conjunction with 21 potential effect modifiers. Random forest machine learning and individual conditional expectations captured high-dimensional interaction effects and the heterogeneity induced by the interaction effects and identified potential effect modifiers.
Results: Subject-specific absolute risk reductions ranged from 16.8% to -4.2%, with the latter implying a risk increase. Four prototypical subgroups were evident: "preventive" (alcohol policy environment decreased RSOD risk), "causative" (alcohol policy environment increased RSOD risk), "immune" (no effect due to low RSOD baseline risk), and "doomed" (no effect due to high RSOD baseline risk). Antisocial personality disorder and sensation seeking were major effect modifiers that reduced the preventive effect of stricter alcohol policy environments.
Conclusions: Conclusion: Whereas stricter alcohol policy environments were associated with a reduced RSOD risk, adding selective prevention measures that target high-risk subpopulations is necessary.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: alcohol drinking; alcohol policy; Young adults; machine learning

EPV0313

Prevalence of physical abuse of children in their homes in Ilorin Nigeria

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Introduction: Child abuse has deleterious consequences on its victims. Its occurrence is poorly documented in Nigeria.
Objectives: To determine prevalence and pattern of physical abuse at home among children in Ilorin Nigeria.
Methods: Cross sectional survey of secondary school students aged 11-18 years in Ilorin Nigeria using multistage random sampling technique with proportional allocation was done. Respondents completed the ICAST-CH questionnaire which covers child abuse in its several forms. Prevalence of child abuse was computed.
Results: Table1: Pattern of physical abuse at home in the last 12 months

Form of abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Physical Abuse* (n=1554) Hold heavy load as punishment/positional fixity)	1492	96.0
Hit with object	1473	94.8
Hit, beat, spanked with hand	1203	77.4
Pushed, grabbed, kicked	850	54.7
Pulled hair, pinched, twisted ear	631	40.6
Locked in small place	182	11.7
Burned or scalded	85	5.5
Tried to choke, smother, or drown	81	5.2
Threatened with knife or gun	30	1.9

Conclusions: Conclusion Physical abuse of children is extremely common in Ilorin Nigeria. There are no specific demographic determinants of occurrence; hence every growing child is at risk. The prevailing cultural norms and state laws appear to be chief drivers of this phenomenon. The current findings expand the available pool of knowledge about CPA in Nigeria and calls for more research. It also supports existing calls for the abolition of corporal punishment of children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: child; physical abuse; home

EPV0314

Systematic review of racial and ethnic disparities pertaining treatment in mental healthcare amongst incarcerated patients

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Introduction: Research has shown that ethnic/racial minorities have a higher risk of homelessness, involvement with the criminal system, psychiatric misdiagnosis, treatment delay, and being prescribed first (versus second) generation antipsychotics.
Objectives: To investigate if the disparities found in the community are replicated in incarcerated patients.
Methods: Systematic review on PubMed for articles that fulfilled criteria for 4 domains: prison, psychosis, race/ethnic, and treatment.
Results: Forty-one articles matched the search criteria. Of those, 24 were irrelevant; 2 were inaccessible. Fifteen articles were considered; most highlighted the interplay between the criminal system, homelessness, mental disorders, and ethnic/racial minorities. Five articles highlighted differences in treatment. One stated that African-Americans and Asians were less likely than Whites to have access to mental health services. Concerning treatment for substance use disorders, one study found Hispanic inmates were more often engaged in treatment, followed by Caucasians and lastly, African-Americans; a different study reported the percentage of Whites and Blacks receiving treatment was similar, while Latinos were under-represented. Whites were most likely to have mental health counseling/substance use treatment as part of their sentence. A study from New-Zealand stated that treatment for mental disorders was less common for Maoris, in whom suicidal thoughts were often unrecognized. The last study reported a higher risk of self-harm for foreign patients, coupled with non-recognition/misinterpretation of symptoms.
Conclusions: Racial/ethnic inequalities show that disparities in healthcare are pervasive in all settings. More studies are needed to better understand the complex nature of this problem.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: ethnic; disparities; racial; incarcerated