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Introduction: Bullying is a major problem worldwide and Chile is no exception. Whole school-based antibullying programs offer an opportunity for preventing bullying at school. The KiVa antibullying program has been evaluated in Finland and other European countries, showing preventive effects on self-reported bullying victimization and bullying perpetration.

Objectives: To test the effectiveness of a culturally adapted version of the KiVa antibullying program in socio-economically vulnerable schools in Santiago, Chile.

Methods: We did a cluster randomized controlled trial in 5th and 6th graders at socially vulnerable schools. Schools were randomly assigned (1:1:1) to three groups: full KiVa group (including the online game), partial KiVa group (did not include the online game), and control group in which the regular school curriculum was implemented. The primary outcome was self-reported bullying victimization, measured with the Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire-Revised version (OBVQ-R). Students were assessed at the end of the academic year (November 2016) and 12 months later at the end of the academic year (November 2017). This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT02898324.

Results: We included 39 schools (13 in each group). The baseline survey included a total of 5923 participants, and the endpoint survey included 3968 participants. Participants in the partial KiVa group had lower victimization and lower witnessing bullying at school at the endpoint survey than those in the control group. There was no effect of the full KiVa group. No effects were found for bullying perpetration in any of the comparisons between arms.

Conclusions: The KiVa antibullying Program had small effects in its implementation in Chile.

Keywords: effectiveness; randomized controlled trial; bullying; adolescents

EPP0168

Characteristics of violent adolescents examined in a forensic psychiatric assessment

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Introduction: The acts of violence committed by adolescents are becoming increasingly more common, generating problems of a diverse nature.

Objectives: To study the main characteristics of violent adolescent examined in a forensic psychiatric assessment.

Methods: This is a retrospective study which examined the expert files of the subjects aged between 14 and 20 years charged with violence, which were examined in the context of criminal psychiatric expertise in the psychiatry department of Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax (Tunisia), between January 2002 and December 2018.

Results: Our study included 34 forensic psychiatric assessments. The male sex was predominant (94,1%). The mean age was 19,2 years. The

perpetrators were unmarried (100%), with a primary school level or less (55,9%), and low socioeconomic level in all cases. They had personal criminal records in 20,6% One-fifth had experienced emotional deprivation in childhood. The father was described as violent in 20,6% of cases. The most common diagnosis were antisocial personality disorder (55,9%) and mental retardation (29,4%). The main offences were homicide and attempted homicide (47,1%), assault and battery (26,5%) and sexual offences (20,6%). The experts had concluded to a “non-criminal responsibility” in 38,2% of cases.

Conclusions: The knowledge of epidemiology of violence perpetrated by adolescents highlights the need for targeted research, policy and programming responses for its prevention.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0172

Implementation and first evaluation of PCIT parent-child-interaction-training in zurich

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Introduction: Parent training is an evidence based and highly effective intervention for conduct disorders in children. Traditionally, only the parents participate in behavioral trainings, implementing the new skills in their homes on their own between the appointments. In some cases, this turns out as not intense enough.

Objectives: Therefore, we recently implemented the German version of the PCIT Parent Child Interaction Training in our clinic in Zurich, Switzerland.

Methods: PCIT is an evidence-based and highly effective intervention for children aged 2-7 years with conduct disorders (Zisser & Eyberg, 2010; Briegel, 2016). Parents visit the clinic weekly with their child and are directly supported in their interaction by the therapists. A special treatment room was set up for this intervention.

Results: We will present our first experiences with this approach in the highly international and urban population of Zurich.

Conclusions: Parents appreciate to work with their child while being directly coached by the therapists. Almost all parents achieved considerable progress in their skills and the conduct problems reduced over time.

Keywords: Children; oppositional-defiant disorder; preschoolers; parent-child-interaction-training

EPP0173

Innovative professional training approaches on the german national clinical guideline for NSSI in adolescents

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