

Objectives: To explore the association of continued above-recommendation screen use for one year since May 2020 with behaviour problems in the summer of 2021 in children aged 3 to 14 years.

Methods: Data came from the French EpiCov cohort study, and were collected in May 2020 and at first (Autumn 2020) and second follow-up (Summer 2021) among 1,089 participants with children aged 3 to 14. Children had a 1-year above-recommendation screen use if their daily mean time exceeded recommendations at the three follow-up times (one hour, for children aged 3-5, two for the older ones). Behaviour problems were assessed using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) and valid cut-offs for Internalizing (emotional or peer problems) and Externalizing (conduct problems or hyperactivity/inattention) problems completed in summer 2021. Data were analysed using adjusted logistic regression.

Results: 1-year above-recommendation screen use was not associated with internalizing problems (OR [95% CI]: 1.20 [0.90-1.59]). Regarding the subscales, it was associated with a higher risk of peer problems (1.42 [1.04-1.95]). A higher risk of externalizing problems was found only in 11-14-year-olds (1.63 [1.01-2.63]), especially conduct problems in 11-14-year-olds (1.91 [1.15-3.22]) but not in other age groups.

Conclusions: This study found that maintaining screen time beyond recommendations for 1 year since the onset of the pandemic was associated with peer problems in children aged 3-14 years and externalizing and conduct problems in 11-14 years. Despite this very specific context, exposure to screens is not trivial. If this situation were to occur again, we would have to anticipate, with prevention messages, by keeping schools open.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0842

Smoking status trajectories, intergenerational socioeconomic mobility and depression: Preliminary results from 107,734 French adults (18 to 75 years) of the CONSTANCES cohort

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Introduction: Cigarette smoking prevalence is significantly higher among people with mental health problems than among the general population. Smoking accounts for much of the reduction in life expectancy associated with mental illness, why the high co-occurrence of smoking and mental health illness is a major public health concern. Persons belonging to socioeconomical disadvantaged groups have higher risk of mental health conditions and also higher smoking rates.

Objectives: In this study we aim to examine smoking trajectories among adult smokers between 2012 and 2020. Furthermore, we aim to investigate differences in smoking trajectories by adult depression by taking into consideration participants intergenerational socioeconomic mobility (ISEM).

Methods: Analyses were based on data from CONSTANCES, a French general population cohort conducted from 2012 to 2020. In total were 107,734 participants included after exclusion of never smokers. Depression was measured by the CES-D scale, and

depression was classified with a score ≥ 16 . ISEM is based on childhood (maternal and parental occupational grade) and adult socioeconomic position (SEP), and low ISEM includes those with low SEP as child and adult and high ISEM those with consistent high SEP. Group-based trajectories modelling (GBTM) was used to determine smoking status trajectories. To address the association between ISEM and smoking trajectory class we used multinomial logistic regression with former smokers as reference class adjusted for depression, household income, sex and age.

Results: We identified five smoking trajectories 1) Former smokers (56.6%), 2) Long-term smokers (26.4%), 3) Intermediate smokers (3.3%), 4) Early quitters (5.0%) and 5) Late quitters (8.7%). Preliminary results from multinomial logistic regression showed that persons with low ISEM had higher odds of depression (OR [95%CI] =1.91 [1.77;2.06]) than those with high ISEM. Participants with low ISEM had higher odds of being long-term smoking than former smokers compared to those with high ISEM (ORa [95%CI]=1.55 [1.43;1.67]). Furthermore, those with low ISEM had lower odds of being in any of the other smoking trajectory groups vs. former smokers compared to those with high ISEM (ORa [95%CI]=0.82 [0.69;0.97]) for intermediate smokers, ORa [95%CI]=0.75 [0.66;0.85] for early quitters, and ORa [95%CI]=0.78 [0.70;0.87] for late quitters).

Conclusions: Preliminary results showed an association between ISEM and smoking trajectories in our study. Persons with low ISEM are more likely to be long-term smokers. Future analysis should consider the effect of depression as a mediating factor on the association between ISEM and smoking trajectories.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0843

Associations between placental DNA methylation and emotional and behavioral outcomes in preschoolers: insights from the EDEN Mother-Child Cohort study

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Introduction: Behavioral (externalizing) and emotional (internalizing) problems were showed to be associated with the prenatal environment. Changes in placental DNA methylation was identified as a relevant potential mechanism of such association.