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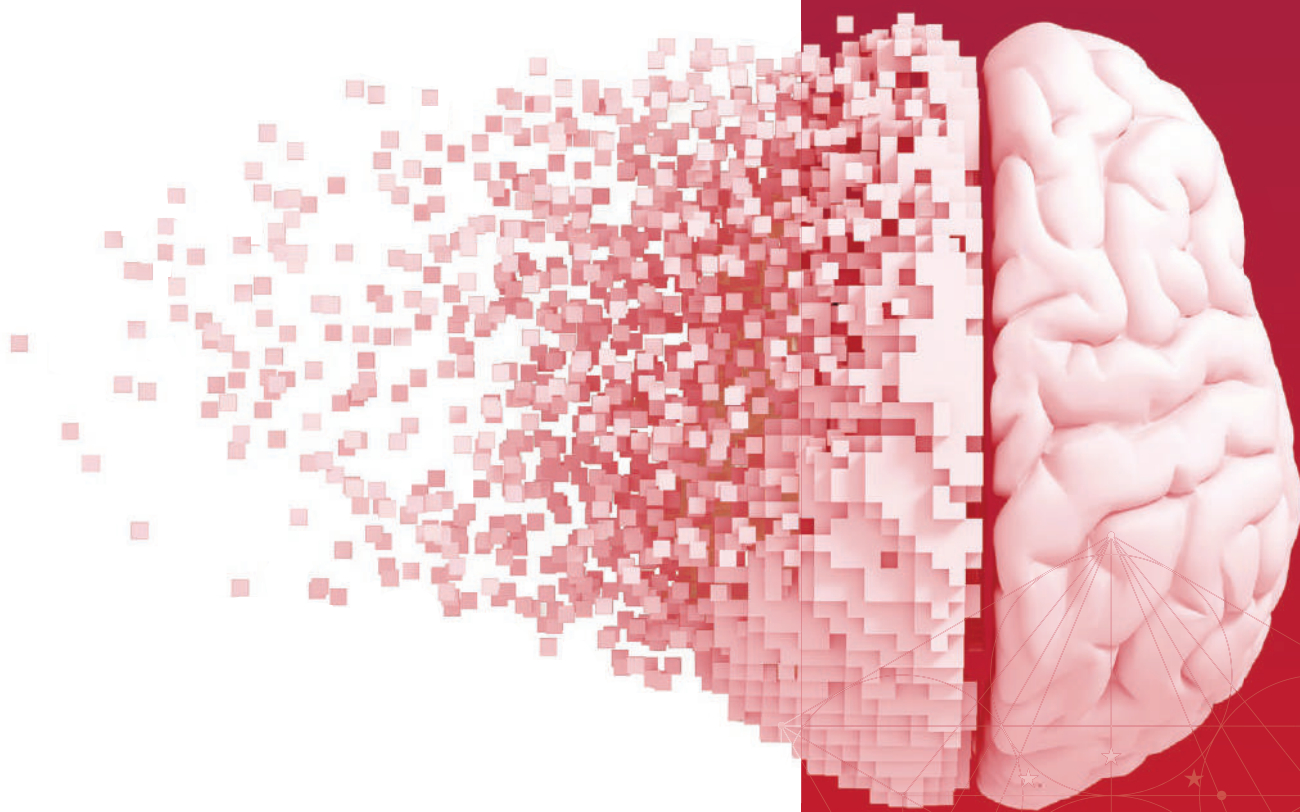
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Abstract author inquiries

For inquiries please contact: ewilson-eames@cambridge.org
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in depressive children and adolescent. This study was supported by the APVV grant 15-0063 and Mind and Health, civil association.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: omega fatty acids; Children; Dépression

O0041

Radical thinking predicts socially desirable appraisals of self-regulation in adolescents with delinquent behavior

A. Tkhostov*, E. Rasskazova, L. Falkovskaia, A. Kiseleva and V. Emelin

Russian Federation

Introduction: Previous study revealed that adolescents with drug addictions tend to give extreme answers to some general items (Rasskazova et al., 2019) that allowed to create “black-and-white” thinking scale measuring tendency to radical thinking.

Objectives: The aim was to study “black-and-white” thinking in adolescents in delinquent behavior.

Methods: 760 adolescents 13-17 years old from three general schools and 288 adolescents from eight special education institutions for adolescents with delinquent behavior (most with F91) filled Psychological Risk Factors of Deviant Behavior in Adolescents Inventory (Rasskazova et al., 2019) and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (Zigmond, Snaith, 1983).

Results: There were no differences in “black-and-white” thinking scale in adolescents with and without delinquent behavior. In both control and clinical groups “black-and-white” thinking was related to social desirability scale ($r=.26$ and $r=.36$, $p<.01$) and, after adjusting for social desirability, predicted ($\Delta R^2=2.3-3.4\%$ and $\Delta R^2=3.1-8.7\%$, $p<.01$) more favorable appraisals of lower antisocial tendencies ($\beta=-.18$ and $\beta=-.30$), technological addiction tendencies ($\beta=-.19$ and $\beta=-.24$), higher self-regulation ($\beta=-.16$ and $\beta=-.19$), lower risky behavior ($\beta=-.16$ and $\beta=-.18$). In clinical group but not in controls “black-and-white” thinking also was related to higher depression ($\beta=.14$, $p<.05$, $\Delta R^2=1.9\%$).

Conclusions: Although severe Internet misuse is obviously related to wide range of psychopathology, normative perception of danger in the Internet could affect specific anxiety in youth but suppress anger and hostility in youth and adults. Study is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project 18-18-00365.

Disclosure: Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 18-013-01222.

Keywords: self-regulation; delinquent behavior; adolescents; “black-and-white” thinking

O0043

Online multitasking in adolescents: Important skill or sign of internet addiction?

G. Soldatova, E. Rasskazova, D. Vinitskiy* and S. Chigarkova

Russian Federation

Introduction: Internet opens opportunities and demands from children and adolescents involvement and switching between different activities. While multitasking is typically defined as favorable

skill to simultaneously regulate different activities (Lee and Taatgen, 2002, Oberauer and Kliegl, 2004), in adults it could lead to poorer performance (Furnham, Bradley, 1997, Foerde et al., 2006). In adolescents it could be result of better digital skills or indicator of regulatory difficulties or Internet addiction.

Objectives: The aim was to study relationship between subjective multitasking in adolescents. digital competence and excessive Internet use.

Methods: 99 adolescents (53 males) 12-17 years old appraised (using Likert scale) how frequently they are doing several activities simultaneously and how successful they feel they are. Then they filled Excessive Internet Use Scale (Livingstone et al., 2012) and Index of Digital Competence (Soldatova, Rasskazova, 2014).

Results: 50.5% replied that they often or always are doing several activities and 32.3% felt that they are successful in any of the activities. There were no gender or age differences in frequency and satisfaction of multitask activities. Both excessive Internet use and digital competence (online skills) predicted frequency of multitask activities ($\beta=.20$ and $\beta=.22$, $R^2=9.8\%$, $p<.01$) but not satisfaction with them.

Conclusions: Data suggests that frequency of multitasking online could be both related to better skills or excessive Internet use and should be further qualified by objective measures of effectivity. Study is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-14181mk.

Disclosure: Study is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-14181mk

Keywords: excessive Internet use; digital competence; multitasking

O0044

Autism spectrum disorders in a population of very low birth weight: Causes and consequences

S. Uccella*, E. De Grandis, E. Dufour, D. Tortora, M. Severino, M. Malova, L. Nobili and L.A. Ramenghi

Italy

Introduction: Preterm birth has been recently associated to a wide range of neurodevelopmental sequelae, among them Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) seem having a higher prevalence.

Objectives: To describe prevalence of ASD in a population of Very Low Birth Weight preterm babies (VLBW) and to investigate possible risk factors.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted on VLBW born between January '12 and April '16 at our Institute. VLBW who underwent MRI at Term of Equivalent Age and a developmental evaluation at 3 years were included. Patients carrying major brain lesion concerning prematurity and genetic/malformative disorder were excluded. Case group consisted of VLBW who received diagnosis of ASD. VLBW scoring a Global Developmental Quotient (GDQ) >85 at Griffith's Mental Development Scale were considered as controls. For risk factor analysis obstetric and neonatal, MR and family history data were noted

Results: Among 289 VLBW born in the selected period, 97 were selected: 14 VLBW received diagnosis of ASD and 83 were assigned to control group. Significant risk factors were male sex (78,6% vs 37,3%; $p=0,007$), incomplete steroid prophylaxis (35,7% vs 77,1%; $p=0,003$), caesarean section (35,7% vs 85,5%; $p<0,001$) and positive family history of psychiatric disorders (57,1%