Introduction: Despite the identification of several risk factors, an understanding of the role of specific psychopathological profiles in predicting adolescent suicidal behaviours remains a key challenge in public health research.
Objectives: The current study aimed to identify psychopathological profiles in suicidal adolescents and to analyse their association with suicide-related outcomes.
Methods: A total of 285 adolescents aged 12 to 17 years [mean age (SD)=14.98 (1.51); females: 249 (87.40%)] were recruited from different hospitals in Spain. Latent profile analysis was performed to classify subgroups with similar patterns based on self-report Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. Logistic regression and generalised linear modelling were applied to examine the relationship between profile membership and suicidal behaviours.
Results: Three psychopathological profiles were identified: internalizing symptom profile (52.63%), externalizing symptom profile (24.21%), and low symptom profile (25.58%). The predominantly female internalizing symptom profile members were more likely to report higher levels of psychopathological symptoms, including number of psychiatric diagnoses, depressive symptoms, and trauma (except sexual abuse). Additionally, they had more non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) and suicidal thoughts and behaviours. Likewise, greater ideation intensity was associated with the internalizing symptom profile compared to other groups, while greater number of previous suicide attempts correlated with an increase in suicidal behaviours. Finally, higher levels of motor impulsivity were associated with a lower probability of suicidal behaviours.
Conclusions: Identifying symptom profiles among adolescents who have attempted suicide allows us to establish reliable predictors for suicide prevention as well as personalised interventions, indicating the domains where these interventions are needed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP098

The moderating role of hippocampus-dorsolateral prefrontal cortex resting-state functional connectivity in the relationship between emotional abuse and depression in adolescents

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Introduction: Early life adversity (ELA) such as physical and emotional abuse has been recognized as an important risk factor for depression in adults. Past research has shown that ELA was associated with alteration in the hippocampus, a key region involved in stress sensitivity, emotional learning and memory. However, relatively little is known about the role of the hippocampus in the relationship between ELA and depression in adolescents.
Objectives: This study aimed to investigate whether the hippocampal volume and hippocampus resting-state functional connectivity (RSFC) moderated the relationship between ELA and depressive symptom severity in adolescents with major depressive disorder (MDD).
Methods: This study included 73 adolescents with MDD (age M (SD) = 15.0 (1.5) years, 51 girls). The participants completed the Early Trauma Inventory and Children's Depression Rating Scale to assess ELA and depressive symptom severity, respectively. Resting–state functional and structural T1 images were collected using a Siemens 3T MR scanner and preprocessed using AFNI and FreeSurfer routines. The average BOLD time-series was extracted from our regions-of-interest (ROIs), the bilateral hippocampus and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC). An ROI-to-ROI RSFC analysis was conducted to calculate Pearson correlation coefficients between the hippocampus and DLPFC ROIs. The correlation coefficients were transformed to Fisher's z. We performed correlation and moderation analyses to test our moderation model (Figure 1) after controlling for age and sex.
Results: Emotional abuse, one form of ELA, was significantly correlated with depressive symptoms in adolescents with MDD (r = 0.25, p < .05). Bilateral hippocampus – left DLPFC RSFCs moderated the association between emotional abuse and depressive symptoms in adolescents with MDD (ps < .01). The association between emotional abuse and depressive symptoms was stronger when bilateral hippocampus – left DLPFC RSFCs were lower (left hippocampus – left DLPFC RSFC, -1D: b = 3.72, SE = 1.06, p < .001; right hippocampus – left DLPFC RSFC, -1D: b = 4.15, SE = 1.04, p < .001) than when they were greater (left hippocampus – left DLPFC RSFC, +1D: b = -0.09, SE = 1.05, p = .93; right hippocampus – left DLPFC RSFC, +1D: b = -0.10, SE = 0.98, p = .69) (Figure 2). Hippocampal volumes also moderated the relationship between emotional abuse and depressive symptoms, but the results did not remain significant after correcting for multiple comparisons.

Image 1:

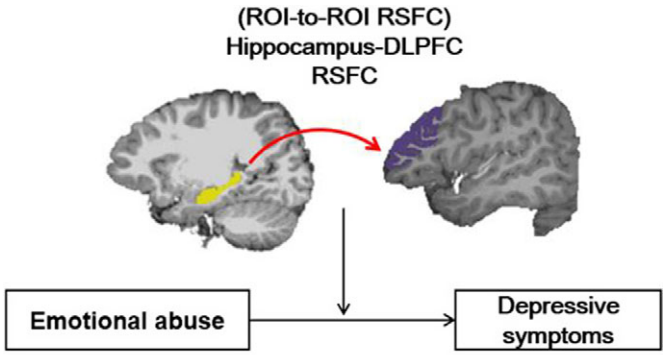

Figure 1. A proposed moderation model, ROI, region of interest; DLPFC, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; RSFC, resting-state functional connectivity

Image 2:

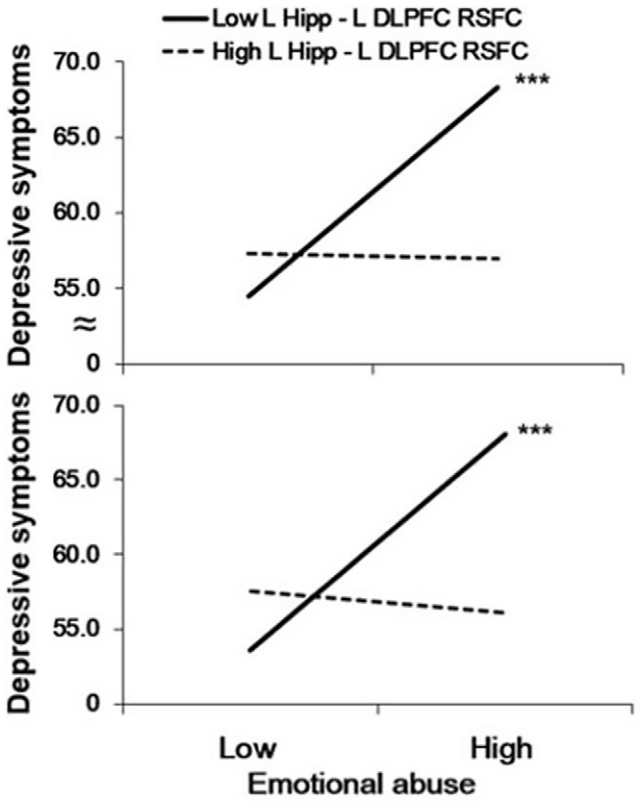

Figure 2. Emotional abuse x bilateral hippocampus – left DLPFC RSFCs predicting depressive symptoms (*** $p < .001$). RSFC, resting-state functional connectivity; R Hipp, right hippocampus; L Hipp, left hippocampus; L DLPFC, left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex

Conclusions: Our findings suggest the important role of hippocampus RSFC with the DLPFC in the relationship between emotional abuse and depressive symptoms in adolescents with MDD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP100

Impact of ADHD Subtypes, Cognitive Disengagement Syndrome and Anxiety on Memory Functions and Visuospatial Skills in Children with ADHD

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Introduction: Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) may experience impairments in memory functions and visuospatial skills. Despite this, research exploring the relationship between ADHD subtypes, psychiatric comorbidities, and these neurocognitive functions is limited. This study focused on cognitive disengagement syndrome (CDS) and anxiety as comorbid conditions, both of which independently impact neurocognitive functions. However, the combined effects of these conditions with ADHD remain poorly understood. Moreover, investigating how CDS influences neurocognitive domains is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the syndrome's cognitive aspects. Therefore, identifying the factors that impact memory functions and visuospatial skills in children with ADHD is expected to facilitate the recognition of cases at risk.
Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between ADHD subtypes, psychiatric comorbidities, and memory functions and visual spatial skills in children with ADHD.
Methods: The study recruited 120 children with ADHD aged 6-12 years. ADHD subtypes, anxiety, and CDS symptoms were assessed using standardized scales and DSM-5-based psychiatric evaluations. The participants were then administered the Visual Reproduction Subtest of the Wechsler Memory Scale, Oktem Verbal Memory Processes Test , Block Design Subtest of the WISC-IV, Judgment of Line Orientation Test and Benton Visual Recognition Test to measure visuospatial skills and working memory functions.
Results: The results showed that 28% of the sample group was diagnosed with inattentive type ADHD (ADHD-IN), while 72% were diagnosed with combined type ADHD. Additionally, 33.33% of participants had CDS+ADHD. When comparing children with CDS + ADHD to those with ADHD alone in terms of visual-spatial and organizational processing abilities, it was found that those with CDS + ADHD were impaired. Children with ADHD-IN also scored lower on a verbal memory test compared to those with combined-type ADHD. On the other hand, anxiety scores were found to be positively correlated with memory functions.
Conclusions: The study found that ADHD subtypes, the presence of CDS symptoms, and anxiety impact the neurocognitive profile of children with ADHD. Further research is needed to understand the various areas of cognitive function that may be affected. The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP101

Can the Stroop Test Be Useful in Differentiating Specific Learning Disorder from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder?

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