Methods: A study on CDC National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) (1991-2017). Responses from adolescence related to cyberbullying and suicidality were evaluated. Chi-square and mix-effect multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed to find out the association of cyberbullying with sadness/hopelessness, suicide consideration, plan, and attempts.
Results: A total of 10,463 adolescents, 14.8% of adolescents faced cyberbullying a past year. There was a higher prevalence of cyberbullying in youths aged 15-17 years (25 vs 26 vs 23%), which included more females to males (68 vs 32%).(p<0.0001) Caucasians (53%) had the highest number of responses to being cyberbullied compared to Hispanics (24%), African Americans (11%). (p<0.0001) There was an increased prevalence of cyberbullied youths with feelings of sadness/hopelessness (59.6 vs 25.8%), higher numbers considering suicide (40.4 vs 13.2%), suicide plan (33.2 vs 10.8%), and multiple suicidal attempts in comparison to non-cyberbullied.(p<0.0001) On regression analysis, cyberbullied adolescence had a 155% higher chance of feeling sad and hopeless [aOR=2.55; 95%CI=2.39-2.72], considered suicide [1.52 (1.39-1.66)], and suicide plan [1.24 (1.13-1.36)].
Conclusions: In our study, cyberbullying was associated with negative mental health outcomes. Further research is warranted to examine the impact and outcomes of cyberbullying amongst adolescents and guiding the policies to mitigate the consequences.

Parameters	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	p-value
Mental health conditions			
Sad and hopeless (vs no-sad)	2.55	2.39 - 2.72	0.0001
Considered suicide	1.52	1.39 - 1.66	0.0001
Made suicide plan	1.24	1.13 - 1.36	0.0001
Suicide attempts (0 times)			
1	0.87	0.76 - 0.99	0.029
2-3	0.73	0.63 - 0.85	0.0001
4-5	0.48	0.35 - 0.64	0.0001
>6	0.49	0.37 - 0.66	0.0001
Attempt Suicide Resulting in Injury needing medical care (ref=no need for medical care)	0.75	0.64 - 0.88	0.0001
Model was adjusted for age, sex, race, school grade, alcohol use, cigarette use, and illegal injected drug use.			

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Suicide; Depression; Youth Risk Behavior Survey; Cyberbully

O034

Multidisciplinary approach in children with autism spectrum disorder

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is characterized by persistent deficits in social communication and social interaction across multiple contexts and it is marked by repetitive sensory–motor behaviours and restricted interests or activities. Now recognized to occur in up to 1% of the population, the prevalence of ASD has registered a steady increase in the past two decades. Heterogeneity of presentation is a hallmark with comorbid psychiatric and medical morbidities frequently reported. Comorbidities mask and delay the diagnosis and are the cause of inadequate therapies.
Objectives: In the present paper, we studied a cohort of patients with ASD, investigating the rates and types of psychiatric and medical comorbidities.
Methods: A retrospective study of psychiatric and medical comorbidities was carried out on a sample of 120 participants that met ASD criteria according to DSM-V. The patients were examined with a detailed medical history, physical examination, as well as some additional functional, imaging, laboratory and genetic investigations. The associated conditions considered were: attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), epilepsy, intellectual disability, gastrointestinal symptoms, ophtalmologic manifestations, infections.
Results: Of the 120 ASD subjects referred, 25 (20.8%) received the diagnosis of epilepsy. ADHD was established in 24 cases (20%). IQ score was obtained in half of the patients, 43.3% of them presenting a severe intellectual disability (IQ<35). Respiratory disorders occured in 25% of the cases. Ophtalmological findings were observed in 9.1% of the cases. Other frequent comorbidities included motor disturbances and feeding problems.
Conclusions: A better understanding of comorbidities in ASD patients improves interdisciplinary collaboration, thus facilitating effective treatment programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: autism spectrum disorder; intellectual disability; multidisciplinary; comorbidities

O037

Understanding of the prevalence of depression in a sample of gifted children by identifying the developmental trajectory of risk and protective factors

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Introduction: Developmental studies in infancy remain rare. Studies measuring depressive symptoms in gifted children are contradictory, considering more anxiety or depression than in non-gifted children. Furthermore, questionnaires or anxiety scales are used without taking into account all aspects of mood disorders and thus, rarely depression scales have been conducted.
Objectives: To refine the developmental trajectory of depression in a national sample of French gifted children by identification of the specific risk and protective factors.
Methods: A self-reported depression scale MDI-C (Multiscore-Depression-Inventory-for-Children) were sent to families to be administered to their gifted children from preschool to high school, aged from 4 to 20 years-old (IQ >125) looking for help from gifted associations. A larger wave of data collection on different aspects of child and family history was collected (pregnancy, term and delivery mode, neonatal period, psychomotor development, health, schooling, interpersonal relationships with family and friends, personality, parental socio-economic status).
Results: 438 children (> 130) were eligible. Regarding anamnestic fields, Exploratory-Factor-Analysis highlighted six predictive factors of depression with eigenvalues from 1.09 to 3.17. Major factors explaining 62.96% of total variance are: Factor-1 "motor skills disorder" (14.53%). Factor-2 "positive family relationships" (14.04%). Factor-3 "positive social relationships with peers" (14.02%). Factor-4 "integration of social codes" (11.23%). Factor-6 "Learning disabilities and rehabilitation" (10.1%).
Conclusions: Our findings highlight specifics risk factors of depression in the field of learning disabilities or social cognition, while a good quality of social relationships since childhood seems to be a preventive factor.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Depression; Gifted children; Motor skills disorder; Learning disabilities; Social relationship

O038

Validation of the european drug addiction prevention trial questionnaire (EU-DAP) for substance use screening and to assess risk and protective factors among adolescents in chile

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Introduction: Substance use is highly prevalent among Chilean adolescents, and the damage it causes at the neurobiological, psychological, and social levels is well known. However, there are no validated screening instruments that also assess risk and protective factors for this Chilean population.
Objectives: To evaluate the psychometric properties of the European Drug Addiction Prevention Trial Questionnaire (EU-Dap).
Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out in 13 schools in Santiago of Chile. The sample included 2,261 adolescents of 10 to 14 years old. The linguistic and cultural adaptation was conducted using focus groups, the construct validity was evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis, and measures of its reliability were also determined. Furthermore, the associations regarding risk and protective factors with substance use were explored.
Results: Substance use questions were well understood by adolescents. Regarding the subscales of risk and protective factors, they needed some changes, and once completed, all new subscales had good or adequate goodness of fit adjustment. Regarding reliability, all of the new subscales had good or acceptable internal consistency according to the omega coefficient (range from 0.69 to 0.89). Finally, most of the risk and protective factors measured by the questionnaire were strongly associated with different substance use outcomes, especially those related to positive and negative beliefs or attitudes towards drugs, normative beliefs, and refusal skills.
Conclusions: The current findings suggest that the EU-Dap questionnaire is a valid and reliable instrument, and it may help to evaluate the effectiveness of preventive interventions in the future.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Substance use; adolescents; Risk factors; validation

O039

Children's mental health needs and access to specialized services in Mexico

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Introduction: The prevalence of mental disorders (MD) is greater in children; however, they are the population with less help-seeking and access to mental health-care services (MHS).
Objectives: To explore the characteristics of help-seeking and access to specialized MHS in children with MD.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out from 2018 to 2019, in the Children's Psychiatric Hospital and National Institute of Psychiatry in Mexico City. Sample 397 children and 397 caregivers. The project was approved by the Ethics Committee of both institutions. The patient's family member was questioned on sociodemographic data and help-seeking to MHS. Sample's descriptive statistics applying measures of central tendency, Inferential statistics with t-test for differences in means between groups (diagnosis), and one-way ANOVA to variables associated with the help-seeking to MHS.