Objectives: The main objective of the present work was to analyze the relation between Problematic Internet Use and suicide behaviour and depression in adolescents

Methods: A total of 1036 adolescents (450 males) were randomly selected. Mean age was 15,21 (SD = 1,23). The Adolescent Behavioural Suicide Scale SENTIA, The Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale Short Form (RADS-SF), and The Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS) were used. A Manova was performed with two groups (risk and non-risk to PIU) as independent variables and suicide and depression scores as dependent variables

Results: The results revealed a statiscally siggnificant association between PIU and both depression and suicide behaviour (λ = 0.245, F(2,81,000) = 15.549, P $\leq$ 0.001, η^2 = 0.116). In particular, adolescents at a higher risk for PIU obtained higher scores on suicide behaviours and depression.

Conclusions: Results found in the present study reveal that adolescents have moderate prevalence rates for PIU. Also adolescents at risk for PIU with a total of more than 3 hour sof internet use everyday were at a higher risk for suicide. Prevention strategies should be devote to intervene in internet use as it maybe a variable affecting suicide behaviour.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: mental health; adolescence; suicide behaviour; problematic Internet use

O0014

Empathy and aggressive behavior from teenagers in educative institutions in Monteria, Colombia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.221

Introduction: According to the World Health Organization (2016), adolescence is one of the most important transitional steps in the life of a human being, recognized by an accelerated rate of growth and changes in behavior. Adolescents from Colombia have reached this step, immersed in a context with a history of social, interpersonal and economic violence. In this sense, study of constructs such as empathy and aggressive behaviors are crucial to appease a healthy school coexistence and thus, contribute to a peace cultur

Objectives: Analyze the relationship between empathy and aggressive levels from adolescents.

Methods: This study was done through a cross-sectional study of correlational scope in 240 (N= 240) students. The Prosocial Behavior Questionnaire developed by Martorell and Gonzalez (1922) and the Aggressive questionnaire, developed by Buss and Perry (1992) were applied. The first one was used to measure empathy and the latter to appraise aggressiveness.

Results: There was evidenced of adequate levels of empathy and a great percentage of medium levels of verbal and physical aggressiveness. (Graph 1). In addition, there was a significant statistical correlation of negative magnitude between these variables (Table 1).

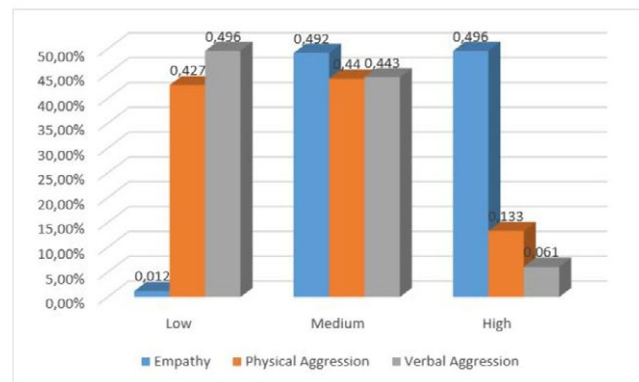**Graph 1:** Distribution of levels of empathy and aggressiveness from teenagers.

Table 1: Pearson correlations between empathy and aggressiveness

Variables	1	2	3
1. Empathy	----	,- 205**	,31*
2. Physical Aggression		----	,41
3. Verbal Aggression			----

Nota: **p < .01; *p < .05

Conclusions: It was concluded that the higher the optimal levels of empathy, the lower the aggressive behavior presented by teenagers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: aggressive; Empathy; Adolescents

O0015

Cannabis use in early ADHD, a 3-years follow-up study in relations to clinical characteristics

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.222

Introduction: ADHD is known to increase the risk of substance use, and is associated with lower degrees of education, criminal behavior and neuropsychic difficulties. Previous research is limited by small samples, variable findings, and short follow-up time. Earlier research tends to be limited to substance use above the threshold for abuse or dependency.

Objectives: This study aims at looking at the effects of cannabis use both over and under threshold for abuse or dependency in relations to clinical characteristics over a 3-year follow-up period.

Methods: At follow up a total of 203 patients were diagnosed with ADHD either as primary of as secondary diagnosis, of those 57 (28,1%) had lifetime use of cannabis (LUC), mean age at inclusion was 15 and half years old and 40% were of female sex.