

Conclusions: The study of the dynamics of the subjective pattern of health in frequently ill adolescents has high practical significance due to the possibility of preventive and correctional work with these adolescents. Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

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Keywords: frequently ill adolescents; health; subjective pattern of health; attitude toward health in adolescents

EPP0295

Exposure to community violence and Callous-Unemotional traits in young children: the role of positive parenting

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Introduction: Studies regarding environmental contributions on callous-unemotional (CU) traits in children have informed about the protective role of positive parenting. However, it has not been explored whether findings from these studies -mostly conducted in High-Income Countries- can be generalised to Low-Middle-Income Countries (LMICs). Exposure to community violence is common in LMICs and is associated with emotional and behavioural problems in children. Therefore, it may represent an environmental risk factor for CU traits.

Objectives: This prospective study explores whether positive parenting has a protective role in relation to CU traits in young Colombian children whose families have been exposed to community violence.

Methods: We assessed 235 families with children at age 3.5 years, from three contrasting regions of Colombia, using observations of mother-child interactions and maternal reports of community violence at ages 3.5 and 5.0 years.

Results: Hierarchical multiple linear regression models indicated that maternal positivity at 3.5 years was associated with lower CU traits at age 5.0 years only in children of families exposed to community violence (interaction term $p = .001$). In the exposed group maternal positivity explained 10% of the variance ($\beta = -.34$, $p = .001$) with low positivity associated with elevated CU traits and high positivity with low CU traits. Maternal praise was not associated with CU traits. However, maternal negativity during play was associated with elevated CU traits as a main effect.

Conclusions: Based on these findings, whether or not exposure to community violence is associated with elevated CU traits depends on maternal positivity, with low positivity creating vulnerability, and high positivity, resilience.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Low-middle-income country; Callous-unemotional traits; Exposure to community violence; Positive parenting

EPP0297

Toward the clinical application of the Child Psychosis-Risk Screening System (CPSS)

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Introduction: In our previous study, we have developed the Child Psychosis-risk Screening System (CPSS), which incorporates psychological and behavioral characteristics of childhood into an algorithm, based on a retrospective survey.

Objectives: In this study, we actually tried to evaluate the risk of psychosis in pediatric and psychiatric outpatients using the CPSS.

Methods: We conducted an epidemiological study of 323 outpatients aged 6-18 years visiting pediatric and psychiatric departments using CBCL and clinical data (sex, age, winter birth, chief complaint, diagnosis, abuse, bullying, hikikomori). ROC analysis was used to assess the accuracy of CPSS predictions. Cross-sectional logistic regression analysis was performed on the clinical data to identify factors associated with risk groups exceeding the cutoff value.

Results: The results of the ROC analysis showed that the AUC (Area under the ROC Curve) was 80.3%, indicating that the CPSS has Moderate accuracy. The cutoff value was 98.11% (sensitivity: 0.857, specificity: 0.835), and 18% of the subjects were identified as risk groups above this value. Cross-sectional logistic regression analysis showed that schizophrenia diagnosis, no abuse, winter birth, and hikikomori were associated with the risk group, with respective odds ratios of 22.88, 10.76, 1.91, and 1.37.

Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that the CPSS can be applied to pediatric practice for early detection of risk for psychosis. The risk group is also present among pediatric patients with physical chief complaints. The factors suggested to be associated with risk groups may reflect the factors acting on the critical period of psychosis onset and the dynamic state.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child Behavior Checklist; Psychosis; CPSS; prodrome

EPP0298

Prevention program of emotional and behavioral disorders in children with developmental language delay

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Introduction: The number of children with developmental language delay is growing. But the isolated use of speech therapy doesn't always help to improve the long-term prognosis. It was found that developmental language delay is almost never the only violation of a child.

Objectives: To develop the prevention program of emotional and behavioral disorders in children with developmental language delay.

Methods: 100 children with developmental language delay (70 boys; $Age = 26.9$ months, $SD = 5.5$) and 50 children with typical language development were studied by clinical follow-up method. The clinical method was supplemented by the Bayley Scale, the Language Development Survey and the Child Behavior Checklist $1\frac{1}{2} - 5$.

Results: A comprehensive children examination revealed developmental language delay risk factors, the psychomotor profile of the children, and the types of emotional and behavioral impairments, which were determined by us as: emotionally labile, emotionally detached and oppositional. The presence of subclinical disorders symptoms in children makes it necessary to carry out preventive measures. The primary prevention consists of pregnancy planning, effective care in pregnancy and childbirth. The secondary prevention aims to early diagnosis of developmental language delay, risk factors assessment of emotional and behavioral disorders and effective methods application of language and psychomotor development correction. Tertiary prevention have to individualized solves the children problems in accordance with revealed types of emotional and behavioral impairments. But the most important part is psychoeducation (special courses for parents and children with developmental language delay).

Conclusions: The prevention program was developed to prevent numerous psychiatric problems in childhood and adolescence.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: prevention; emotional impairments; behavioral impairments; psychoeducation

EPP0299

Factors Affecting School Performance in the Adolescents of USA- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

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Introduction: Poor academic performance has been linked to factors such as sleep, health, illicit drug use, physical fighting, social media use, cyber bullying, physical activity, homelessness, times spent in video games and television. It is difficult to get a sense of the interplay between and relative importance of different behaviours/factors on academic performance as only limited research has been aimed at quantifying these factors.

Objectives: To evaluate association of school performance and variables in five categories of the YRBSS: physical fighting, diet/lifestyle, electronic device usage, concurrent substance use, and violence/self-harm.

Methods: The CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) data from 1991-2019 was used in study. Respondents were grouped by good and poor school performance and variables related to nutrition/lifestyle, electronic device use, concurrent substance use, mood/violence/self-harm were analyzed using chi-square test.

Results: A total of 41,235 student respondents. Nutrition/Lifestyle, electronic device use, concurrent substance use, mood/violence/self-harm are found to be significantly correlated with school performance.

	Poor Performance n(%)	Good Performance n(%)	Total n(%)	p-Value
Nutrition/Lifestyle				
Daily breakfast	2,715(26)	11,429(38.22)	14,144(35.06)	<0.0001
Sodas ≥ 2 /day	1,998(19.12)	2,710(9.03)	4,708(11.63)	<0.0001
Concurrent Substance Use				
Alcohol use	3,544(37.55)	8,067(28.49)	11,611(30.75)	<0.0001
Cigarette smoking	1,616(15.74)	1,845(6.17)	3,461(8.61)	<0.0001
Mood/Violence/Self-Harm				
Difficulty concentrating	4,188(46.34)	7,327(28.27)	11,516(32.94)	<0.0001
Felt sad or hopeless	4,373(41.06)	9,038(29.67)	13,410(32.62)	<0.0001
Considered suicide	2,567(24.14)	4,810(15.8)	7,377(17.96)	<0.0001

Conclusions: In national data, we found school performance is affected by nutrition, lifestyle, substance use, mood and exposure to surrounding violence, and self-harm. Further studies should be planned to evaluate benefits from the risk stratification to reduce this burden amongst US adolescents.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: School Performance; Adolescents; mood and environment; diet and nutrition