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Exploring depression in adolescents: How depression changes in early onset psychosis (EOP), clinical high risk (UHR) and clinical control (CC) patients

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Introduction: Depression is very common in adolescent patients and impacts on their quality of life and functioning. Indeed, depression is an important clinical aspect for treatment, outcome, and prognosis.

Objectives: This pilot study investigated the factorial structure of the Calgary depression scale for schizophrenia (CDSS) in a sample of help seeking adolescent patients, stratified in three clinical diagnostic subgroups: early onset psychosis (EOP), clinical high risk (UHR) and clinical control (CC). The relationships between these factors and SIPS domains and subjective experiences were also explored.

Methods: Sixty-nine subjects were examined to assess the severity of depressive symptoms and the degree of subjectively felt cognitive-affective vulnerability (i.e. basic symptoms)

Results: Principal component analysis revealed CDSS to include two main factors, namely: “guilty idea of reference-pathological guilt” (factor I), “depression-hopelessness” (factor II). Two factors revealed multiple correlations with SIPS domains and subjective experiences.

Conclusions: The results confirm the dual factorial structure of CDSS previously reported in the literature in adult samples, further increase our knowledge of the psychopathological components of depression in adolescents, and strongly suggest that CDSS can also be used in early diagnostic settings

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Calgary depression Scale for Schizophrenia; adolescent; psychosis

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Emotional experience of various types of cyberaggression by adolescents and youth

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Introduction: The integration of digital technologies into everyday life leads to transformation of various socio-cultural practices, including related to destructive behavior. Among them, cyberaggression holds a leading position, especially in younger generation, and causes direct lasting negative impact on the psychological state of participants and affects (Martinez-Monteaugado et al., 2019; Wright, Wachs, 2020).

Objectives: The goal of the study is to analyze the relationship between offline and online aggressions and the strength of negative

emotional experiences of adolescents and youth, as well as parents' awareness of this experience with their children.

Methods: The questionnaire was completed by 3395 people: 1554 adolescents aged 12-17 and 736 young people aged 18-30 from 8 federal districts of Russia.

Results: Respondents of all generations (64-74%) believe that people are more likely to experience painful or hostile situations in real life than online. Nevertheless, every fourth respondent (19-23%) says that events on the Internet can cause as much anxiety as events in real life. The least emotionally significant situations are flaming and cyberhate. Trolling causes strong feelings in every third adolescent, cyberstalking in every fifth, cyberbullying in every second. Both trolling and cyberstalking make girls more upset than boys, this is true for adolescents (12-13 and 14-17 years old) and youth ($\chi^2=19.01-67.21$, $p<0.01$, $V=0.16-0.30$).

Conclusions: Differences in emotional response to various types of cyberaggression require the development of differentiated approaches to the prevention of various situations of cyberaggression and the development of specific coping strategies in the collision with them. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project No. 20-013-00857.

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Keywords: emotional experience; adolescents; youth; cyberaggression

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Mood and suicidality amongst cyberbullied adolescents- a cross-sectional study from youth risk behavior survey

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Introduction: There is a limited literature available showing mental health burden among adolescents following cyberbullying.

Objectives: Aim is to evaluate the association of low mood and suicidality amongst cyberbullied adolescents.