

obstetrics department. The Prenatal Attachment Inventory (PAI) was used to assess maternal-fetal attachment.

**Results:** For the 125 pregnant women that participated in our study, 99,2% were married with consanguinity for 14,4%. The mean marriage duration was 4 years and 3 months. Women were illiterate in 3,2% and more than the half (54,4 %) were unemployed. On average, the current pregnancy was their second one. Pregnancy was spontaneous in 85,6%, unplanned in 71,2% and not desired in 29,6%. Sex of the fetus was not desired by the mother in 40,8%. Dysgravidia complicated 32% of the pregnancies with hospitalization in 25,6%. Fetal health problems were detected in 7,2%. A psychiatric trouble has been reported by 4% of the pregnancies. The total score of PAI ranged from 27 to 82 in our sample. We found a statistically significant negative correlation between PAI and duration of marriage ( $p=0,012$ ); PAI and gestation number ( $p=0,039$ ); and a correlation between PAI and the planning of the pregnancy ( $p=0,030$ ).

**Conclusions:** Socio-demographic and clinical factors should be taken in consideration while evaluating pregnant women at risk of perinatal psychological difficulties.

**Conflict of interest:** No significant relationships.

## EPP0088

### Conditions of negation formation in children of early age with down syndrome

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**Introduction:** According to Vygotsky, children with special needs follow the same trajectory of development as normally developing children, although some of the skills can be observed in a later period. This statement can be implemented to the children with Down syndrome. The number of such children in Russia is around 25 thousand.

**Objectives:** The aim is to study the conditions of negation formation in children with Down syndrome.

**Methods:** The sample consisted of 22 dyads of children with Down syndrome of 24-36 months old and their mothers. The research methods included: parents' questionnaire; analysis of problematic situations; Tkacheva's inventory Parent's Psychological Type; Varga & Stolin Inventory of Parental Attitude; Toronto Alexithymia Scale, Bass-Darkey Hostility Questionnaire, Leonhard-Schmieschek Test, Spielberger's Test Anxiety Inventory.

**Results:** Firstly, we have studied how a child expresses his or her negative reaction: whether he or she uses a gesture or a sound for "no" or reacts with the whole body. According to those results we have divided the sample into two groups and then have compared them. The research shows the connection between mother's aggressiveness and formation of the child's negation reaction (gesture/sound or the whole body) as well as differences in the level of alexithymia and anxiety: all the characteristics are lower in the first group.

**Conclusions:** Mothers of the children with Down syndrome demonstrate a high and a medium level of anxiety. However, the mothers of the children who expresses negation with a gesture/

sound show a lower anxiety level comparing with the mothers whose children react with the whole body.

**Keywords:** Down syndrome; parent-child relations; negation; children with special needs

## EPP0089

### Productivity of tasks performance in children and adolescents with different level of media multitasking

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**Introduction:** Media multitasking (MMT) begins to play an increasingly important role in terms of the digitalization of everyday life. At the same time, the effect of MMT on efficiency is still poorly highlighted, especially among the younger generation (May, Elder, 2018; Patterson, 2017; Peifer, Zipp, 2019).

**Objectives:** The aim is to identify types of MMT in children and compare them by productivity and time of task performance.

**Methods:** Quasi-experimental research, which included the performance of tasks on a computer and a smartphone, was conducted among children in three groups aged 7-10 years, 11-13 years, 14-16 years (N=154).

**Results:** Based on a number of criteria, several types of behavior are identified in the MMT environment: two subgroups of "single-taskers" (23%), "light" (19%), "medium" (54%) and "heavy" (4%) MMT. Comparative analysis ( $p=0.027$ ) reveals high scores for proper task performance of the subgroup "single-taskers1", as well as "heavy" and "light" MMT. The other subgroup "single-taskers2" and "medium" MMT show, on the contrary, low productivity results. MMT groups also differ in terms of task performance time ( $p=0.006$ ). The "light" and "heavy" MMT cope the fastest. The second place by the speed of task performance is held by "medium" MMTs and "single-taskers1", and the slowest are "single-taskers2".

**Conclusions:** The results show that both linear and nonlinear behavioral strategies can lead to a certain level of performance. Most children try to operate in the MMT mode and it is becoming the dominant and ubiquitous modus vivendi for the younger generation. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project No. 19-29-14181.

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**Keywords:** media multitasking; productivity; Children; adolescents

## EPP0090

### Early premorbid of children with ASD

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**Introduction:** According to numerous studies, the origins of most endogenous mental diseases, in particular, autism, lie in early childhood. This concept is based on the classical theories of diathesis.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to clarify the phenomenology of mental disorders in children with an assessment of the prognostic significance of symptoms that preceded the development of the disease for future mental health.

**Methods:** The clinical material was collected during the survey of a child population. Selected for prospective observation was 40 children (1-3 years old) from the high-risk group for schizophrenia with functional disorders of the endogenous spectrum. All patients were examined by clinical methods and pathopsychological, neurophysiological. Psychometric scales PANSS, CARS were used. The results were mathematically evaluated using the Statistica 7 program.

**Results:** The clinical picture of the mental state of young children, in children with autistic disorders in 1,5-3 years, was determined by a specific complex of disorders, which were reduced to a general deficit, especially in the emotional sphere, vegetative dysregulation, most often, the sleep-Wake rhythm. Motor skills, as a rule, did not lag significantly behind the age standards. The onset of actual autistic disorders was noted older than 1 year of life. Children received medication and corrective therapy. The detailed clinical picture of violations developed gradually. Dynamics of psychopathological picture in (80,0%) children was regressive.

**Conclusions:** The study shows the importance of preventive measures in people related to ASD, sparing individual approach in education and therapy.

**Keywords:** early childhood; autism; high risk group; a prospective study; autism; early childhood

## EPP0091

### Observing flaming or trolling online: Prevalence in russian youth and adolescents and relationship to tolerance and aggression

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**Introduction:** Cyberaggression including the most wide-spread variants of flaming (O'Sullivan, Flanagan, 2003; Voggeser et al., 2017) and trolling (Buckels et al., 2018) is affecting mental health of adolescents and youth although it could be (Kowalski, 2014; Wright, Wachs, 2020).

**Objectives:** The aim was to study prevalence of flaming and trolling experience in Russian youth and adolescents and its relationship to general aggression and tolerance.

**Methods:** 525 adolescents 12-13 years old, 1029 adolescents 14-17 years old, 736 youth 18-30 years from 8 Federal regions in Russia appraised their experience of flaming or trolling online (as initiators, victims and observers) using vignettes. 1105 parents of adolescents appraised whether their children experienced flaming or trolling online. Then they filled Aggression Questionnaire (Buss, Perry, 1992) and Tolerance Index (Psychodiagnosics..., 2008).

**Results:** More than one-half of adolescents (51-58% in 12-13 years old and 64% in 14-17 years old) and youth (45-69%) reported experience of flaming and trolling online, mostly as observers (32-65%). Parents accurately appraised flaming experience in their children but underestimated trolling experience ( $p < .05$ ). Adoles-

cents and youth observing flaming online report higher hostility, anger and physical aggression ( $F=17.8-28.3$ ,  $p < .01$ ,  $\eta^2=.02$ ) while lower social tolerance ( $F=4.27$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2=.01$ ). In adolescents observing trolling online these effects are stronger than in youth observing trolling online (interaction:  $F=5.68$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2=.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** Observing trolling and flaming online is related to higher aggression and low tolerance in adolescents and youth and for adolescents the relationship is stronger. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project 20-013-00857.

**Conflict of interest:** The reported study was funded by RFBR, project 20-013-00857.

**Keywords:** adolescents; cyberaggression; flaming; trolling

## EPP0092

### Neurocognitive functions in children and adolescents with different enthusiasm for video games

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**Introduction:** Video games are becoming increasingly popular among children (Lenhart et al., 2015). There is a lack of research that studies the impact of online games on children's neurocognitive functions.

**Objectives:** The aim is to study neurocognitive functions in children and adolescents playing and not playing online games.

**Methods:** The sample comprises 100 children aged 5-10 years and 100 adolescents aged 11-16 years. The following neuropsychological indexes (Akhutina, 2016) are studied: programming and control, serial organization of movements, auditory and visual memory, left and right hemispheric functions, and neurodynamic component of mental activity. Wexler's Awareness and Comprehension Tests were used to study verbal functions. The game activity are measured by social-psychological questionnaire.

**Results:** Children who play online games have a serial organization of movements (smooth switching from one component of the program to another) ( $F=14,46$ ,  $p < 0,01$ ) and a neurodynamic component ( $F=13,07$ ,  $p < 0,01$ ), which are worse developed than children who do not play online games. Adolescents playing online games have better analytical (left hemispheric) functions ( $F=13,37$ ,  $p < 0,01$ ), mathematical abilities ( $F=3,47$ ,  $p=0,063$ ), and Awareness subtest ( $F=3,47$ ,  $p=0,065$ ) scores than nonplaying adolescents.

**Conclusions:** Children playing online games have lower results on neurocognitive functions directly related to motor development. Teenagers playing online games had higher scores in mathematical ability, analytical functions and awareness. The results indicate the need to develop an optimal time for digital gaming activities depending on the age of the child. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project No. 19-29-14181.

**Conflict of interest:** The reported study was funded by RFBR, project 19-29-14181.

**Keywords:** neurocognitive development; adolescents; Children; video games