visual hallucination, thought insertion/ withdrawal, delusion of control and reference, and persecutory delusions.

Results: To date, 746 participants were recruited and of these, 3.2% of them has endorsed lifetime PLEs. Results showed that significantly higher depressive, anxiety and stress scores were found in those who has PLEs (p<0.001), and additionally, these scores significantly predicted the presence of PLEs in regression models (p<0.001).

Conclusions: Our preliminary findings highlighted the inter-related phenomena between PLEs and mood symptoms. Further investigation is needed to examine the likelihood of PLEs in predicting psychosis over time.

Keywords: community; youth people; psychotic-like experiences; mental health

EPP0100

The enduring effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACES) on mood dysregulation in children: A literature review

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Introduction: Behavioral dysregulation is a common presentation of children in the Emergency-Room (ER)[1]. A 10-year-old African-American boy with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder with poor treatment adherence, two previous psychiatric hospitalizations and multiple ER visits, presented with dysregulation and aggressive behavior. He had inconsistent parenting and poor attachment with present involvement of child protective services. We did a systematic review to interpret associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and the development of behavioral dysregulation in later life.

Objectives: To see associations between ACEs and the development of behavioral dysregulation in later life.

Methods: We searched PsycINFO, APA PsycNet, PubMed, and Medline. Among 35 articles, five were included: 1) a meta-analysis of health consequences and ACEs[1]; 2) a data analysis of 64,329 youth from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice that focused on suicide attempts and ACEs[2]; 3) a systematic review of 42 articles related to ACEs [3]; 4) data from 22,575 youth for childhood abuse, trauma and neglect [4] and 5) a multimodal logistic regression study on 64,000 juvenile offenders focused on ACE scores and latent trajectory.[5]

Results: There is increased risk of substance use, mental and physical health problems, and violence associated with ACEs[1, 2]. The relationship between childhood difficulties and suicide is interceded by adolescent's maladaptive behaviors[3]. By age 35, ACEs increase the risk of becoming a serious juvenile offender[4]. Increased exposure to ACEs differentiates early-onset and sustained criminality from other forms of criminality[5].

Conclusions: ACEs can affect the development of a child in multiple ways including suicidal behavior, aggression, impulsivity, criminality, academic difficulties and substance abuse

Keywords: Adverse childhood experiences; juvenile offenders; prevention

EPP0101

Smartphone internet addiction among hong kong young adults: The role of gender and depression

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Introduction: Growing evidence studying pathological online behaviour has shown an increasing rate of internet addictions in younger populations across the globe.

Objectives: The current study aims to investigate the prevalence of smartphone internet addiction of youths in Hong Kong, and its associations with gender and depression.

Methods: A total of 1,164 participants' preliminary data were extracted from the Hong Kong Youth Epidemiological Study of Mental Health, a territory-wide, household-based study of mental health in youths aged between 15-24. Internet usage behaviors, socio-demographic and psychosocial characteristics of the participants were assessed. The Chen Internet Addiction Scale was modified to measure smartphone internet addiction (SIA). Symptoms of depression were assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire. Mann-Whitney U tests were used to examine (i) SIA across gender and (ii) depressive symptoms between high and no to low SIA groups. Linear regression model was used to evaluate the association between SIA and depression.

Results: The prevalence of smartphone internet addiction was 27.8% using the cut-off scores of 67/68. Women had higher SIA scores than men (U=144239.50, p=0.001). Participants with high SIA were associated with a higher severity in depression than those with no-to-low SIA (U=89187.00, p<0.001). Regression analysis revealed a significant positive correlation between depression and SIA after adjusting for confounding factors (B=0.099, t=9.138, p<0.001).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest a gender difference on online behaviour using smartphones. Further investigations are needed on whether SIA may exacerbate severity of common mental disorders.

Keywords: Internet addiction; smartphone; community; Depression

EPP0102

Childhood trauma in a sample of patients with psychosis and healthy brothers.

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Introduction: Psychosis are complex disorders due to their symptomatic and evolutionary heterogeneity. The genetic-environmental interaction model is the most accepted etiopathogenic model, in which neurobiological processes (genetic factors, connectivity and brain structure) and environmental factors (for example: childhood trauma) are studied. The association between