



Image 3:

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of 2011-2017 KYRBS data

Features	Subgroup	N	SA	OR (univariate)	OR (multivariate)
Sex	Male	2033 (83.1)	4144 (64.9)		
	Female	3019 (79.8)	7628 (20.2)	1.246 (1.195-1.299, p < 0.001)	1.379 (1.314-1.448, p < 0.001)
Age	15.02 ± 1.74	14 731 ± 1.72		0.909 (0.898-0.919, p < 0.001)	1.005 (0.967-1.044, p = 0.811)
	Grade				
City type	G6	8219 (85.1)	1434 (14.9)		
	G5	8907 (84.0)	1698 (16.0)	1.093 (1.012-1.179, p = 0.023)	1.113 (1.021-1.214, p < 0.001)
	G4	8326 (82.3)	1787 (17.7)	1.230 (1.140-1.327, p < 0.001)	1.320 (1.185-1.470, p < 0.001)
	G3	8729 (79.7)	2220 (20.3)	1.458 (1.355-1.568, p < 0.001)	1.661 (1.450-1.903, p < 0.001)
	G2	8592 (78.0)	2425 (22.0)	1.618 (1.505-1.738, p < 0.001)	1.983 (1.674-2.347, p < 0.001)
	G1	7729 (77.8)	2208 (22.2)	1.637 (1.522-1.762, p < 0.001)	2.226 (1.814-2.732, p < 0.001)
Academic achievement	Medium small city	20354 (90.7)	4882 (19.3)		
	Countryside	3407 (80.1)	844 (19.9)	1.033 (0.952-1.121, p = 0.431)	1.001 (0.920-1.086, p = 0.965)
	Big city	26741 (81.6)	6046 (18.4)	0.943 (0.904-0.983, p = 0.006)	0.972 (0.930-1.015, p = 0.197)
Family structure	High	5095 (83.1)	1037 (14.9)		
	High middle	11270 (83.6)	2205 (16.4)	0.961 (0.887-1.042, p = 0.339)	1.056 (0.970-1.149, p = 0.213)
	Middle	12821 (83.0)	2625 (17.0)	1.006 (0.930-1.088, p = 0.883)	1.114 (1.024-1.212, p = 0.012)
	Low middle	11761 (80.5)	3142 (19.5)	1.193 (1.105-1.288, p < 0.001)	1.193 (1.100-1.299, p < 0.001)
	Low	7553 (74.7)	2263 (25.3)	1.667 (1.538-1.807, p < 0.001)	1.370 (1.254-1.496, p < 0.001)
Family SES	Both parents	40546 (82.1)	8818 (17.9)		
	One parent	8261 (78.6)	2245 (21.4)	1.243 (1.180-1.310, p < 0.001)	1.100 (0.939-1.164, p = 0.001)
	Other	1895 (72.8)	709 (27.2)	1.712 (1.566-1.872, p < 0.001)	1.288 (1.167-1.422, p < 0.001)
Education, Father	High	3204 (75.7)	1010 (24.3)		
	High middle	11427 (82.2)	2475 (17.8)	0.674 (0.620-0.732, p < 0.001)	0.716 (0.656-0.781, p < 0.001)
	Middle	21960 (82.5)	4664 (17.5)	0.661 (0.612-0.714, p < 0.001)	0.660 (0.607-0.719, p < 0.001)
	Low middle	10441 (81.4)	2389 (18.6)	0.712 (0.655-0.773, p < 0.001)	0.668 (0.609-0.733, p < 0.001)
Education, Mother	Low	3468 (74.1)	1214 (25.9)	1.089 (0.989-1.199, p < 0.001)	0.813 (0.730-0.905, p < 0.001)
	College	23323 (82.3)	5013 (17.7)		
	High school graduate	15994 (81.3)	3668 (18.7)	1.067 (0.1018-1.118, p = 0.007)	1.037 (0.980-1.097, p = 0.212)
Current smoking	Middle school graduate or less	2670 (79.0)	549 (21.0)	1.234 (1.118-1.362, p < 0.001)	1.156 (1.031-1.294, p = 0.012)
	Unknown	6115 (78.2)	2342 (21.8)	1.797 (1.295-1.389, p < 0.001)	0.987 (0.920-1.059, p = 0.721)
	College	19515 (81.9)	4320 (18.1)		
	High school graduate or less	20347 (82.0)	4473 (17.0)	0.993 (0.948-1.040, p = 0.765)	0.911 (0.831-0.984, p = 0.012)
Current alcohol drinking	Middle school graduate or less	2668 (82.2)	648 (17.8)	0.979 (0.879-1.089, p = 0.693)	0.845 (0.748-0.954, p = 0.007)
	Unknown	6294 (78.7)	1702 (21.3)	1.334 (1.262-1.410, p < 0.001)	1.070 (0.995-1.150, p = 0.066)
	College	36941 (83.8)	7141 (16.2)		
Drug experience	No	13561 (74.5)	4031 (25.5)	1.767 (1.694-1.842, p < 0.001)	1.650 (1.571-1.734, p < 0.001)
	Yes	21084 (84.0)	4384 (16.0)		
BMI	Yes	27418 (78.8)	7388 (21.2)	1.419 (1.361-1.479, p < 0.001)	1.243 (1.185-1.304, p < 0.001)
	No	50166 (81.4)	11454 (18.6)		
Sadness or hopelessness	Yes	316 (31.4)	318 (48.6)	4.143 (3.351-4.839, p < 0.001)	2.691 (2.282-3.172, p < 0.001)
	Optimal	27313 (81.3)	6278 (18.7)		
	Underweight	18944 (79.6)	3061 (20.4)	1.115 (1.062-1.170, p < 0.001)	1.043 (0.981-1.112, p = 0.172)
Stress	Overweight	5911 (81.9)	1306 (18.1)	0.961 (0.905-1.027, p = 0.240)	0.965 (0.897-1.038, p = 0.342)
	Obese	5334 (82.6)	1127 (17.4)	0.919 (0.857-0.986, p = 0.018)	0.930 (0.854-1.014, p = 0.099)
Sleep	No	15026 (87.9)	2075 (12.1)		
	Yes	35474 (75.5)	5697 (21.5)	1.990 (1.881-2.084, p < 0.001)	1.727 (1.638-1.822, p < 0.001)
	Very low	249 (66.1)	165 (19.9)		
Self-rated health	Low	1423 (81.4)	326 (18.6)	0.599 (0.572-0.627, p < 0.001)	0.714 (0.680-0.750, p < 0.001)
	Middle	10300 (84.7)	1994 (15.3)	0.560 (0.529-0.593, p < 0.001)	0.739 (0.694-0.787, p < 0.001)
	High	22526 (83.8)	4355 (16.2)	0.709 (0.626-0.804, p < 0.001)	0.916 (0.803-1.045, p = 0.192)
	Very high	15274 (75.6)	4932 (24.4)	2.052 (1.681-2.505, p < 0.001)	2.132 (1.723-2.639, p < 0.001)
	Very high	2163 (79.6)	556 (20.4)		
Perceived body image	High	6161 (83.0)	1304 (17.0)	0.798 (0.714-0.891, p < 0.001)	0.910 (0.811-1.020, p = 0.106)
	Middle	14461 (82.6)	3044 (17.4)	0.819 (0.740-0.906, p < 0.001)	0.887 (0.798-0.986, p = 0.027)
	Low	16395 (81.9)	3620 (18.1)	0.859 (0.777-0.949, p < 0.001)	0.866 (0.779-0.962, p = 0.007)
	Very low	11212 (71.4)	3248 (22.6)	1.136 (1.027-1.257, p < 0.001)	0.982 (0.882-1.093, p = 0.735)
	Very good	7317 (80.9)	1678 (19.1)		
Physical activity	Good	20841 (84.1)	3953 (15.9)	0.804 (0.755-0.857, p < 0.001)	0.887 (0.830-0.947, p < 0.001)
	Normal	15797 (80.1)	3928 (19.9)	1.055 (0.990-1.124, p = 0.101)	1.099 (1.026-1.177, p = 0.007)
	Poor	6346 (76.2)	1986 (23.8)	1.327 (1.234-1.428, p < 0.001)	1.299 (1.199-1.406, p < 0.001)
	Very poor	399 (63.7)	227 (56.3)	2.413 (2.033-2.864, p < 0.001)	1.965 (1.654-2.382, p < 0.001)
	Normal	15427 (81.1)	3359 (18.9)		
Physical activity	Very thin	2550 (79.9)	641 (20.1)	1.081 (0.984-1.187, p = 0.106)	1.011 (0.908-1.125, p = 0.847)
	Thin	10640 (81.6)	2394 (18.4)	0.967 (0.913-1.024, p = 0.249)	0.966 (0.904-1.031, p = 0.294)
	Fat	18612 (81.3)	4294 (18.7)	0.992 (0.944-1.042, p = 0.740)	1.009 (0.953-1.067, p = 0.766)
	Very fat	3270 (79.3)	854 (20.7)	1.123 (1.033-1.220, p = 0.007)	1.031 (0.929-1.143, p = 0.570)
Physical activity	Active	36460 (80.7)	8092 (19.3)		
	Inactive	11042 (82.0)	3080 (18.0)	0.920 (0.879-0.965, p < 0.001)	0.905 (0.862-0.950, p < 0.001)

Values are presented as number (%) or mean ± standard deviation.  
KYRBS, Korean Youth Risk Behavior Survey; SES, socioeconomic status; SA, suicide attempt; OR, odds ratio.

**Conclusions:** The developed and validated SA prediction models can be applied to detect high risks of SA. This approach could facilitate early intervention in the suicide crisis and may ultimately contribute to suicide prevention for adolescents.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

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The Relationship Between Prenatal Heart to Heart Synchrony and Postnatal Mother-Infant Attachment and Behavior

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**Introduction:** Synchronization refers to the coordinated physiological, biological, and behavioral changes during interpersonal interactions.

**Objectives:** The project aims to assess correlations between pre-term physiological synchrony and post-birth behavioral synchrony between mothers, fathers, and their anxiety, depression levels, and attachment styles. Since the development of early synchronization remains unclear, the project investigates its initiation between mother and fetus, with a focus on including fathers in early attachment and synchrony research. It is hypothesized that synchrony plays a key role in predicting a child's attachment style.

**Methods:** BIOPAC Student Lab MP36 measures ECG data from parents, while cardiocography records the fetus's heartbeat. Women in their 24-36th weeks of their first pregnancy without any chronic illnesses and their partners are being included in the study. Surveys for the participants cover sociodemographic scales, Beck Anxiety (BAI) and Depression Inventories (BDI) and The Relationship Scales Questionnaire. The recordings last fifteen minutes, with the first and last five minutes taking place in a non-stimulatory environment. During the middle five minutes, the fetus's heartbeat is projected for the parents. ECG data are analyzed in Matlab for synchrony. At 3 months, parent-infant interactions will be videotaped and analyzed via Ruth Feldman's *Coding Interactive Manual* for behavioral synchrony. Triads who show higher levels of physiological synchrony during pregnancy will be expected to show corresponding levels of behavioral synchrony at three months old.

**Results:** The ECG and survey data of 16 participants have been collected. BAI results have shown the mean anxiety results of the mothers and the fathers to be 14.6 (mild anxiety), 4.9 (minimal anxiety), respectively, whereas BDI yielded mean depression results of 7.3, 6.3, both minimal depression for mothers and fathers. Out of 8 mothers, 4 showed secure and 4 showed dismissive attachment. 2 of the mothers with dismissive attachment showed moderate and severe levels of anxiety as expected whereas the other 2 mothers showed mild anxiety. The mothers with dismissive attachment showed higher anxiety levels and are expected to show lower physiological synchrony levels with their partners and babies. Among fathers, the most prevalent attachment style was secure, observed in 3 (37.5%), with the second being Dismissive attachment identified in 3 fathers (37.5%). One father exhibited a pre-occupied/dismissive style, (12.5%) while one father showed a mixed secure/dismissive pattern (12.5%).

**Conclusions:** The ECG data of the 16 participants are currently being evaluated for physiological synchrony between the triad and recruitments are still ongoing. After the infants are 3 months old, behavioral and physiological synchrony within the triads will be evaluated and analyzed for further relationships.

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