included patient demographics, psychiatric diagnoses, treatments prescribed, and hospitalization metrics such as duration and readmission frequency. Statistical analyses employed a multivariate linear regression to identify significant predictors of recurrence.
Results: The incidence of emergency visits for adolescent suicide attempts rose elevenfold from 2019 to 2021, reflecting the global trends in mental health deterioration post-Covid-19 (Lespes-Hislen *et al.* 2023). Recurrence rates were notably higher among patients initially admitted in 2021, with 54% of these adolescents re-presenting for subsequent suicide attempts, indicating a persistent crisis in mental health among this demographic. The selected model identified ADHD diagnosis, the use of mood stabilizers, and prolonged hospitalization as significant predictors of recurrence. In the regression model, each additional day of hospitalization was associated with an estimated increase in recurrence risk of 0.16 additional attempts per 1-day of hospital stay.
Conclusions: This study confirms an increase in suicidal behaviors after the pandemic and highlights the importance of personalized care, especially for adolescents with ADHD. The association between hospitalization duration and recurrence raises questions about the effectiveness of prolonged hospital stays in this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0282

Body Esteem among Tunisian adolescents: Prevalence and associated factors

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Introduction: Body esteem refers to an individual's self-evaluation of their own body or appearance. It plays a critical role in the psychosocial development of adolescents, who become increasingly aware of their bodies and how they are perceived by others.
Objectives: This study aims to examine the specificity of body esteem among Tunisian adolescents and its associated factors.
Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted via a survey among adolescents attending middle and high schools during the 2023-2024 school year. Participants provided written consent and completed a demographic information sheet, the Body Esteem Scale for Adolescents and Adults (BESAA), and the Adverse Childhood Experiences-International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ).
Results: The study population consisted of 1,005 adolescents, with a sex ratio of 0.73 and a mean age of 14.62 years. We found that 88,1% of adolescents had high body esteem while 11,9% had low body esteem. We found that body esteem is statistically correlated with : low socioeconomic status (p=0,033, OR=0,58 (95%CI [0,35-0,94])), with the history of organix disease (p<0,001, OR=0,415 (95%[0,265-0,650])), with BMI measurements (p<0,001) specifically with obesity (p=0,014 , OR=0,497 (95%CI [0,292-0,846])). The findings suggested that selfie practice was significantly associated with body esteem (p=0,009, OR=1,819 (95% [1,18-2,8])) and that selfie posting on social media was statistically correlated to appearance esteem *with* p-value =0,027.
Additionally, we found that body esteem was directly and significantly associated with all the adverse childhood experiences except for collective violence. Detailed results are shown in the table below:

Adverse childhood experiences		Family relations	Neglect	Family dysfunction	Psychological abuse	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Peer violence	Community violence
Body Esteem	*p*	0,018	<0,001	<0,001	0,001	<0,001	0,001	<0,001	0,007
	OR (95% CI)	0,55 (0,34-0,89)	0,33 (0,22-0,5)	0,39 (0,26-0,6)	0,496 (0,32-0,77)	0,429 (0,28-0,64)	0,47 (0,3-0,73)	0,43 (0,27-0,7)	0,53 (0,33-0,84)

Conclusions: By understanding the associated factors of body esteem, this study contributes to a broader comprehension of adolescents' well-being and offers insights for creating a safer and more supportive environment for young people in our country.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0283

Developmental Coordination Disorder and Executive Function in Children with ADHD

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Introduction: Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is a motor skills disorder characterized by delayed motor development. It affects approximately 6% of school-aged children, limiting their ability to perform everyday tasks. DCD is often associated with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and executive functions prejudices, making it essential to conduct more detailed investigations.
Objectives: To explore potential correlations and trends between suspected DCD and behaviors related to inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity, as well as performance on tasks that involve attention, cognitive flexibility, and working memory.
Methods: The study utilized data from a protocol for ADHD assessment conducted at Mackenzie Center for Research in Childhood and Adolescence in São Paulo, Brazil, with approval from the Ethics Committee. The protocol consists of neuropsychological, behavioral and psychiatric assessments. For this study, the following tests were considered: Rey Complex Figure Test and the Five-Digit Test (FDT) to assess cognitive flexibility and memory, Psychological Battery for Attention (BPA) to assess attention, Total index of the ADHD questionnaire based on DSM-5 criteria (total items of greatest severity), and DCD Questionnaire for DCD assessment. Twelve children aged between 6 and 15 years, who were referred for evaluation due to complaints of inattention and hyperactivity, participated in this study. Pearson correlation analyses were performed between the DCDQ and the other collected data.
Results: The results revealed a significant positive correlation between the DCDQ and the Rey Complex Figure Test (r=0.840, p=0.009), suggesting that better motor performance is associated with improved planning and memory functions. There was also a

marginally significant correlation between the DCDQ and the BPA divided attention test (r=0.646, p=0.083), which engages working memory abilities. A marginally significant negative correlation was found between the DCDQ and the FDT cognitive flexibility test (r=-0.637, p=0.065), indicating that higher DCDQ scores were associated with shorter times to complete the test. A negative correlation was also observed for the most severe items of the ADHD questionnaire related to hyperactivity and impulsivity. However, inattention complaints did not correlate with the DCDQ scores.

Conclusions: Developmental coordination disorders should not be overlooked in studies and assessment protocols for children with suspected ADHD. Further investigations are needed to identify the domains and characteristics most closely associated with DCD. This will provide evidence to support the development of care programs and intervention strategies for these children.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0284

Evaluation of cognitive functions of children aged 8-18 years with acute leukemia 2 years after the end of treatment

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Introduction: Children with a history of acute leukemia may experience some deficits in their cognitive functions in the late period (Hewitt *et al.* Childhood Cancer Survivorship 2003).These deficits negatively affect their quality of life by impairing their academic, social and psychological functioning (Jacola *et al.* Lancet Psychiatry 2016; 3-10-965-972).

Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the cognitive functions of children with a history of leukemia compared to their healthy peers.

Methods: Our study was conducted with 42 cases with a history of leukemia who were followed up in the Pediatric Hematology outpatient clinic of Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Medicine and 41 healthy controls who were admitted to the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry outpatient clinic of Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Medicine.After obtaining informed consent from both parents and participants, the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), Stroop Test-TBAG form, Trail Making Test (TMT) A and B forms were administered to all participants.The parents of all participants were given a sociodemographic data form and the Childhood Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and asked to complete it. The teachers of all participants were given the Conner's Teacher's Rating Scale-Revised Long form (CTRS-RL) and asked to complete it.

Results: All sub-dimension CBCL scores of the case group were significantly higher than the control group (p<0.05).All sub-dimension CTRS scores of the case group were found to be significantly higher than the control group.The case group performed worse than healthy controls in WCST, Stroop-TBAG and Trail-Making Test. The mean Stroop2-time score was higher in the group that received cranial radiotherapy, whereas the Trail-Making-B-error score was higher in the group that did not.The group receiving the medium-high risk chemotherapy protocol performed worse overall on the Stroop test.Women in the case group performed worse on the WCST than men.Stroop5-error scores were higher in the group with a history of sequelae.It can be said that there is a negative correlation between age at diagnosis, age at the end of treatment and time elapsed after treatment and cognitive test performances.There was a moderate positive correlation between the duration of the treatment and the CBCL-attention problems score (r=0.348, p=0.024) and the CTRS-attention problems score (r=0.432, p=0.04).

Conclusions: In conclusion, it can be said that leukemia treatment may cause deficits in areas such as attention, memory, learning, processing speed, executive function and problem solving in the late period (Montour-Proulx *et al.* J Child Neurol 2005; 20 2 129-133). The difference in the severity of deficits in these areas between individuals can be explained by many biological, social and psychological factors (Duffner *et al.* J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2014; 36 1 8-15).

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0287

Prevalence and correlates of suicide attempts in juvenile bipolar and major depressive disorders

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Introduction: Major depressive disorders (MDD) and bipolar disorders (BD) are strongly associated with suicide attempts in youth. However, little is known regarding the differences in prevalence and clinical-related features of suicide attempts between these two disorders.

Objectives: The study aimed to examine the prevalence of suicide attempts and related factors in children and adolescents with major mood disorders and compare clinical features between BD and MDD patients who attempted suicide.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department of the Institute of Psychiatry and Mental Health Gregorio Marañón. Patients with diagnosis of major mood disorder were included. All patients were evaluated with K-SADS, CGI (Clinical Global Impression), HDRS (Hamilton Depression Rating scale), YMRS (Young Mania Rating Scale), Conners Rating Scale and CGAS (Children's Global Assessment Scale). Bivariate analysis was conducted to compare patients with and without suicide attempts and BD versus MDD attempters. Subsequently, a multivariate analysis was performed to assess the combined influence of suicide attempts related factors.