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School bullying in Tunisia: Psychological profile of harassers

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Introduction: School Bullying is an educational and a health care issue that was kept hidden for a long time. Despite, growing interest about this issue, it's still a topic that is not well known and well analysed in Tunisia.

Objectives: - Evaluate the prevalence of school bullying among Middle school students - Establish the psychological profile of harassers

Methods: It's a cross sectional study including 600 students of 2 middle schools of the region of Sousse -Tunisia during the month of March 2020. "The adolescent peer relations instrument" was used to identify school bullying and its type. The "Child Behaviour Checklist" questionnaire was used to identify emotional and behavioural problems among children. Self esteem levels were evaluated by the "Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale".

Results: The mean age of participants was 13 years and 9 months $\pm$ 1 year and 4 months. 95.1 % of the participants have experienced school harassment, but also 92% of them harassed their peers. Boys were more frequently bullies than girls ($p < 0.01$). There was no significant difference in self esteem levels between bullies and non-bullies adolescents. Among the 8 syndromes explored by the Child behaviour checklist, adolescents experiencing one of the 7 following items (Anxious syndrome, Depressive syndrome, Aggressive behaviour, Attention problems, Social problem, Thoughts problems and Withdrawal problems) had significantly higher risk of being a bully (p values between 0.001 and 0.02).

Conclusions: This study emphasizes the high prevalence of school bullying among adolescents in Tunisia. Most of the psychological problems explored in this study seem to be higher among bullies.

Keywords: adolescent; bullying; Profile; Harasser

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Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder: Age, sex and social environment as evaluable factors in children and teenagers

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Introduction: Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurobiological disorder, affecting executive functions and defined by hyperactivity, attention deficit and/or impulsivity symptoms. This neurodevelopmental disorder affects up to 7% of children. It is observed as a chronic pathology appearing on childhood with other comorbid diseases. Often, remarkable

symptoms use to change with the age, however a real improvement is also related with other -external- factors, as social environment.

Objectives: -To highlight variability of ADHD symptoms and complexity of available treatments in childhood. -To analyze influence of personal and familiar factors, which affect to evolution of ADHD and the response to treatment.

Methods: Comparative-study. Retrospective selection of 8 patients with treatment for ADHD and currently stable. A 12-months ADHD confirmed diagnosis in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Unit and follow-up after diagnosis. They are compared by aged-pairs (females and males) at the different development school-stages (preschool 3-6 years, primary school 7-12 years and adolescence 13-16 years). *Pairs of study: male-5 years/female-6 years; male-7 years/female-8 years; female-10 years/male-11 years; female-13 years/male-15 years

Results: -Evolution of ADHD highlights the influence of age-factor about remarkable symptoms mainly (from hyperactivity to inattentiveness). -Comorbid disorders seems related with sex-factor (impulsivity-eating disorders on females and irritability-mood disorders on males). -Children social environment, specially family support, is an important external factor for all these patients (low self-esteem or somatization disorders).

Conclusions: 1. ADHD as a chronic disorder whose evolution depends on the age, sex and social factors 2. Genetic component or familiar support are also considered as influencers factors 3. Multidisciplinary approach to objectives: motivation, organization and maturity 4. Treatment is considered according to side effects and comorbidity

Keywords: Hyperactivity; attention deficit; children and teenagers; ADHD

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Psychotic-like experiences in community-dwelling young people in Hong Kong: Preliminary finding from the Hong Kong youth epidemiological study of mental health (HKYES)

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Introduction: Psychotic-like experiences (PLEs) are often referred to as psychotic experiences, such as hallucinations and delusions, in the absence of a psychotic disorder. PLEs as part of the continuum of psychosis suggested that healthy population can endorse PLEs without having significant distress or impairment which would warrant them a clinical diagnosis. While PLEs are usually associated with psychotic disorders, previous research has also shown the link between PLEs and many other mood symptoms.

Objectives: The present study aims to identify PLEs in community youths and explore the underlying risk and protective factors.

Methods: This is an ongoing study in which young people aged 15-24 were recruited from community through a random stratified sampling method. Sociodemographic, lifestyle, functioning, and other psychosocial factors were assessed in a face-to-face structured interview. In particular, PLEs were assessed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Screening Scales (CIDI-SC). Six domains of lifetime PLEs were measured, including auditory and