

Abstract

Cite this article: (2023). Oral Communication. *European Psychiatry*, 66(S1), S58–S136.

O0001

Associations of maternal smoking during pregnancy with academic performance in adolescent offspring: findings from a registry data-based cohort study

G. Ayano*, B. Dachew, K. Betts and R. Alati

School of Population Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.211

Introduction: Emerging epidemiological data have indicated associations between maternal smoking during pregnancy and a range of negative outcomes in children. Nevertheless, there is scant evidence reporting adverse effects on lower academic performance during adolescence.

Objectives: To examine the association between maternal smoking during pregnancy and the risk of lower academic performance in adolescent children.

Methods: Data were obtained from the New South Wales (NSW) Perinatal Data Collection, which included all live births in the Australian state of NSW from January 2003 to December 2005. This was linked with NSW admitted data collection and National Assessment Program for Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). A total of 168, 528 mother-offspring pairs were involved in the final analysis. Maternal smoking during pregnancy was assessed using self-reports of smoking during pregnancy. NAPLAN was used to assess the educational performance of the offspring. A logistic regression model was used to explore the association.

Results: The findings show that exposure to cigarette smoke in utero was associated with an increased risk of poor academic performance in adolescent offspring in all domains, including numeracy [OR, 2.43 (95%CI 2.30-2.58)], reading [OR, 2.49 (95%CI 2.37-2.62)], writing [OR, 2.97 (95%CI 2.84-3.11)] and spelling [OR, 3.12 (95%CI 2.98-3.26)]. In our sensitivity analysis by gender, maternal smoking during pregnancy demonstrated stronger effects on the academic achievements of females in all domains.

Conclusions: The results show that exposure to cigarette smoke in utero was associated with an increased risk of lower educational achievements in adolescent children with greater effects in female than male children in all domains. The findings suggest the potential for targeted screening and early intervention of academic performance in exposed offspring.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0002

Do attention-deficit/hyperactivity symptoms influence treatment outcome in gambling disorder?

C. Vitró-Alcaraz^{1,2,3*}, G. Mestre-Bach⁴, R. Granero^{2,3,5}, M. Gómez-Peña^{1,3}, L. Moragas^{1,3}, F. Fernández-Aranda^{1,2,3}, M. N. Potenza⁶ and S. Jiménez-Murcia^{1,2,3}

¹Psychiatry, Hospital Universitari de Bellvitge, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat; ²Ciber Fisiopatología Obesidad y Nutrición (CIBEROBn), Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid; ³Psychiatry and Mental Health Group, Neuroscience Program, Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Bellvitge - IDIBELL, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat; ⁴Universidad Internacional de La Rioja, La Rioja; ⁵Psicobiología i Metodologia de les Ciències de la Salut, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain and ⁶Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, United States

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.212

Introduction: Numerous studies point to the comorbidity between gambling disorder (GD) and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). However, there is a lack of research exploring how ADHD symptoms might influence psychological treatment outcomes for GD.

© The Author(s), 2023. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of the European Psychiatric Association. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

