

conducted on the impact of COMT functional polymorphism in 22q11DS, suggesting that attenuated psychotic manifestations are frequent in children and adolescents and represent one of the strongest predictors for the onset of psychotic disorder.

Objectives We explored possible interaction between COMT polymorphism and subclinical psychiatric symptoms in a 22q11.2DS cohort of 42 participants aged 6 to 26 years: 17 hemizygoty for COMT-Met and 25 hemizygoty for COMT-Val.

Aims To analyse impact of COMT gene in 22q11DS and its related psychiatric correlates.

Method Each participant, genotyped for the catechol O-methyltransferase (COMT) Met/Val polymorphism, underwent structured psychiatric and cognitive assessment. Analysis of positive and negative symptoms was performed by the structured interview for prodromal syndromes (SIPS). Finally, longitudinal data available in a subsample of 24 individuals were used to explore the developmental trajectories of psychotic symptoms one year later.

Results There was a significant positive correlation between COMT Val polymorphism and positive symptoms; at follow-up, no significant correlation were found between COMT polymorphism and psychiatric symptoms. No other significant differences were found between groups (Comt/Met-Comt/Val) on any other CBCL or QI score.

Conclusions COMT and additional genes microdeleted might interact in the susceptibility to schizophrenia in 22q11.2DS: psychotic symptoms might result from an epistatic interaction with other genes. Moreover, gene-environment, in presence of genetic vulnerability could increase the risk of schizophrenia in 22q11DS.

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0040

Coping victimization among peers in Spain

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Background Bullying at school and victimization problems in adolescence have a negative impact in personal identity development specifically in mental health field.

Objective To analyze coping profiles used in a communitarian adolescents sample in relation to victimization among peers and controlling the other victimization subtypes.

Method From Barcelona Metropolitan area, 1031 adolescents between 12 and 20 years old participated (37.5% boys; 15.7% foreigners). The different coping strategies were assessed with adolescent coping orientation for problem experiences test and the victimization types with juvenile victimization questionnaire.

Results A 46.2% of adolescents suffered a victimization event by peers in the last year. As victimization level by peers advance, it presents an increase of unproductive coping strategies ($P < .001$; d -Cohen = 0.92). Regularly women score higher than men in low and moderate victimization groups ($P < .05$). However, when it reaches the highest expression (higher risk profile), unproductive strategies use in both genders is very similar and significant differences disappear. The results show that avoidant coping type is associated with a higher rate of victimization by peers. Positive relationship between previous victimization in other areas and peer victimization rate was found.

Conclusions It is of high importance to develop and strengthen coping psychoeducation programs centered in solving this prob-

lem and struggling against victimization consequences by peers in adolescence. Due to that, increase of this victimization type is very related to the use of unproductive strategies use and therefore a coping by avoiding the problem.

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Early childcare and trajectories of behavioral difficulties in children: The EDEN mother-child cohort study

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Background There is no consensus of the relationship between early childcare and later psychological development.

Methods We studied 1428 children participating in the French EDEN cohort. Childcare was reported prospectively between ages 4 months and 3 years: childminder, collective care, informal care. Children's behavior was assessed by mother-reported strength and difficulty questionnaire (SDQ) scores at ages 3.5, 5.5 and 8 years. Trajectories of children's behavioral difficulties (emotional difficulties, behavioral problems, peer-relations difficulties, symptoms of hyperactivity and inattention, prosocial behavior) were identified using group-based trajectory modelling (PROC TRAJ, SAS). To control for selection and confounding factors, we used propensity scores based on over 30 covariates, included in multinomial regression models as inverse probability weights of exposure.

Results Compared to children in informal care, those who were cared for by a childminder or in collective care were less likely to have peer problems (respectively, ORs for the intermediate level trajectory = 0.67 [95% IC: 0.47–0.95] and 0.49 [95% IC: 0.34–0.72]; ORs for the high level trajectory = 0.47 [0.27–0.82] and 0.33 [0.17–0.62]). Collective care was also associated with a reduced likelihood of intermediate ($OR = 0.71$ [0.52–0.98]) and high trajectories of hyperactivity and inattention ($OR = 0.50$ [0.35–0.81]), intermediate ($OR = 0.58$ [0.39–0.88]) and high trajectories of emotional symptoms ($OR = 0.54$ [0.32–0.92]) and intermediate ($OR = 0.72$ [0.51–1.01]) and high behavioral problems trajectories ($OR = 0.54$ [0.34–0.85]).

Conclusion Childcare attendance prior to school entry – particularly collective childcare – may have beneficial effects for children's psychological development and peer relations.

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0042

Predicting secondary mental health care use in adolescence using self-, parent- and teacher-reported problem behavior in a community-based record-linkage study

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Introduction In adolescence, help-seeking is affected by different actors. The influence of each actor on help-seeking is often studied in isolation, or, if multiple informants are included, using only few assessments of adolescents' mental health.