

visual hallucination, thought insertion/ withdrawal, delusion of control and reference, and persecutory delusions.

Results: To date, 746 participants were recruited and of these, 3.2% of them has endorsed lifetime PLEs. Results showed that significantly higher depressive, anxiety and stress scores were found in those who has PLEs ($p < 0.001$), and additionally, these scores significantly predicted the presence of PLEs in regression models ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Our preliminary findings highlighted the inter-related phenomena between PLEs and mood symptoms. Further investigation is needed to examine the likelihood of PLEs in predicting psychosis over time.

Keywords: community; youth people; psychotic-like experiences; mental health

EPP0100

The enduring effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACES) on mood dysregulation in children: A literature review

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Introduction: Behavioral dysregulation is a common presentation of children in the Emergency-Room (ER)¹. A 10-year-old African-American boy with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder with poor treatment adherence, two previous psychiatric hospitalizations and multiple ER visits, presented with dysregulation and aggressive behavior. He had inconsistent parenting and poor attachment with present involvement of child protective services. We did a systematic review to interpret associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and the development of behavioral dysregulation in later life.

Objectives: To see associations between ACEs and the development of behavioral dysregulation in later life.

Methods: We searched PsycINFO, APA PsycNet, PubMed, and Medline. Among 35 articles, five were included: 1) a meta-analysis of health consequences and ACEs¹; 2) a data analysis of 64,329 youth from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice that focused on suicide attempts and ACEs²; 3) a systematic review of 42 articles related to ACEs³; 4) data from 22,575 youth for childhood abuse, trauma and neglect⁴ and 5) a multimodal logistic regression study on 64,000 juvenile offenders focused on ACE scores and latent trajectory.⁵

Results: There is increased risk of substance use, mental and physical health problems, and violence associated with ACEs^{1, 2}. The relationship between childhood difficulties and suicide is interceded by adolescent's maladaptive behaviors³. By age 35, ACEs increase the risk of becoming a serious juvenile offender⁴. Increased exposure to ACEs differentiates early-onset and sustained criminality from other forms of criminality⁵.

Conclusions: ACEs can affect the development of a child in multiple ways including suicidal behavior, aggression, impulsivity, criminality, academic difficulties and substance abuse

Keywords: Adverse childhood experiences; juvenile offenders; prevention

EPP0101

Smartphone internet addiction among hong kong young adults: The role of gender and depression

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Introduction: Growing evidence studying pathological online behaviour has shown an increasing rate of internet addictions in younger populations across the globe.

Objectives: The current study aims to investigate the prevalence of smartphone internet addiction of youths in Hong Kong, and its associations with gender and depression.

Methods: A total of 1,164 participants' preliminary data were extracted from the Hong Kong Youth Epidemiological Study of Mental Health, a territory-wide, household-based study of mental health in youths aged between 15-24. Internet usage behaviors, socio-demographic and psychosocial characteristics of the participants were assessed. The Chen Internet Addiction Scale was modified to measure smartphone internet addiction (SIA). Symptoms of depression were assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire. Mann-Whitney U tests were used to examine (i) SIA across gender and (ii) depressive symptoms between high and no to low SIA groups. Linear regression model was used to evaluate the association between SIA and depression.

Results: The prevalence of smartphone internet addiction was 27.8% using the cut-off scores of 67/68. Women had higher SIA scores than men ($U=144239.50$, $p=0.001$). Participants with high SIA were associated with a higher severity in depression than those with no-to-low SIA ($U=89187.00$, $p<0.001$). Regression analysis revealed a significant positive correlation between depression and SIA after adjusting for confounding factors ($B=0.099$, $t=9.138$, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest a gender difference on online behaviour using smartphones. Further investigations are needed on whether SIA may exacerbate severity of common mental disorders.

Keywords: Internet addiction; smartphone; community; Depression

EPP0102

Childhood trauma in a sample of patients with psychosis and healthy brothers.

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Introduction: Psychosis are complex disorders due to their symptomatic and evolutionary heterogeneity. The genetic-environmental interaction model is the most accepted etiopathogenic model, in which neurobiological processes (genetic factors, connectivity and brain structure) and environmental factors (for example: childhood trauma) are studied. The association between

suffering traumatic events in childhood and the subsequent development of a Mental Disorder is of increasing interest.

Objectives: Analyze if a childhood trauma is a modulating factor of psychotic symptoms in patients with Mental Disorder. Analyze the implication of childhood trauma in long-term functionality.

Methods: The sample is made up of 37 patients with psychosis and their healthy brothers. Different sociodemographic, clinical and evolutionary variables were collected in all groups. The sample was evaluated using the semi-structured interview CASH, the WHODAS scale and the self-applied questionnaire CTQ.

Results: We did not find significant differences between the scores of CTQ between patients with psychosis and their healthy brothers. Sexual abuse is significantly correlated with the presence of hallucinations, inappropriate affect, formal thought disorders and catatonic symptoms. Emotional neglect is significantly correlated with the presence of hallucinations, inappropriate affect, affective blunting, and anhedonia. Physical neglect is significantly correlated with flattery and blunt affection. Sexual abuse is correlated with poorer personal care. Emotional neglect is correlated with poorer personal care, poorer family functioning, and worse overall functioning in the last year.

Conclusions: The intensity of traumatic experiences throughout childhood could be considered a modulating factor of psychotic symptoms (positive, negative, disorganized and catatonic) and overall functioning (occupational, family, social and personal care).

Keywords: childhood trauma; CASH; CTQ; WHODAS

EPP0103

Validity of kinematics measures to assess handwriting development and disorders with a graphomotor task

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Introduction: Handwriting disorder is considered to be one of the major public health problems among school-aged children worldwide. All the scales in the literature use handwriting tasks but it could be interesting to investigate a more accurate assessment of handwriting difficulties before the development and acquisition of handwriting as such.

Objectives: The objective of our study is to examine the validity of a prescriptural task consisting of copying a line of cycloid loops in the diagnosis of handwriting disorders.

Methods: 35 children with handwriting disabilities and 331 typically developing right-handed children in primary school, aged 6-11 years old, were included in the study. They performed a copy of a line of cycloid loops, in an ecological setting, with a paper sheet put on the table. The kinematic measures were recorded with a digital pen. A Receiver Operating Characteristic

method (ROC curve) was used to determine whether the loops line copy may be a sensitive test to diagnose handwriting disorders.

Results: Six kinematic variables recorded during the prescriptural task were found to be relevant markers of handwriting disorders with a sensibility between 0.743 and 0.880: strokes number, total and effective drawing time, in-air pauses times, loops number, number of peaks velocity.

Conclusions: The graphomotor task of copying a line of cycloid loops showed a good sensitivity to diagnose handwriting disorders and appeared to be a good predictor test, more particularly with the variables reflecting the strokes temporal organization. Drawing loops is a rapid graphomotor task, useful for exploring prerequisites of handwriting in screening for handwriting disorders.

Keywords: handwriting disorders; handwriting development; graphomotor task; Children

EPP0106

Screening for adult attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder among military parents: A pilot study

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Introduction: The prevalence of adult Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has been investigated in the general population by multiple studies. However, few studies have focused on identifying its prevalence in the military population, particularly among military parents of children with ADHD.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to screen for adult ADHD among military parents of ADHD children followed-up at the child and adolescent psychiatry department in the Military Hospital of Instruction of Tunis, Tunisia.

Methods: This prospective study was carried among military parents (one or both parents belonging to the national army) of ADHD children. Children were diagnosed with ADHD based on the 5th Diagnostic and Statistical Manual ADHD criteria and the Conners Comprehensive Behavior Rating Scale. Whereas adult ADHD was screened for using the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-V1.1.

Results: Fifteen children and twenty-nine parents were included in the study: sixteen of the parents were military members and thirteen were civilian spouses. Eight (50%) of the sixteen military parents, and four (30,7%) of the civilian spouses were screened positive for ADHD. Whereas 73% of these children had at least one parent screened positive for ADHD, and 53% had at least one military parent screened positive for ADHD. These results suggest a high prevalence of adult ADHD among this population.

Conclusions: ADHD occurs in childhood and may persist into adulthood. The findings of this study indicate that ADHD symptoms are not limited to the youth and are common in military population. Implications on screening, management, preventive measures and research should be discussed.

Keywords: Adult ADHD; Child ADHD; military