

O033

Exploring depression in adolescents: How depression changes in early onset psychosis (EOP), clinical high risk (UHR) and clinical control (CC) patients

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Introduction: Depression is very common in adolescent patients and impacts on their quality of life and functioning. Indeed, depression is an important clinical aspect for treatment, outcome, and prognosis.

Objectives: This pilot study investigated the factorial structure of the Calgary depression scale for schizophrenia (CDSS) in a sample of help seeking adolescent patients, stratified in three clinical diagnostic subgroups: early onset psychosis (EOP), clinical high risk (UHR) and clinical control (CC). The relationships between these factors and SIPS domains and subjective experiences were also explored.

Methods: Sixty-nine subjects were examined to assess the severity of depressive symptoms and the degree of subjectively felt cognitive-affective vulnerability (i.e. basic symptoms)

Results: Principal component analysis revealed CDSS to include two main factors, namely: "guilty idea of reference-pathological guilt" (factor I), "depression-hopelessness" (factor II). Two factors revealed multiple correlations with SIPS domains and subjective experiences.

Conclusions: The results confirm the dual factorial structure of CDSS previously reported in the literature in adult samples, further increase our knowledge of the psychopathological components of depression in adolescents, and strongly suggest that CDSS can also be used in early diagnostic settings

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Calgary depression Scale for Schizophrenia; adolescent; psychosis

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Emotional experience of various types of cyberaggression by adolescents and youth

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Introduction: The integration of digital technologies into everyday life leads to transformation of various socio-cultural practices, including related to destructive behavior. Among them, cyberaggression holds a leading position, especially in younger generation, and causes direct lasting negative impact on the psychological state of participants and affects (Martinez-Monteaugado et al., 2019; Wright, Wachs, 2020).

Objectives: The goal of the study is to analyze the relationship between offline and online aggressions and the strength of negative

emotional experiences of adolescents and youth, as well as parents' awareness of this experience with their children.

Methods: The questionnaire was completed by 3395 people: 1554 adolescents aged 12-17 and 736 young people aged 18-30 from 8 federal districts of Russia.

Results: Respondents of all generations (64-74%) believe that people are more likely to experience painful or hostile situations in real life than online. Nevertheless, every fourth respondent (19-23%) says that events on the Internet can cause as much anxiety as events in real life. The least emotionally significant situations are flaming and cyberhate. Trolling causes strong feelings in every third adolescent, cyberstalking in every fifth, cyberbullying in every second. Both trolling and cyberstalking make girls more upset than boys, this is true for adolescents (12-13 and 14-17 years old) and youth ($\chi^2=19.01-67.21$, $p<0.01$, $V=0.16-0.30$).

Conclusions: Differences in emotional response to various types of cyberaggression require the development of differentiated approaches to the prevention of various situations of cyberaggression and the development of specific coping strategies in the collision with them. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project No. 20-013-00857.

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Keywords: emotional experience; adolescents; youth; cyberaggression

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Mood and suicidality amongst cyberbullied adolescents- a cross-sectional study from youth risk behavior survey

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Introduction: There is a limited literature available showing mental health burden among adolescents following cyberbullying.

Objectives: Aim is to evaluate the association of low mood and suicidality amongst cyberbullied adolescents.

Methods: A study on CDC National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) (1991-2017). Responses from adolescence related to cyberbullying and suicidality were evaluated. Chi-square and mix-effect multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed to find out the association of cyberbullying with sadness/hopelessness, suicide consideration, plan, and attempts.

Results: A total of 10,463 adolescents, 14.8% of adolescents faced cyberbullying a past year. There was a higher prevalence of cyberbullying in youths aged 15-17 years (25 vs 26 vs 23%), which included more females to males (68 vs 32%). ($p < 0.0001$) Caucasians (53%) had the highest number of responses to being cyberbullied compared to Hispanics (24%), African Americans (11%). ($p < 0.0001$) There was an increased prevalence of cyberbullied youths with feelings of sadness/hopelessness (59.6 vs 25.8%), higher numbers considering suicide (40.4 vs 13.2%), suicide plan (33.2 vs 10.8%), and multiple suicidal attempts in comparison to non-cyberbullied. ($p < 0.0001$) On regression analysis, cyberbullied adolescence had a 155% higher chance of feeling sad and hopeless [aOR=2.55; 95%CI=2.39-2.72], considered suicide [1.52 (1.39-1.66)], and suicide plan [1.24 (1.13-1.36)].

Conclusions: In our study, cyberbullying was associated with negative mental health outcomes. Further research is warranted to examine the impact and outcomes of cyberbullying amongst adolescents and guiding the policies to mitigate the consequences.

Parameters	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	p-value
Mental health conditions			
Sad and hopeless (vs no-sad)	2.55	2.39 - 2.72	0.0001
Considered suicide	1.52	1.39 - 1.66	0.0001
Made suicide plan	1.24	1.13 - 1.36	0.0001
Suicide attempts (0 times)			
1	0.87	0.76 - 0.99	0.029
2-3	0.73	0.63 - 0.85	0.0001
4-5	0.48	0.35 - 0.64	0.0001
>6	0.49	0.37 - 0.66	0.0001
Attempt Suicide Resulting in Injury needing medical care (ref=no need for medical care)	0.75	0.64 - 0.88	0.0001
Model was adjusted for age, sex, race, school grade, alcohol use, cigarette use, and illegal injected drug use.			

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; Depression; Youth Risk Behavior Survey; Cyberbully

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Multidisciplinary approach in children with autism spectrum disorder

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is characterized by persistent deficits in social communication and social interaction across multiple contexts and it is marked by repetitive sensory-motor behaviours and restricted interests or activities. Now recognized to occur in up to 1% of the population, the prevalence of ASD has registered a steady increase in the past two decades. Heterogeneity of presentation is a hallmark with comorbid psychiatric and medical morbidities frequently reported. Comorbidities mask and delay the diagnosis and are the cause of inadequate therapies.

Objectives: In the present paper, we studied a cohort of patients with ASD, investigating the rates and types of psychiatric and medical comorbidities.

Methods: A retrospective study of psychiatric and medical comorbidities was carried out on a sample of 120 participants that met ASD criteria according to DSM-V. The patients were examined with a detailed medical history, physical examination, as well as some additional functional, imaging, laboratory and genetic investigations. The associated conditions considered were: attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), epilepsy, intellectual disability, gastrointestinal symptoms, ophthalmologic manifestations, infections.

Results: Of the 120 ASD subjects referred, 25 (20.8%) received the diagnosis of epilepsy. ADHD was established in 24 cases (20%). IQ score was obtained in half of the patients, 43.3% of them presenting a severe intellectual disability (IQ<35). Respiratory disorders occurred in 25% of the cases. Ophthalmological findings were observed in 9.1% of the cases. Other frequent comorbidities included motor disturbances and feeding problems.

Conclusions: A better understanding of comorbidities in ASD patients improves interdisciplinary collaboration, thus facilitating effective treatment programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorder; intellectual disability; multidisciplinary; comorbidities

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Understanding of the prevalence of depression in a sample of gifted children by identifying the developmental trajectory of risk and protective factors

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