

EPP0799**Food addiction behaviour and family relationship : about 360 cases**

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Introduction: For several years, strong theoretical and clinical links have been established between intra-family relationships and eating disorders.

Objectives: To study intra-family relationships in adolescent with food addictive behaviour.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study conducted among a sample of adolescents randomly collected in 6 schools in the region of Sfax-Tunisia, during the month of February 2022. The food addiction symptomatology was assessed by the “Dimensional Yale Food Addiction Scale version 2.0 For Children” (dYFAS-C 2.0) and the family attitude was studied by the “Brief Family Relationship Scale” (BFRS) which evaluates three dimensions: cohesion, expressiveness and conflict, each having a separate score. Both scales are validated in Arabic.

Results: The study involved 360 high school students, with a mean age of 16.62 +/- 0.822 years. The sex ratio was 1.09.

The total score for food addiction symptomatology in our sample ranged from 0 to 56 with an average of 16.37 +/- 12.380.

Of the three dimensions of the quality of intra-family relationships studied, conflict had the highest mean score: 25.29 +/- 9.027.

A high food dependence score was significantly related to these three dimensions of the intrafamily relationship: lack of conflict ($p=0.044$), cohesion ($p=0.011$) and expressiveness ($p=0.005$) presence.

Conclusions: The present study shows that the symptomatology of food addiction is influenced by the quality of the intra-family relationship.

Enhanced perception of the family environment and involvement of the family in possible care can help to prevent the onset of eating disorders and to plan an appropriate intervention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0800**Cyber gaming addiction and impulsivity in adolescents**

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Introduction: The relationship between cyber video game addiction and impulsivity is controversial. Some studies have shown a significant link, others have found no association between the two behaviours.

Objectives: To study impulsivity in adolescents with problematic use of internet video games.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study, conducted among a sample of adolescents randomly collected in 6 schools in the region of Sfax-Tunisia, during the month of February 2022. The rate of addiction to video games was assessed by the 20-item “Internet Gaming Disorder-20” (IGD-20) scale and impulsivity by the 30-item “Barratt Impulsivity Scale” (BIS-11). Both scales are validated in Arabic.

Results: The study involved 360 secondary school students, with a mean age of 16.62 +/- 0.822 years. The sex ratio was 1.09.

A gaming addiction was found in 4.7% of cases.

Similarly, impulse control disorder was noted in 23.6% of adolescents. Problematic internet game use was significantly related to motor impulsivity ($p=0.025$).

There was no significant association between cyber video game addiction and cognitive or non-planning impulsivity.

Conclusions: According to the results, impulsiveness is a factor to consider for understanding the development of addiction to internet video games. Thus, impulsiveness should be taken into account to explain problematic gaming behaviour as well as to design preventive and treatment interventions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0801**Stress and self-esteem in young high school students**

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Introduction: The course of adolescence is marked by feelings of insecurity, vulnerability and can be accompanied by the emergence of several mental health problems.

Having a good self-esteem brings many benefits such as security, well-being and a strong sense of confidence. Low self-esteem is often accompanied by psychological distress such as stress.

Objectives: To assess the level of stress and self-esteem in young high school students and to identify the risk factors associated with low self-esteem in these adolescents.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study conducted among a sample of adolescents randomly collected in 6 schools in the region of Sfax-Tunisia, during the month of February 2022. The level of stress was assessed using the Lovibond Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) and self-esteem by the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, both scales are validated in Arabic.

Results: We collected 396 adolescents. The mean age was 16.65 +/- 0.897 years and the sex ratio was 0.82.

Of these adolescents, 102 had stress symptoms according to the DASS-21 scale, i.e. 26% of the sample. Stress was severe to extremely severe in 37.2% of cases.

Low to very low self-esteem was found in 65.7% of cases compared to 14.7% with high self-esteem.

In addition to the association with high levels of stress in these adolescents ($p=0.002$), low self-esteem was associated with other psycho-social factors such as intra-family relationship problems ($p=0.014$), a history of repeating a year ($p=0.026$), low to average school performance ($p=0.027$) and behavioural problems in the school environment ($p=0.032$).

Conclusions: These results suggest that the association of stress with certain psycho-social factors helps the deterioration of self-esteem in adolescents and vice versa.

Having high self-esteem may protect the individual from psychological vulnerabilities such as stress and help him/her to cope with them.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0802

Emotional Intelligence and Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

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Introduction: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most common neurodevelopmental disorder in children and adolescents. It is characterized by age-inappropriate inattention/impulsiveness and/or hyperactivity symptoms.

However, emotional symptoms are frequent in patients with ADHD and may, in some cases, be responsible for a major part of the negative impact on functioning and outcome.

It is now well established that a large number of children with ADHD and without any comorbid disorder exhibit symptoms of emotional lability.

Recently, given the importance of the impact of emotional symptoms, several authors have argued that emotional intelligence affects health and is essential for success in academics as well as life in general and it is defined as the ability to perceive, appraise, and express emotions; the ability to access and/or generate feelings when they facilitate thought; and the ability to regulate emotions to promote emotional and intellectual growth.

Objectives: •Our research aimed to evaluate and compare the emotional and social functioning of two groups of children, with and without ADHD, aged 6 to 19.

Methods: •One hundred twenty child (N=60 ADHD, N = 60 Control cases) were assessed with the **BarOn Emotional Quotient Inventory: Youth Version (BarOn EQ-i:YV™)**, providing an estimate of their underlying emotional and social intelligence.

•The BarOn EQ-i:YV is specifically designed to assess the coping skills, adaptability, and well-being of children and teenagers.

•Children with ADHD and control cases were compared with each other.

Results: •The results showed that the Emotional Quotient (EQ) was significantly lower in the group of children with ADHD (**p=0.01**).

•Also, our results showed that there are statistically significant differences in **intrapersonal skills** ($p < 0.0010$) **Adaptability Scale** ($p = 0.005$); **General Mood Scale** ($p = 0.004$) and **positive impression** ($p = 0.001$) of emotional intelligence between children with ADHD and control cases. Thus, the first group got lower scores than the second one in all aspects.

Conclusions: •ADHD is a disorder that affects the life quality of the person who suffers from it in the personal and social areas. Therefore, the emotional intelligence study in individuals with this diagnosis is important.

•And considering the fact that abilities associated with emotional intelligence can be learned and improved, emotional intelligence

can be thought as a target for therapy by individualized education for patients with ADHD who have inadequate abilities compared to the healthy population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Comorbidity/Dual Pathologies 02

EPP0803

Neuropsychiatric manifestations in Cornelia de Lange syndrome

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Introduction: Cornelia De Lange syndrome (CdLS) is a dominant and rare genetically heterogeneous syndrome. It is characterized by a large phenotypic spectrum going from a classical to a non-classical form affecting multiple organ systems including central nervous, locomotor, skin, gastrointestinal, immune and endocrine systems in association with specific dysmorphic features. Neuropsychiatric manifestations represent a hallmark of CdLS phenotype.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to describe the neuropsychiatric features of Cornelia De Lange syndrome.

Methods: This is a descriptive and retrospective study comprising unrelated Tunisian patients diagnosed clinically and genetically with CdLS during the period between 2002-2021. Each patient underwent a comprehensive clinical evaluation. In this study, we focused on neuropsychiatric and behavioural phenotype specifying intellectual disability (ID), language delay (LD), autism spectrum disorder (ASD), hyperactivity, aggressivity, specific learning disorder (SLD), sleep problems, compulsive behaviours and social anxiety disorders during adolescence.

Results: A total of nine patients were included in this study. ID was present in all the evaluated patients with different level of severity evolving from mild (8/9) to severe (1/9). LD in absent of hearing problems was detected in two patients. Hyperactivity was found in three patients. Aggressivity was discovered in one patient in a form of self-injurious behaviour in one patient and hetero-aggressivity in another. None of our patients was diagnosed with ASD. Sleep problems such as frequent night-time awakenings were observed in one patient. All patients at age of schooling presented different levels of SLD. None of our patients was diagnosed with anxiety or compulsive behaviours.

Conclusions: Our results support the implication of behavioural and psychiatric features in CdLS phenotype. All of symptoms described in the literature were present in our patients. Further evaluation of our patients during their life is important to reveal age-related features such as anxiety or compulsive behaviours. These features can be used to inform specific psychiatric assistance