

history of depression diagnosis, and the need to have mental health counseling. Policy formulators may reduce the risk of anxiety after flooding in vulnerable areas by addressing these factors.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0117

Relationship between Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) in Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) and Parental Anxiety and Depression

E. Silina^{1,2*}, M. Taube³ and M. Zolovs^{4,5}

¹Doctoral studies, Riga Stradins University, Riga; ²The Seaside Hospital, Liepaja; ³Riga Stradins University, Department of Psychiatry and Narcology; ⁴Statistics Unit, Riga Stradins University, Riga and ⁵Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.455

Introduction: T1D is the most common chronic endocrine pathology in children. The management of type 1 diabetes requires strong diet, physical activity, lifelong insulin therapy, and proper self-monitoring of blood glucose and is usually complicated and, therefore may result in a psychosocial problem for the whole family. Metabolic control of the disease is determined by glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c), the main criterion for diabetes compensation. It is assumed that anxiety and depression symptoms negatively affect glycemic control. A correlation was observed between anxiety and depression level and glycaemic control, as well as a three-way interaction among HbA1c, frequency of blood glucose monitoring, and diabetes-related stress (Buchberger et al., 2016). Parental psychological distress was associated with higher child self-report of stress and depressive symptoms, and it had negative effects on diabetes management.

Objectives: To evaluate the relationship between parental depression and anxiety and metabolic control of their adolescents with T1DM.

Methods: The cross-sectional study recruited adolescents with T1D (N=251) and their parents (N=251). The 7-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) scale measured anxiety level. The Patient Health Questionnaire – 9 (PHQ-9) detected depressive symptoms. Glycaemic control of patients was assessed using the last glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) values. GLM mediation analysis was performed to determine the potential mediating effect of parent’s mental health depression and anxiety on the relationship between depression and anxiety of child on the level of HbA1c.

Results: 502 respondents were eligible for screening. Mediation analysis was performed to assess the mediating role of parent GAD-7 on the linkage between HbA1c and child GAD-7 and child PHQ-9. the results revealed that the total effect of child GAD-7 on HbA1c was significant but the total effect of child PHQ-9 was not significant. With the inclusion of the mediating variable (parent GAD-7) (Figure 1), the impact of child GAD-7 and child PHQ-9 was founding insignificant ($p \geq 0.05$) but the indirect effect of child GAD-7 and child PHQ-9 on HbA1c through parent GAD-7 was found significant ($p \leq 0,01$) (Table 1). This indicates that the relationship between HbA1c and child GAD-7 and PHQ-9 is fully mediated by parent GAD-7.

Image:

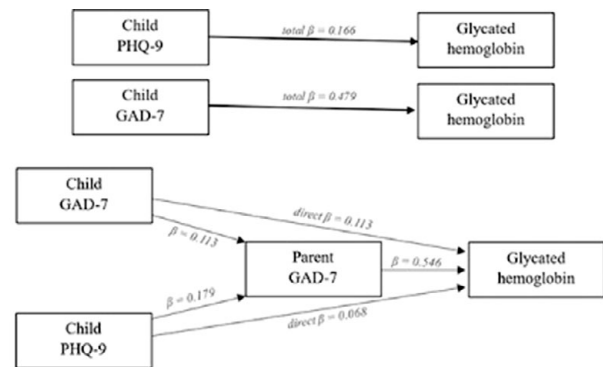


Figure 1. GLM mediation analysis, which include the glycated hemoglobin as the dependent variable, parent GAD-7 score as the mediator variable and child GAD-7 and PHQ-9 score as independent variables.

Image 2:

Table 1. GLM mediation analysis, which include the glycated hemoglobin as the dependent variable, parent GAD-7 score as the mediator variable and child GAD-7 and PHQ-9 score as independent variables. Confidence intervals were calculated by using bootstrap procedure (10,000 bootstrapped samples). The reported betas are completely standardized effect size.

Type	Effect	Estimate	95% CI of estimate		β	z	p
			lower	Upper			
Indirect	Child GAD-7 → Parent GAD-7 → Glycated haemoglobin	0.096	0.052	0.139	0.366	4.319	<0.001
	Child PHQ-9 → Parent GAD-7 → Glycated haemoglobin	0.022	0.004	0.038	0.098	2.565	0.010
Component	Child GAD-7 → Parent GAD-7	0.665	0.519	0.815	0.669	3.828	<0.001
	Parent GAD-7 → Glycated haemoglobin	0.144	0.093	0.194	0.546	5.612	<0.001
Direct	Child PHQ-9 → Parent GAD-7	0.151	0.035	0.263	0.179	2.607	0.009
	Child GAD-7 → Glycated haemoglobin	0.029	-0.029	0.089	0.113	0.982	0.326
	Child PHQ-9 → Glycated haemoglobin	0.015	-0.025	0.055	0.068	0.742	0.458
Total	Child GAD-7 → Glycated haemoglobin	0.126	0.068	0.183	0.479	4.300	<0.001
	Child PHQ-9 → Glycated haemoglobin	0.037	-0.011	0.086	0.166	1.496	0.135

Conclusions: Glycated haemoglobin in adolescents with Type 1 diabetes is related to adolescents’ mental health via parents’ anxiety. It means that parents’ anxiety plays more significant role in the level of glycated haemoglobin in adolescents than depression and anxiety of the adolescent.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0118

The relationship between the use of social networks and symptoms of social anxiety

F. Z. Chamsi^{1*} and E. A. Adil²

¹psychiatry department, CHU tanger, tanger and ²psychiatry department, university hospital tangier morocco, tanger, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.456

Introduction: Facebook Instagram, tik tok are popular platforms for interacting with others to build or maintain relationships. Compared to other interpersonal exchanges, these social networks do not require face-to-face interactions. Therefore, they may represent an important social sphere for people with social anxiety disorder (SAD). This study investigated the relationship between social anxiety symptoms and different patterns of social media use. We also looked at the role of brooding, a known risk factor for Social Anxiety Disorder.

Objectives: establish the relationship between the misuse of social media and the symptoms of social anxiety