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Characteristics of early and late onset pediatric depressionL. Díaz-Castro^{1*} and K. L. Hoffman²

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1528

Introduction: Depression, anxiety and suicide are serious psychiatric conditions that affect Mexican youth (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, IHME, 2022), with depression showing a prevalence greater than 16%. Suicide ranks as the second most important cause of death in this age group, (6/100,000 deaths), the first being violent deaths by firearms (15/100,000 deaths; IHME, 2022).

Objectives: To identify factors related to age of onset of pediatric depression.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out during 2018-2020 in two Children's Psychiatric Hospitals in Mexico City. Data were collected using a survey method. All participants signed an informed consent form. We applied Cox hazard analysis, with the hazard event being the onset of psychiatric symptoms.

Results: Data from 400 patients were analyzed, 148 girls (37%) and 252 boys (63%). Mean patient age was 12 years, and mean age of symptom onset was 8 years. The most common diagnoses were hyperkinetic disorder (51%), depression (34%), and anxiety (7.8%). Age of depression onset was significantly reduced in association with male sex (HR=1.46), family history of psychiatric disorder (familial depression HR=2.34; hyperkinetic disorder HR=2.67; psychoactive substance abuse HR=5.09), and certain medical comorbidities (asthma HR=6.41; enuresis HR=3.03). These same covariates were not associated with age of onset of hyperkinetic disorder or anxiety.

Conclusions: These analyses indicate that a subgroup of pediatric depression has an early onset and is associated with familial hyperkinetic disorder and depression, the male sex, and certain medical comorbidities.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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The Relationship between Cyberbullying and traditional BullyingL. Sahli^{1*}, S. Bourgou², S. Haj Amor³ and A. Belhadj²

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1529

Introduction: Traditional bullying and cyberbullying behaviors represent a serious problem in our schools with deteriorious effects on youths.

Objectives: The aim of our study is to determine the relationship between school bullying and cyberbullying among tunisian adolescents.

Methods: Adolescents enrolled in middle and high schools in Tunis, Tunisia were surveyed about their experiences of traditional bullying and cyberbullying. This study was developed by the Child Psychiatry Department of Mongi Slim Hospital, (Tunis, Tunisia). Approval of the ethic committee of the Hospital was obtained.

Results: The total number of participants in our study was 935 adolescents. The average age was 14.2 years with a slight female predominance (54%) and a sex-ratio of 0.85.

The results revealed that 32 % of the students were victims of both cyber and traditional bullying, while 26 % of the students bullied others in both cyber and physical environments. Compared to female students, male students were more likely to be bullies and victims in both physical and cyber-environments.

Conclusions: Cyberbullying and traditional bullying may not be two separate phenomena, but rather two sides of the same coin. Reducing bullying is an important issue to deal with, wheatear it happens online or offline.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS). Psychological and legal implicationsM. Arrieta Pey^{1*}, S. Rubio Corgo¹, A. Álvarez Astorga¹, A. M. Delgado Campos¹, C. Díaz Gordillo¹, A. C. Castro Ibáñez¹ and M. Á. Álvarez de Mon González²

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1530

Introduction: The first definition of PAS, enunciated by Richard Gardner in 1985, refers to a disorder originating in the context of legal conflicts related to child custody. Its main characteristic would be a smear campaign by the child towards a parent, in the absence of plausible arguments. In this context, the child would experience an oppositional and dichotomous feeling towards his or her parents. In recent years, the presence of PAS has become increasingly important, both in the legal and health fields, largely due to the controversy and debate surrounding its approval and recognition, and there is currently no consensus on the matter.

Objectives: The main objective of this work is to examine the current state of PAS in depth in the different fields in which it is emerging: the medical-scientific and legal spheres. The current controversies and debate, both scientific and legal, will be developed. Research will be carried out on the origin of the concept and its evolution, its symptomatic presentation, the neuropsychological consequences in minors, the role and legal value of expert reports, as well as the existing evaluation methods for the assessment of PAS.

Methods: An extensive literature review was carried out on the subject in question, extracting information mainly from scientific articles, but also from legislative documents, manuals and books.

Results: There are currently no specific laws regulating PAS in European countries. According to Article 10.2 of the Spanish Constitution, norms related to fundamental rights shall be