

## EPV0189

**Factor analysis of the Pediatric Symptom Checklist with victimized child laborers in Rural Bangladesh**M. A. Ahad<sup>1\*</sup>, Y. K. Parry<sup>1</sup>, E. Willis<sup>1</sup> and S. Ullah<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>College of Nursing and Health Sciences and <sup>2</sup>College of Medicine and Public Health, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

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**Introduction:** Children in labor are highly vulnerable to intentional maltreatment in the workplace and home environment, particularly in South Asian countries. Since it adversely affects their emotional and cognitive health, it is considered to be a major public health concern. However, the emotional and behavioral consequences of child labor maltreatment are still overlooked.

**Objectives:** The study investigated the construct validity of a PSC tool for child laborers and the relationship between different maltreatment forms and child laborers' psychosocial impairments.

**Methods:** In total, 114 parents of child laborers were recruited using the snowball sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was developed based on three items of the ICAST-P and the parent's version of the PSC tool. This study performed a factor analysis and a multivariate analysis using SPSS. The data were collected between April and June 2022.

**Results:** A three-factor model consisting of internalizing, externalizing, and attention problems of child laborers has been partially fitted to the data. The PSC appears to be primarily concerned with internalized psychological difficulties among child laborers, followed by externalized and attention-associated emotional and behavioral difficulties. A mean estimate of the prevalence of maltreatment indicates that child laborers are primarily subjected to psychological maltreatment, followed by physical maltreatment and neglect. The study observed that physically and psychologically maltreated child laborers are significantly screened for psychosocial impairments associated with internalized problems and attention deficits. Psycho-social constructs are not significantly influenced by neglect. There was no significant relationship between maltreatment and externalized psychosocial difficulties among child laborers.

**Conclusions:** The estimated findings would aid prospective researchers in examining the possible factors associated with the emotional and behavioral problems of maltreated child laborers. In addition, clinicians can gain insight into diagnosing psychometric symptoms in this population of children.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0190

**The place of EMDR in children: a review of the literature**

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**Introduction:** EMDR therapy is a brief form of trauma-focused therapy for PTSD. This therapeutic technique was first used by Francine Shapiro in the United States in 1987. EMDR combines

exposure imagination, cognitive and psychoanalytical techniques. Designed to treat psychological trauma, emotional shock and grief, EMDR can also be used to treat neurotic problems such as phobias, anxiety and depression.

EMDR therapy can be used at any age and can be adapted to children, adolescents, adults and the elderly unless contraindicated. In the pediatric population, several studies have shown that EMDR therapy has a remarkable effectiveness on several pathologies and particularly on PTSD.

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**Objectives:** Present the indications of EMDR therapy in children and demonstrated its effectiveness in the management of psychiatric disorders in this population.

**Methods:** This is a systematic review of the literature. The databases used are "PubMed" and "Google Scholar". No language restrictions were applied.

The following keywords were entered: EMDR, Child. Recent articles published in English or "systematic reviews, meta-analyses or reviews" were included.

**Results:** From this review of the literature, we note that:

EMDR is a psychotherapy that has been shown to be effective in improving the symptoms of various pathologies in children, including PTSD, major depressive disorders, intellectual disability, anxiety disorders, as well as behavioral disorders

However, the studies are still few in number and also have methodological limitations: they were exploratory studies of relatively small samples.

**Conclusions:** EMDR therapy is mentioned in the described guidelines as "promising", as the fact that it yields positive results in a short period of time and that these results continue in follow-up studies has increased the interest in using EMDR in children. Nevertheless, larger sample sizes are recommended in future studies to better establish the effectiveness of EMDR therapy in children.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0191

**The Relationship Between Autistic Traits, Dating Violence and Anxiety in Adolescents**

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**Introduction:** Autistic traits that are continuously distributed in the population are characterized by difficulties in interpreting social

information, deficits in understanding what others are thinking and feeling, difficulties in communicating ideas and emotions.

**Objectives:** Otistic traits may elevate the risk for interpersonal victimization for those who exhibit them across the life course. In this study, the relationship between autistic traits, dating violence and anxiety levels were investigated in adolescents.

**Methods:** The study included 61 adolescents aged 13-15 years and their parents who applied to the outpatient clinic for the first time and volunteered. Parents were asked to fill in the adolescent autism spectrum quotient (AQ) for their children, and the adolescent was asked to fill in the dating violence and screen for child anxiety related emotional disorders (SCARED) scales. It was hypothesized that adolescents that have higher AQ total scores have higher levels of dating violence and anxiety.

**Results:** A total of 60 adolescents (44 girls and 16 boys) with a mean age of 14.6 were included in the study. A positive and significant correlation was found between autistic trait level and anxiety ( $r = .766$ ,  $p = .00$ ) and physical dating violence total scores ( $r = .259$ ,  $p = .046$ ). And also a positive and significant correlation was found between anxiety level and psychological ( $r = .729$ ,  $p = .00$ ) and physical ( $r = .284$ ,  $p = .028$ ) dating violence total scores.

**Conclusions:** In our study higher autistic traits were found to be associated with higher levels of anxiety and physical dating violence. Autistic traits in adolescents contribute to children's anxiety level. Deficits in emotional and social cognition, inability to identify inappropriate behavior and one's own discomfort with inappropriate behavior increase the risk of psychological and physical dating violence. Validated screening tools should be developed in this population to support earlier reporting.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0192

### Explore the mechanisms by which prenatal stress can lead to the emergence of neurodevelopmental and psychiatric disorders among children

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**Introduction:** Maternal stress experienced during pregnancy has potential lasting consequences on child development. One mechanism that can explain certain links between the activity of the maternal stress axis during pregnancy and the developmental trajectory of children is the maternal hypothalamic pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. Nevertheless, further exploration is needed as there are methodological limits in the existing literature, such as the lack of longitudinal data.

**Objectives:** To fill this gap, this DEVSTRESS research project was created with the aim of increasing our understanding of the mechanisms linking prenatal maternal stress to child development using longitudinal data from the EDEN cohort study.

**Methods:** In this sample, various bio-psycho-social data were collected: (1) maternal stress was measured during pregnancy via questionnaires assessing childhood adversity, major life events, work-related stress, anxiety, and depressive symptoms; (2) children's emotional and behavioural problems were reported at 3, 5, 8 and 11 years, and cognitive development was assessed by psychologists at 5 years of age; (3) maternal and child hair samples provided data on the level of cortisol in the hair, which were used

as a biological marker of stress and were collected at birth for both mother and child, as well as 1, 3, and 5 years after birth from children.

**Results:** Various statistical analyses have been conducted using this data to explore the longitudinal links between self-reported maternal prenatal stress and child outcomes.

**Conclusions:** This research project will be concluded in 2023, thus findings from the overall DEVSTRESS project and practical recommendations will be provided.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0193

### The Translation and Adaptation Of The Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) To Azerbaijan Culture

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**Introduction:** The lack of valid and reliable screening tools is the one of the significant barriers to the extension of studies in child and adolescent mental health in Azerbaijan culture.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to adapt the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL 6-18) to Azerbaijan culture.

**Methods:** Study group of the research is consist of 1232 (630 female, 599 male) children and adolescents between the ages of 6-17 studying in classes 1 to 11 in Azerbaijan. The ability to explain the data obtained from Azerbaijani Version of CBCL by theoretical model was examined by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

**Results:** The RMSEA index was calculated as .09 for the one-dimensional alternative model and Comparative Fit Index as .93 for CBCL Azerbaijani Version. It was concluded that the alternative one-dimensional model, where a series of indexes were evaluated together, has an acceptable fit. Internal consistency coefficients were calculated as .94 for Total Problems, .87 for Internalization and .87 for Externalization. The internal consistency coefficients for the empirically based problem subtests varied between .62 and .86. Correlations with total score of total syndrome subtests of the checklist were calculated for female and male students and 6-11/12-17 ages, and a positive and significant correlation was found for female and male students and 6-11/12-17 age groups ( $p < .05$ ). The correlations between the Total Problem and all syndrome subtests ranged from .68 to .88 for boys and .67 to .88 for girls. Furthermore, a strong correlation ( $r > .70$ ) between Anxiety/Depression, Social Withdrawn/Depression and Internalizing Problems and between Aggressive Behavior, Delinquent Behaviour problem subtests and Externalizing Problems, was detected. It was found that Externalizing Problems and Aggressive Behavior subtests of boys has a significantly higher average than girls ( $p < .05$ ). It was concluded that the scores of Social Withdrawn/Depression and Internalizing Problems of girls and Social Problems and Thought Problems of boys increases, and Social Withdrawn/Depression and Internalizing Problems scores of boys decreases as the age increases.

**Conclusions:** Considering that a row of indexes is evaluated together in examining model fit, it can be said that the model consisting of eight factors has an acceptable fit.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared