

Karyagina, Kukhtova, 2016) and Chen Internet Addiction Scale (in adaptation Malygin, Feklisov, 2011).

Results: More than one-third of adolescents (37%) reported experience of cyberbullying in different roles, mostly as passive bystanders (52%). Among the active roles were 30% defenders, 10% victims and 7% aggressors. Aggressors have the lowest empathy scores on the scales of Fantasy ($F=5.424$, $p=0.001$) and Empathic Concern ($F=2.914$, $p=0.034$) and Neuroticism ($F=3.060$, $p=0.028$), while defenders, on the contrary, have the highest levels. The level of these psychological characteristics in victims is lower than in defenders and bystanders. These results are coherent with a number of studies (Escortell et al., 2020; Schultze-Krumholz et al., 2018). There are no significant differences in Internet addiction between adolescents in different cyberbullying roles.

Conclusions: Results can be used to effective intervention and prevention of cyberbullying based on specific personality role profiles. The research was supported by RSF (project No. 18-18-00365)

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Keywords: neuroticism; Empathy; internet addiction; cyberbullying

EPP0444

Neurocognitive features of children and adolescents with different levels of multitasking

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Introduction: The spread of media multitasking in the modern world determines researcher's interest in studying the neurocognitive development features of children who strive to act in this mode since childhood (Minear et al., 2013; Uncapher et al., 2016).

Objectives: The aim is to study neuropsychological profiles of children and adolescents with single-tasking and multitasking.

Methods: Quasi-experiment was conducted among 154 children of three age groups (7-10; 11-13; 14-16) and included simultaneous tasks performance on a computer and a smartphone. Neuropsychological indicators were studied (Akhutina, 2016): programming and control, serial organization, visual and auditory-speech memory, neurodynamics. The behavior social modeling and executive functions were studied with WISC (Information and Comprehension subtests) and Dots-test (Akhutina et al., 2017). The multitaskers groups were identified according to the number of returns to tasks: single-taskers (42.9%), single-taskers with multitasking elements (1-2 returns) (40.9%), multitaskers (3 and more returns) (16.2%).

Results: The number of multitaskers increased by adolescence. In children aged 7-10 single-taskers were more productive than multitaskers in programming, switchability, the volume of auditory-speech and visual memory, neurodynamics. They performed Dots-test faster. At the age of 11-13, multitaskers had higher scores

on the Comprehension subtest and higher verbal activity when composing a story. Regulation and switchability errors in multitaskers aged 11-13 were episodic. At the age of 14-16 multitaskers were more productive in some parameters of switchability.

Conclusions: In primary school single-taskers have a neurocognitive advantage, but by adolescence differences are leveled, and in some parameters multitaskers are ahead of single-taskers. The study was funded by RFBR, project No. 19-29-14181.

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Keywords: Adolescents; neuropsychological profile; multitasking; Children

EPP0445

Epidemiological and clinical profile of suicide attempts in Tunisian adolescents

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Introduction: Suicidal behavior remains an important clinical problem and a major cause of death in youth.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to describe the epidemiological and clinical profile of adolescents with suicide attempts.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study that focused on a population of Tunisian adolescents aged between 10 and 19 years old and who were hospitalized after a suicide attempt between January, 1st 2010 and November, 15th 2018, in Razi Hospital.

We used a pre-established questionnaire that explored the socio-demographic and clinical data of patients.

Results: Sixty adolescents were included in this study. The average age of the respondents was 14.3 ± 2 years. The sex-ratio (m/f) was 0, 36. The suicidal adolescent was a female (73%), single (98%), enrolled in school (66%) with school failure history (52%). Family history of suicide was reported in 8%. Fifty adolescents (83%) lived with their parents and the relationship with them was described as disturbed in 60% of them. A history of physical and sexual abuse was reported in 25% during first adolescence and 15% during second adolescence. The most frequent diagnoses were adjustment disorder with depressed mood (45%) and depression (28%). Drug ingestion was the most common mean of suicide (63%), in an impulsive way in 82% of cases.

Conclusions: Development of repeated epidemiological surveys makes it possible to better understand the prevalence of suicide attempts in adolescents and to implement suicide prevention programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicide attempts; Suicide; adolescence; risk factors