were included. GJH was assessed by the Beighton Score, a physical examination, and the 5PQ, a self-report screening tool. Exploratively, reported musculoskeletal symptoms and abnormal skin manifestations suggestive of symptomatic GJH (e.g. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome), were assessed to differentiate this group from the general GJH group. Logistic regressions determined the influence of an ADHD diagnosis and known covariates (age, sex and ethnicity) on GJH and symptomatic GJH respectively.

Results: ADHD was associated to GJH, as defined by the Beighton Score and the 5PQ, with adjusted odds ratios of 4.65 (CI 95% 3.01-7.18, $p < .005$) and 1.86 (CI 95% 1.39-2.48, $p < .005$), respectively. Likewise, ADHD and symptomatic GJH were associated with adjusted odds ratios of 6.94 (CI 95% 4.05-11.89, $p < .005$) and 2.66 (CI 95% 1.94-3.66, $p < .005$).

Conclusions: GJH and adult ADHD are associated conditions. Symptomatic GJH, defined as additional symptoms of pain and/or skin manifestations, has a considerably stronger link to adult ADHD than unspecific GJH has. GJH may represent a marker of an underlying systemic disorder with physical manifestations in connective tissue as well as behavioural manifestations including hyperactivity, impulsiveness and inattentiveness. Future studies should investigate if this represents a novel subtype of ADHD and if symptomatic GJH affects the ADHD management.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: comorbidity; Hypermobility; ADHD; biomarkers

O045

Substance-specific variability of ADHD symptoms in riga psychiatry and addiction medicine centre treatment-seeking substance use disorder outpatient population

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Introduction: Studies show a link between attention deficit disorder (ADHD) and substance use disorders (SUD). Patients may abuse illicit drugs or alcohol as means of self-medicating e.g. stimulants for ADHD symptoms. Identifying ADHD symptoms in SUD patients could help improve treatment outcome and quality of life.

Objectives: To evaluate the prevalence of ADHD symptoms in Riga Psychiatry and Addiction Medicine Centre (RPNC) outpatients and study the link between ADHD symptoms and specific SUDs.

Methods: In a period of 30 days, all consentient clients of RPNC outpatient addiction clinic were surveyed for basic sociodemographic data and screened with Adult ADHD Self-report Scale (ASRSv1.1). Results were compared among patients with different types of addictions previously diagnosed using ICD-10 classification. Results were also compared to a control group.

Results: Out of 279 participants, 209 were treatment-seeking SUD patients, 70 controls. Mean age was 37.99, 77.8% were male. Among