

EW0336

Paternal smoking during early developmental period and risk of offspring's attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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Introduction Although prenatal maternal smoking is an established risk factor for offspring's attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), the studies of association between paternal smoking and childhood ADHD have produced inconsistent results. **Objective** The objective of the present study was to determine whether paternal smoking during early developmental period is associated with an increased risk of offspring's ADHD.

Methods We conducted hospital-based case-control study with 107 medically diagnosed ADHD cases and 205 controls (aged 6–12 years). The diagnoses of ADHD were assessed with DSM-IV based semi-structured diagnostic interviews. Paternal smoking behavior was assessed with spouse-report questionnaire. The association between exposure to paternal smoking and ADHD were analyzed using multivariate logistic regression analysis. The primary outcome of interest was an odds ratio (ORs) reflecting the risk of offspring's ADHD incidence associated with father's smoking during the index pregnancy, up to one year after birth, and current smoking status. Control variables in our regression model were age, sex, financial status, parents' education levels, low birth weight, and premature birth.

Results Our final regression model revealed that paternal smoking during pregnancy (OR = 1.68, 95% CI = 1.03–2.76) and up to one year after birth (OR = 1.69, 95% CI = 1.04–2.77) were significantly related to their offspring's ADHD.

Conclusions The current results suggest that exposure to paternal smoking during the fetal and newborn period is associated with increased risk of ADHD. This study warrants public health policies to reduce children's exposure to secondhand smoke and their risk of ADHD.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW0337

Adversity, parental mental illness, and risk of depression in youth

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Background The association between parental severe mental illness (SMI) and depression in offspring may be due to genetic liability or adverse environments. We investigated the effect of parental SMI, SES, and adversity on depression in a sample of youth enriched for familial risk of mental illness.

Method We assessed 217 youth (mean age 11.95, SD 4.14, range 6–24), including 167 (77%) offspring of parents with SMI. We measured exposure to childhood maltreatment and bullying with the

Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) and Childhood Experiences of Care and Abuse (CECA) interview.

Results In total, 13.36% participants reported significant bullying and 40.76% had a history of childhood maltreatment. Rates of bullying and maltreatment were similar in offspring of parents with and without SMI. Maltreatment likelihood increased with decreasing socioeconomic status. Exposure to bullying (OR = 3.11, 95%CI 1.08–8.88, $P = 0.03$) predicted depression in offspring more strongly than family history of SMI in parents.

Conclusions Adversity, such as maltreatment and bullying, has a stronger impact on the risk of developing depression than family history of mental illness in parents. These adverse experiences are associated with socioeconomic status rather than parental mental illness.

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EW0338

Paradigm shift in the educational system of adolescents with disabilities

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Introduction In the last years, there has been a paradigm shift in the educational system of young people with disabilities. Regular schools associated with specific support plans have become the destination of choice for these adolescents, instead of schools with special education. This integrated teaching seeks to reduce stigma and to promote tolerance but frequently these students become easy targets of psychological and physical violence or discrimination.

Objective To evaluate the integration of adolescents with disabilities in mainstream education compared to special teaching.

Methods Analysis of 32 patients with disabilities from the adolescence consultation of the psychiatry service of hospital de Santa Maria, between January 2015 and September 2016.

Results About 30% of the adolescents with disabilities who attend regular schools with special support complains of poor adjustment associated with some kind of mistreatment by peers.

Conclusion Violence among students in school is a current problem very difficult to fight. Young people with disabilities often find themselves in a significant minority presenting less efficient defense mechanisms. If unprotected, they may easily develop school phobia or refusal. These situations must be identified and avoided to prevent the associated suffering.

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EW0339

Association between irritability and depressive symptoms in children and adolescents

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