

EPV0189

Factor analysis of the Pediatric Symptom Checklist with victimized child laborers in Rural BangladeshM. A. Ahad^{1*}, Y. K. Parry¹, E. Willis¹ and S. Ullah²¹College of Nursing and Health Sciences and ²College 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