

information, deficits in understanding what others are thinking and feeling, difficulties in communicating ideas and emotions.

Objectives: Otistic traits may elevate the risk for interpersonal victimization for those who exhibit them across the life course. In this study, the relationship between autistic traits, dating violence and anxiety levels were investigated in adolescents.

Methods: The study included 61 adolescents aged 13-15 years and their parents who applied to the outpatient clinic for the first time and volunteered. Parents were asked to fill in the adolescent autism spectrum quotient (AQ) for their children, and the adolescent was asked to fill in the dating violence and screen for child anxiety related emotional disorders (SCARED) scales. It was hypothesized that adolescents that have higher AQ total scores have higher levels of dating violence and anxiety.

Results: A total of 60 adolescents (44 girls and 16 boys) with a mean age of 14,6 were included in the study. A positive and significant correlation was found between autistic trait level and anxiety ($r = .766$, $p = .00$) and physical dating violence total scores ($r = .259$, $p = .046$). And also a positive and significant correlation was found between anxiety level and psychological ($r = .729$, $p = .00$) and physical ($r = .284$, $p = .028$) dating violence total scores.

Conclusions: In our study higher autistic traits were found to be associated with higher levels of anxiety and physical dating violence. Autistic traits in adolescents contribute to children's anxiety level. Deficits in emotional and social cognition, inability to identify inappropriate behavior and one's own discomfort with inappropriate behavior increase the risk of psychological and physical dating violence. Validated screening tools should be developed in this population to support earlier reporting.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0192

Explore the mechanisms by which prenatal stress can lead to the emergence of neurodevelopmental and psychiatric disorders among children

N. Downes

Inserm, Paris, France

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1543

Introduction: Maternal stress experienced during pregnancy has potential lasting consequences on child development. One mechanism that can explain certain links between the activity of the maternal stress axis during pregnancy and the developmental trajectory of children is the maternal hypothalamic pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. Nevertheless, further exploration is needed as there are methodological limits in the existing literature, such as the lack of longitudinal data.

Objectives: To fill this gap, this DEVSTRESS research project was created with the aim of increasing our understanding of the mechanisms linking prenatal maternal stress to child development using longitudinal data from the EDEN cohort study.

Methods: In this sample, various bio-psycho-social data were collected: (1) maternal stress was measured during pregnancy via questionnaires assessing childhood adversity, major life events, work-related stress, anxiety, and depressive symptoms; (2) children's emotional and behavioural problems were reported at 3, 5, 8 and 11 years, and cognitive development was assessed by psychologists at 5 years of age; (3) maternal and child hair samples provided data on the level of cortisol in the hair, which were used

as a biological marker of stress and were collected at birth for both mother and child, as well as 1, 3, and 5 years after birth from children.

Results: Various statistical analyses have been conducted using this data to explore the longitudinal links between self-reported maternal prenatal stress and child outcomes.

Conclusions: This research project will be concluded in 2023, thus findings from the overall DEVSTRESS project and practical recommendations will be provided.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0193

The Translation and Adaptation Of The Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) To Azerbaijan Culture

N. Osmanli^{1*}, T. Ergene² and A. Ozer²

¹World Health Organization CO, BAKU, Azerbaijan and ²Hacettepe University, Ankara, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1544

Introduction: The lack of valid and reliable screening tools is the one of the significant barriers to the extension of studies in child and adolescent mental health in Azerbaijan culture.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to adapt the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL 6-18) to Azerbaijan culture.

Methods: Study group of the research is consist of 1232 (630 female, 599 male) children and adolescents between the ages of 6-17 studying in classes 1 to 11 in Azerbaijan. The ability to explain the data obtained from Azerbaijani Version of CBCL by theoretical model was examined by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Results: The RMSEA index was calculated as .09 for the one-dimensional alternative model and Comparative Fit Index as .93 for CBCL Azerbaijani Version. It was concluded that the alternative one-dimensional model, where a series of indexes were evaluated together, has an acceptable fit. Internal consistency coefficients were calculated as .94 for Total Problems, .87 for Internalization and .87 for Externalization. The internal consistency coefficients for the empirically based problem subtests varied between .62 and .86. Correlations with total score of total syndrome subtests of the checklist were calculated for female and male students and 6-11/12-17 ages, and a positive and significant correlation was found for female and male students and 6-11/12-17 age groups ($p < .05$). The correlations between the Total Problem and all syndrome subtests ranged from .68 to .88 for boys and .67 to .88 for girls. Furthermore, a strong correlation ($r > .70$) between Anxiety/Depression, Social Withdrawn/Depression and Internalizing Problems and between Aggressive Behavior, Delinquent Behaviour problem subtests and Externalizing Problems, was detected. It was found that Externalizing Problems and Aggressive Behavior subtests of boys has a significantly higher average than girls ($p < .05$). It was concluded that the scores of Social Withdrawn/Depression and Internalizing Problems of girls and Social Problems and Thought Problems of boys increases, and Social Withdrawn/Depression and Internalizing Problems scores of boys decreases as the age increases.

Conclusions: Considering that a row of indexes is evaluated together in examining model fit, it can be said that the model consisting of eight factors has an acceptable fit.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared