

conjunction with 21 potential effect modifiers. Random forest machine learning and individual conditional expectations captured high-dimensional interaction effects and the heterogeneity induced by the interaction effects and identified potential effect modifiers.

**Results:** Subject-specific absolute risk reductions ranged from 16.8% to -4.2%, with the latter implying a risk increase. Four prototypical subgroups were evident: “preventive” (alcohol policy environment decreased RSOD risk), “causative” (alcohol policy environment increased RSOD risk), “immune” (no effect due to low RSOD baseline risk), and “doomed” (no effect due to high RSOD baseline risk). Antisocial personality disorder and sensation seeking were major effect modifiers that reduced the preventive effect of stricter alcohol policy environments.

**Conclusions:** Conclusion: Whereas stricter alcohol policy environments were associated with a reduced RSOD risk, adding selective prevention measures that target high-risk subpopulations is necessary.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** alcohol drinking; alcohol policy; Young adults; machine learning

### EPV0313

#### Prevalence of physical abuse of children in their homes in Ilorin Nigeria

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**Introduction:** Child abuse has deleterious consequences on its victims. Its occurrence is poorly documented in Nigeria.

**Objectives:** To determine prevalence and pattern of physical abuse at home among children in Ilorin Nigeria.

**Methods:** Cross sectional survey of secondary school students aged 11-18 years in Ilorin Nigeria using multistage random sampling technique with proportional allocation was done. Respondents completed the ICAST-CH questionnaire which covers child abuse in its several forms. Prevalence of child abuse was computed.

**Results:** Table1: Pattern of physical abuse at home in the last 12 months

Form of abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Physical Abuse* (n=1554) Hold heavy load as punishment/positional fixity)	1492	96.0
Hit with object	1473	94.8
Hit, beat, spanked with hand	1203	77.4
Pushed, grabbed, kicked	850	54.7
Pulled hair, pinched, twisted ear	631	40.6
Locked in small place	182	11.7
Burned or scalded	85	5.5
Tried to choke, smother, or drown	81	5.2
Threatened with knife or gun	30	1.9

**Conclusions:** Conclusion Physical abuse of children is extremely common in Ilorin Nigeria. There are no specific demographic determinants of occurrence; hence every growing child is at risk. The prevailing cultural norms and state laws appear to be chief drivers of this phenomenon. The current findings expand the available pool of knowledge about CPA in Nigeria and calls for more research. It also supports existing calls for the abolition of corporal punishment of children.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** child; physical abuse; home

### EPV0314

#### Systematic review of racial and ethnic disparities pertaining treatment in mental healthcare amongst incarcerated patients

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**Introduction:** Research has shown that ethnic/racial minorities have a higher risk of homelessness, involvement with the criminal system, psychiatric misdiagnosis, treatment delay, and being prescribed first (versus second) generation antipsychotics.

**Objectives:** To investigate if the disparities found in the community are replicated in incarcerated patients.

**Methods:** Systematic review on PubMed for articles that fulfilled criteria for 4 domains: prison, psychosis, race/ethnic, and treatment.

**Results:** Forty-one articles matched the search criteria. Of those, 24 were irrelevant; 2 were inaccessible. Fifteen articles were considered; most highlighted the interplay between the criminal system, homelessness, mental disorders, and ethnic/racial minorities. Five articles highlighted differences in treatment. One stated that African-Americans and Asians were less likely than Whites to have access to mental health services. Concerning treatment for substance use disorders, one study found Hispanic inmates were more often engaged in treatment, followed by Caucasians and lastly, African-Americans; a different study reported the percentage of Whites and Blacks receiving treatment was similar, while Latinos were under-represented. Whites were most likely to have mental health counseling/substance use treatment as part of their sentence. A study from New-Zealand stated that treatment for mental disorders was less common for Maoris, in whom suicidal thoughts were often unrecognized. The last study reported a higher risk of self-harm for foreign patients, coupled with non-recognition/misinterpretation of symptoms.

**Conclusions:** Racial/ethnic inequalities show that disparities in healthcare are pervasive in all settings. More studies are needed to better understand the complex nature of this problem.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** ethnic; disparities; racial; incarcerated

## EPV0315

## Self reported experience of physical abuse in schools in Nigeria

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**Introduction:** Physical abuse of children in schools is common in Nigeria, but its prevalence and forms are yet to be clearly studied.**Objectives:** To determine the prevalence and pattern of physical abuse of children in Secondary Schools in Ilorin Nigeria**Methods:** Cross sectional survey of secondary school students aged 11-18 years in Ilorin Nigeria using multistage random sampling technique with proportional allocation was done. Respondents completed the ICAST-CI questionnaire which covers child abuse in educational institutions. Prevalence and pattern of child abuse was computed.**Results:** Table 1: Pattern of physical abuse in School in the last 12 months

Form of abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Physical Abuse* (n=1,554)		
Caused you pain	1514	97.4
Stay in cold/heat	1285	82.7
Hit you with fist	716	46.1
Kneel in a way that hurts	686	44.1
Slap on head as punishment	663	42.7
Twist ear as punishment	635	40.9
Kicked you	476	30.6
Slap on your arm	448	28.8
Throws object at you	347	22.3
Crushed your finger as punishment	231	14.9
Choked you	224	14.4
Pulled your hair as punishment	116	7.5
Starvation as punishment	67	4.3
Forced to do dangerous acts	64	4.1
Soap or pepper in mouth	48	3.1
Cut you with sharp object	10	1.0
Burnt as punishment	-	-
Put into hot or cold water	-	-
Tied with rope or belt	-	-

**Conclusions:** Physical abuse of children is extremely commonplace in public secondary schools in Nigeria. It is necessary to explore other ways of dealing with children in educational institutions.**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.**Keywords:** Child; physical abuse; school

## EPV0316

## Violence exposure among children in Nigeria

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**Introduction:** There is a paucity of information on the exposure of children to violence in Nigeria. The current study aims, as part of a larger study, to explore the experience of children to violence in their homes in Nigeria.**Objectives:** To determine the prevalence and pattern of violence exposure of children in Ilorin Nigeria.**Methods:** Cross sectional survey of 1,554 secondary school students aged 11-18 years in Ilorin Nigeria using multistage random sampling technique with proportional allocation was done. Respondents completed the ICAST-CH questionnaire which covers children's exposure to violence. Prevalence of violence exposure was computed.**Results:** 63.4% (994/1554) of respondents had witnessed violence at home. Table 1: Pattern of violence exposure at home in the last 12 months Form Frequency Percentage\*

Violence Exposure* (n=994)		
Something stolen from home	532	53.5
Adults shouted in a frightening way	392	39.4
Witnessed adults in home hit, kick, slap	378	38.0
Seen people being shot, bombs, rioting	210	21.1
Adults used alcohol then frightened	82	8.2
Someone close got killed near home	56	5.6
Witnessed adults in home use weapons	10	1.0

**Conclusions:** A good number of children in Nigeria might be exposed to violence. There is thus a need for initiative to strengthen family life and control the exposure of children to violence given its potential to cause long standing mental health problems in victims.**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.**Keywords:** violence exposure; home; children

## EPV0317

## Prevalence and pattern of emotional abuse of children in their homes; self reported experience of children in Ilorin Nigeria

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