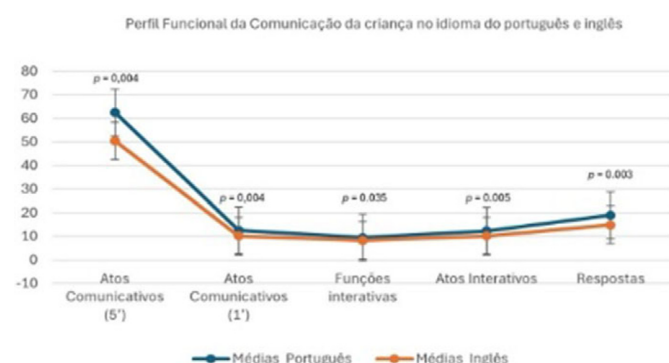


Image 1:



**Conclusions:** The children under observation and evaluation in this study showed satisfactory correlation and performance in the proposed tests. There was communicative performance, with results without significant statistical differences in the Functional Communication Profile in both languages. More studies will be needed to support these results.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0271

### Understanding Psychological Bullying in Tunisian Schools: Frequency and Determinants

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**Introduction:** Psychological bullying in schools is a pervasive issue that affects the emotional and psychological well-being of countless children. This phenomenon often manifests as emotional abuse, leading to significant long-term consequences for victims.

**Objectives:** Determine the prevalence of psychological bullying in schools in the Sousse region and to describe its associated factors

**Methods:** This is a descriptive and analytical cross sectionnal study that took place in two middle schools and three public high schools in the Sousse region(Tunisia) among adolescents aged between 12 and 18. A pre-established data collection form enabled us to gather socio-demographic characteristics, personal history and bullying behaviours, drawing on questionnaires available in the scientific literature.

**Results:** Our study included 420 students with an average age of 15.63±1.87 years. The sex ratio was 0.98. More than half the students (58.1%) reported being victims of bullying. The rate of harassment was higher among girls (53.7%), although this difference was not statistically significant (P=0.063). The perpetrator was a friend in 89.8% of cases, and a teacher in 35.2%. The body or physical appearance was the object of harassment in more than half of the cases. We noted that 74.1% of students with a chronic illness reported having been victims of bullying, compared to only 55.5% of students with no medical history. This difference was statistically

significant (p = 0.001; OR= 2.94). This phenomenon was also noted in 81.4% of students treated for psychiatric disorders, a rate significantly higher than that of students with no psychiatric history (p<10-3; OR= 3.47). Our results showed that harassment was reported by 78.13% of adolescents living with their fathers, compared to a significantly lower proportion among those living with their mothers (51.16%) and those living with both parents (56.7%) (p = 0.008).

**Conclusions:** Our study reveals a concerning prevalence of psychological bullying among adolescents, with over half of the participants reporting victimization. These results underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and support systems to address bullying in schools, particularly for vulnerable populations.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0272

### Cavum vergae in a patient with autism spectrum disorder

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**Introduction:** A neurodevelopmental disorder known as autism spectrum disorder (ASD) affects approximately 1 in 54 children. It has a complex etiology, but little is known about its neurological and genetic basis. (Loomba *et al.*, 2021 Psychiatry Research:Neuroimaging, 313, 111301.) The septum pellucidum is a part of the limbic system, which consists of two layers of gray and white matter and forms the medial walls of the lateral ventricles. A cavum septum pellucidum (CSP) is a septum pellucidum that has a division between its two layers. All fetuses have CSP, although around 85% fuse within three to six months after birth. The posterior expansion of the CSP is called the cavum vergae (CV). Up to 30% of neonates have this structure, although less than 1% of people have it in adulthood. (Landin-Romero *et al.*, 2015 Journal of Affective Disorders,186,53-57.)

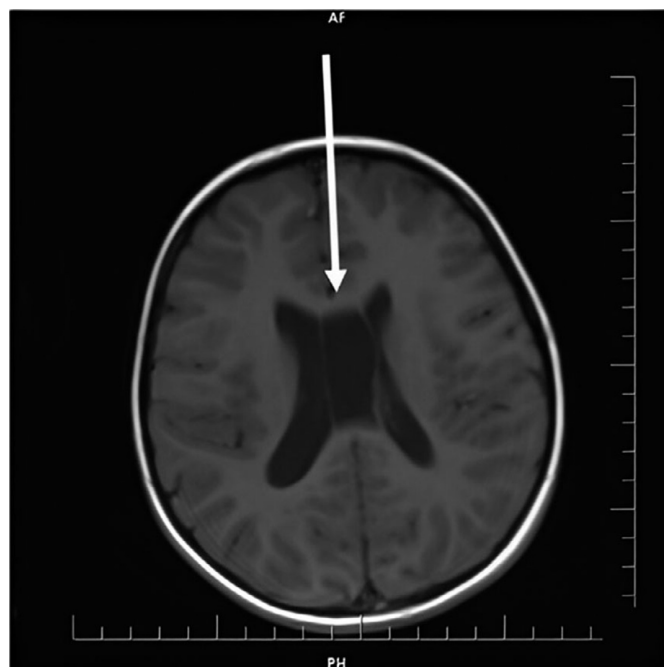
**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to understand the relationship between ASD and CV.

**Methods:** The patient, seven year old, applied to clinic accompanied by his parents due to speech delay in January 2024. He was product of full-term delivery, born by caesarian section secondary to servical stenosis. His mother had servical bleeding in the 6th week of pregnancy which she had taken progesterone for several days.

**Results:** During our examination, he did not respond to his name every time, maintained eye contact for a short time, did not initiate communication most of the time, did not continue even if he initiated it, showed more interest in objects than people, had echolalia and dysprosody. Based on our evaluation, we diagnosed as ASD and referred for special education. Although most of his tests were normal, CV was reported in brain MRIs (Image1). Retaining the CSP or CV after birth may indicate abnormalities in the development of the brain. Co-occurrence of enlarged CSP and CV persistent into adulthood is less common, but it has also been associated with neurodevelopmental disorders, decreased mental status, psychosis and bipolar disorder. (Landin-Romero *et al.*, 2015 Journal of Affective Disorders,186,53-57.) This case, based on the idea that CV is seen more frequently in

psychiatric diseases, supports the idea that neuroimaging findings that have emerged in recent years are changes in the neuroanatomical structure and brain connection of ASD.

**Image 1:**



**Conclusions:** Retaining the CSP or CV after birth may indicate abnormalities in the development of the brain. Isolated CV is rather unusual. Co-occurrence of enlarged CSP and CV persistent into adulthood is less common, but it has also been associated with neurodevelopmental disorders, decreased mental status, psychosis and bipolar disorder. (Landin-Romero *et al.*, 2015 Journal of Affective Disorders, 186, 53-57.) This case, based on the idea that CV is seen more frequently in psychiatric diseases, supports the idea that neuroimaging findings that have emerged in recent years are changes in the neuroanatomical structure and brain connection of ASD.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0273

### Comparing the risk factors related to intra-familial and extra-familial sexual abuse in cases that underwent medicolegal evaluation and prepared a report

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**Introduction:** Childhood sexual abuse, a serious issue for all societies, is a complex experience that requires many legal and professional initiatives (Odacı et al. Psikiyatride Güncel Yaklaşımlar, 2023). It is a widespread, multidimensional problem

worldwide, with physical, mental, social, moral, cultural, and legal aspects (İşeri et al. Çocuk ve Ergen Psikiyatrisi Temel Kitabı, 2008).

**Objectives:** This study aimed to evaluate risk factors and medico-legal assessment results in children who were sexually abused.

**Methods:** The records of children who were victims of sexual abuse retrospectively reviewed at Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, between January 2010 and December 2023. Sociodemographic, clinical, psychometric, and medicolegal evaluation data were analyzed.

**Results:** Of the 537 cases that underwent medicolegal evaluation, 80.3% were male and 19.7% were female. The mean age at the time of sexual abuse incident was significantly higher in females ( $12.5 \pm 3.4$ ) than in males ( $9.8 \pm 3.4$ ). Before the incident, 63.0% of cases had at least one psychiatric diagnosis (most commonly Mental Retardation or Developmental Delay (57.5%), MDD (5%), and Conduct Disorder (4.7%)). The period after the incident, 77.1% had at least one psychiatric diagnosis (most commonly PTSD (57.9%) and MDD (49.7%)), most of which occurred after the incident. 22.7% of the cases were victims of incest, 77.3% were victims of extra-familial abuse. The most common abuser was the father in incest (7.1%) and a familiar person (neighbor, etc.) in extra-familial abuse (22.4%). 51.4% of cases experienced simple sexual abuse, while 48.6% faced sexual penetration. In 42.7% of the cases, sexual abuse was first disclosed to family members. In incest victims, compared to cases of extra-familial sexual abuse; the rates of being female (86.9%-78.3%), having successful-average academic success (55.2%-43.3%), having normal-borderline intelligence (77.7%-67.7%), having an unemployed father (25.5%-16.2%), being subjected to simple sexual abuse (63.1%-48.0%), being subjected to sexual abuse by a single perpetrator (90.2%-81.2%), being subjected to repeated sexual abuse (69.7%-45.8%), living in a broken family (66.7%-38.9%), not having a psychiatric diagnosis before the incident (50.8%-34.2%), and withdrawing the abuse allegation/complaint (18.9%-6%) were statistically significantly higher. The age at the date of the incident was significantly younger (median: 11-13), and the time taken to apply to judicial authorities (months) was significantly longer (median: 18.5-12). Predictive variables of incest have also been evaluated using logistic regression analysis.

**Conclusions:** In this study, the findings found in cases that underwent medicolegal evaluation support the literature findings regarding risk factors for sexual abuse and the negative effects of sexual abuse on children and adolescents.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0274

### Adolescent motherhood: reflections based on a clinical case

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**Introduction:** Adolescence and motherhood are transitional phases, moving from childhood to adulthood and from womanhood to motherhood. These processes involve significant psychological conflicts, where childhood narcissistic vulnerabilities risk being exposed.