

Results: Children's sample: 37% female, average age 12 years ($SD \pm 3.6$), 51% had diagnosis of hyperkinetic disorder (HD), 34% depressive disorder (DD). The children's age at the time of seeking healthcare was different according to the diagnosis: DD 10.1 ($SD \pm 4.5$) and HD 6.95 ($SD \pm 3.4$), ($T = -3.18$, $p = 0.000$); and by sex: girls 10.9 ($SD \pm 4.5$), boys 7.85 ($SD \pm 4.0$); ($T = -3.07$, $p = 0.000$). The mother was the first person to notice the symptoms.

Conclusions: The search for MHS differs by sex, diagnosis and family history; it is necessary to design mental health interventions considering gender-based differences, namely, to integrate a gender perspective.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Children; Help-seeking; Mental disorders; Mental health-care services

O040

Event related potentials in children with internet addiction disorder

S. Bakhtadze*, N. Khachapuridze and N. Geladze

Department Of Paediatric Neurology, Tbilisi State Medical University, Tbilisi, Georgia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.260

Introduction: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is defined as one of the commonest disorder in children and adolescents affecting 40 percent of them. Although it does not cause mental disorders it is known that IAD is commonly related with attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The best approach to assess attention is recording of event related potentials (ERPs) especially late response like P300. There are growing evidence regarding assessment of attention in IAD with different questionnaires but less is known about evidence received with more valid measurements like P300.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to measure attention parameters in IAD subjects by using the most valid test-latency and amplitude of P300. We have examined 70 children with IAD aged 5-18 years. Children were divided into two groups: Group 1 (40 children) was matched as a study group including children with IAD and group 2 controls (30 children) without IAD and without ADHD.

Methods: IAD was assessed by Young IAD scale. Children with Young scale less than 20 and with IQ less than 85 were excluded from the study. Recording of P300 was done by international protocol using oddball paradigm method. Statistical analysis was done by SPSS 26.

Results: In study group increase in P300 latency was found (mean range 350-375 msc) while amplitude was normal ($p < 0.05$). In controls both parameters were within normal range.

Conclusions: IAD could be related with attention disorders causing poor attention span. This evidence is very important as they affect internet addicted children and adolescents' social well being.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Latency; Internet addiction disorder; Attention; Event related potentials

O041

The risk of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms in the adolescent offspring of mothers with anxiety and depressive symptoms. Findings from the raine study

G. Ayano^{1*}, K. Betts¹, R. Tait², B. Dachew¹, A. Lin³ and R. Alati¹

¹School Of Public Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia;

²National Drug Research Institute, Faculty Of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Perth, Australia and ³Telethon Kids Institute, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.261

Introduction: While there exist some studies that explored the association between maternal anxiety and depressive symptoms and the risk of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in early and late childhood, studies exploring the risk in late adolescence are however lacking.

Objectives: This is the first study that aimed to investigate the association between maternal anxiety, depressive, as well as comorbid anxiety and depressive symptoms, and the risk of ADHD symptoms in late adolescence.

Methods: We used data from the Raine Study, a birth cohort in Western Australia. The Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS) was used to assess maternal depressive and anxiety symptoms when the child was aged 10. Whereas, the DSM-oriented scales of the child behavior checklist (CBCL) was used to assess ADHD symptoms offspring in adolescents aged 17. Log-binomial regression model was used to explore the associations.

Results: After adjusting for relevant covariates, we found an increased risk of ADHD symptoms in the adolescent children of mothers with anxiety [RR 2.84 (95%CI 1.18-6.83)] as well as comorbid anxiety and depressive symptoms [RR 5.60 (95%CI 3.02-10.37)]. No association was seen with maternal depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: This study suggested that adolescent offspring of mothers with anxiety as well as comorbid anxiety and depressive symptoms had an increased risk of ADHD symptoms. Early detection and management for ADHD symptoms in children of mothers with anxiety and comorbid anxiety and depressive symptoms are needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; anxiety; depression; offspring

O043

Bullying victimization/perpetration and non-suicidal self-injury: A systematic review

G. Serafini^{1*}, G. Canepa¹, A. Aguglia¹, A. Amerio¹, E. Flouri², M. Pompili³ and M. Amore⁴

¹Department Of Neuroscience, Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology, Genetics, Maternal And Child Health (dinogmi), University of Genoa, IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, Genoa, Italy, Genoa, Italy;

²Phd, UCL, London, United Kingdom; ³Neurosciences, Mental Health And Sensory Organs, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy and

⁴Department Of Neuroscience, Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology,