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

G. Soldatova, S. Chigarkova, A. Koshevaya and E. Rasskazova*

Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Cyberaggression including the most wide-spread variants of flaming (O'Sullivan, Flanagin, 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 (Psychodiagnostics…, 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, η^2=.02) while lower social tolerance (F=4.27, p<.05, η^2=.01). In adolescents observing trolling online these effects are stronger than in youth observing trolling online (interaction: F=5.68, p<.05, η^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

G. Soldatova[1], A. Vishneva[2*] and A. Koshevaya[1]

[1]Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and [2]Clinical Psychology, center for speech pathology and neurorehabilitation, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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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

EPP0093

Online-risks and user activity in Russian adolescents: Comparing results from 2010-2019 Russian population studies

G. Soldatova, E. Rasskazova* and A. Koshevaya

Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Internet provides wide opportunities not only for development, but also for developmental risks including information about drug consumption, advocacy for weight loss and suicide (Livingstone et al., 2011).
Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare user activity and online risks in Russian adolescents and parents according to three population studies, 2010, 2013, and 2019.
Methods: Using EU Kids Online methodology (Livingstone et al., 2011), the data of 1219 parents of adolescents 12-17 years old and 1553 adolescents 12-17 years old from 15 regions of Russia in 2019 were compared with the data of 1203 adolescents 12-17 years old and 1209 parents in 2013, as well as the answers of 685 couples "parent - teenager 12-16 years old" in 2010.
Results: Compared to 2010, in 2019 adolescents are more frequently disappointed or worried about something online (41.5% versus 33.6%, χ^2=12.44, p<.01, CC=.07). Contemporary adolescents rarer report having seen sexual images (χ^2=339,48, p<0,01, CC=0,36) online but more frequently report having seen rude actions online (χ^2=69,93, p<0,01, CC=0,16). They more frequently see information about drugs and suicides (χ^2=37,11, p<0,01, CC=0,12 и χ^2=85,04, p<0,01, CC=0,17, respectively) and report an experience of cyberaggression (χ^2=80,85, p<0,01, CC=0,19) and fraud (χ^2=17,75, p<0,01, CC=0,09).
Conclusions: In Russian sample online risks in adolescents closely related to mental health and risky behavior in 2010-2019 increase suggesting necessity of social programs of risk prevention. Study is supported by Russian science Foundation, project 18-18-00365.
Conflict of interest: Study is supported by Russian science Foundation, project 18-18-00365.

Keywords: online-risks; user activity; adolescents; population studies

EPP0094

Recent versus long-term maternal traumatic life events: Which one impacts prenatal attachment?

L.S. Meddouri[1]*, S. Bourgou[1], R. Fakhfakh[2], D. Bousnina[3], A. Triki[4] and A. Belhadj[1]

[1]Child And Adolescent, Mongi Slim Hospital, La Marsa, Tunisia; [2]Preventive Medecine, Aberahman Mami, ariana, Tunisia; [3]Preventive And Social Medecine, mother infant protection center, ezzouhour, Tunisia and [4]Gynecology And Obstetrics, Mongi Slim Hospital, La Marsa, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Prenatal attachment is a strong predictor of postnatal attachment. Identifying factors influencing this bond is important, especially maternal history of stressful life-events.

Objectives: Determine which type of maternal trauma impacts prenatal attachment.
Methods: We conducted a transversal descriptive study in a first line clinical practice center and in an university gynecology-obstetrics department. We used Prenatal Attachment Inventory (PAI) to assess maternal-fetal attachment, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) to evaluate maternal childhood stressful events and the Life-Threatening Events (LTE) to explore traumas during the past 6 months.
Results: For the 125 pregnant women in our study, the mean age was 30 years and 5 months with 99,2% of them married. Mean gestational age was 33 weeks +1 day. PAI's mean score was 55,58± 10,20; CTQ's mean score was 36,62 ± 9,53 revealing trauma in 28%. Women admitted being victims of IPV in 49,6% with almost the half (48,38%) being exposed to two or more forms of violence. Mean score for recent traumatic events in LTE was 1,87 with 65,2% being exposed to two or more life threatening event. A correlation between the total score of PAI and CTQ was found (p=0.021) particularly subscales of physical and emotional negligence of the CTQ (p=0.023 and p=0.006). We found no statistically significant correlation neither between PAI and IPV (p=0,453) nor between PAI and LTE (p= 0,360).
Conclusions: Providing an appropriate training for health care providers can enable them to detect pregnancies at risk in order to refer them to trauma-informed mental health services.

Keyword: CTQ

EPP0096

Correlations between autism spectrum disorders and childhood apraxia of speech

C. Cabral[1]* and F. Fernandes[2]

[1]Fonoaudiologia, Fisioterapia E Terapia Ocupacional, Universidade de Sao Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil and [2]School Of Medicine, universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), is a neurodevelopmental disorder, characterized by inabilities in communication and social interaction. [1] Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) is a neurological disorder in which the consistency and precision of speech movements are impaired, in the absence of neuromuscular deficits.[2] Research indicates that children with ASD do not have a higher prevalence of CAS.[3] It is suggested that comorbid ASD and CAS would be expected to be extremely rare.
Objectives: Verify the occurrence of CAS in children with ASD.
Methods: The study included 22 children diagnosed with ASD aged between 4 and 8 years, who were undergoing speech therapy at a specialized health service and their therapists. The test was applied by the therapists Differential Assessment of Autism and Other Developmental Disorders (DAADD)[4], divides into six areas of development: language, pragmatic, sensory, motor, physical and behavioral to differentiate and diagnose disorders of neurological origin.
Results: Among the 22 children participating in the research, 20 did not score the item apraxia. Only two children were referred with apraxia and twelve had receptive language and pre-academic skills proportional to their age. Of 22 participants, only three were overly excited for verbal productions.
Conclusions: The analyzes of data suggests that the occurrence of CAS in children with ASD is low and underlying the disorder.

Keywords: autism; apraxia; Children; language