EPV0221

Psychological distress in an obese sample of 12-15 years old adolescents

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Introduction: The prevalence of overweight and obesity in youths has increased considerably and is related to several health and psychological issues. According to a study from Public Health Institute in Albania 7.7% of children are obese (Hyska et al., Albania Public Health Institute 2013), but there are no data for adolescents.
Objectives: Recently a special attention is given to psychological consequences of obesity in youths. The aim of this study was to explore body image, self-esteem and psychosocial coping of obese adolescents.
Methods: The sample consisted of 200 obese Albanian adolescents aged 12-15 years old, 134 females and 66 males. BMI was considered as the obesity index. We used WHO growth references to determine body mass index (BMI) percentiles. Participants were students enrolled in grade 6 to 9. We used Rosenberg self-esteem scale and Body Shape Questionnaire by Cooper et al. which measures recent concerns about appearance feelings and is a widely used self-report measure of body shape dissatisfaction. Also, a self-constructed questionnaire related to social interactions, stigma and psychosocial coping was distributed to adolescents.
Results: We found out an association between obesity in youths and self-esteem (77% of the sample had a low self-esteem), body image (72% reported moderate and strong concerns for their body appearance), as well as problems of social interaction. Low self-esteem was more prevalent in females (53%) compared to males (20%). There was no significant gender difference regarding body appearance concerns (p >0.05). The majority of the sample (64%) reported to be bullied, but they did not tell anyone about it.
Conclusions: Our findings reinforce the negative effects of obesity in early adolescence. Body image is closely related to self-esteem and this is noticeably manifested during early adolescence. Low self-esteem might be related with body shape dissatisfaction, but we didn't further explore the correlation. This sample of obese adolescents reported to be largely exposed to bullying (64%), still it is of great concern that none of the adolescents did confess it to family, teachers, school psychologist or friends.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0222

Reciprocal relationships between self-esteem, coping styles and anxiety symptoms among adolescents: Between-person and within-person effects

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Introduction: Previous researches have not distinguished between-person effects from within-person effects when exploring the relationship between self-esteem, coping styles, and anxiety symptoms among adolescents.
Objectives: To address this gap, this study investigated reciprocal associations among self-esteem, coping styles, and anxiety symptoms in a three-wave longitudinal panel survey, using an analytical strategy that disaggregates within-person and between-person variance.
Methods: The data was drawn from the Longitudinal Study of Adolescents' Mental and Behavioral Well-being Research study conducted in 10 public schools in the Guangdong province of China. All participants had a baseline visit (N = 1957, age 13.6, grades 7 and 10) and follow-up interviews at one-year intervals for 3 years. A random intercept cross-lagged panel model combined with mediation analysis was performed.
Results: At the within-person level, following results were observed. (1) Low self-esteem and anxiety symptoms bidirectionally predicted each other. (2) Low self-esteem and negative coping style bidirectionally predicted each other. (3) Anxiety symptoms predicted subsequent negative coping style but not vice versa. At the between-person level, we obtained the following main results. (1) Significant predictive effects on the random intercept were found among all three study constructs. (2) There were sex differences regarding the association between self-esteem and anxiety symptoms and the correlation strength of females was greater than that of males. (3) Self-esteem mediated the reciprocal relations between coping styles and anxiety symptoms.
Conclusions: These results could be an important advance by elucidating the reciprocal relationships among self-esteem, coping styles, and anxiety symptoms at the within-person level, suggesting that interventions targeted at promoting self-esteem and cultivating positive coping style may help reduce adolescent anxiety.

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EPV0223

Prevalence and Comorbidities of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Among Adults and Children/Adolescents in Korea

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Introduction: Objectives: This study investigated the prevalence and comorbidities of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) among adults and children/adolescents in Korea.
Methods: This study used data from the Korea Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service collected from 2008 to 2018. Study participants comprised patients with at least one diagnosis of ADHD (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Provisions, 10th revision code F90.0). Prevalence rates and psychiatric comorbidities were also analyzed.
Results: We identified 878,996 patients diagnosed with ADHD between 2008 and 2018. The overall prevalence rate of diagnosed ADHD increased steeply from 127.1/100,000 in 2008 to 192.9/100,000 in 2018; it increased 1.47 times in children/adolescents (≤ 18 years) and 10.1 times in adults (> 18 years) during this