

Results: 213 mothers with children aged one year to 17 years responded. 157 mothers (73.7%) were in employment (104 were working in an office, 32 were working from home and 18 were freelancing). 121 mothers had >one child. Majority of the mothers (n=170, 79.81%), believed that children should have <one hour screen-time. However, they also admitted that majority of their children spent >one hour per day screen-time. The usage was more during weekends (>one hour=161, 75.58%) than weekdays (>one hour = 145, 68%)(p=0.021). Weekend screen-time was more in children whose mothers were employed (p=0.006). There is a significant increase in weekday (p=0.044) and weekend (p=0.006) screen-time usage as the child's age increased. Children predominantly watched television, followed by mobile phones and tablets. Except for 29 children, the rest enjoyed interacting with other people (54 with everyone, 73 with only family members and 57 only for some time). The primary context in which children engaged with electronic devices was while they were being fed/ meals-time (n = 114,54%) or when the mothers were busy with household chores (n = 85,40%).

Conclusions: Despite maternal awareness about healthy screen-time, majority of the children were allowed to use higher screen-time. Efficient strategies should be imparted to parents to change the current practices of using digital-media as pacifier or distractor to mindful screen-time including usage for educational purposes.

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EPP0638

The relationship between children's rumination and parental rumination, worry and depressive symptoms

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Introduction: Rumination is a transdiagnostic phenomenon that is linked to psychological and physical symptoms not only in adulthood but also in childhood. Several distal and proximal factors are believed to underlie the development of ruminative tendencies, with parental characteristics and modelling being among those with a potential association with the increased levels of children's rumination.

Objectives: The primary aim of the study was to investigate the link between rumination in children and parental functioning, including rumination, worry and depressive symptoms. Additionally, we aimed to test the association between rumination and psychological and somatic health in a sample of healthy children and early adolescents.

Methods: 153 children (87 girls, mean age = 10.74; SD = 0.91 years) and their parents (130 females, mean age = 42.65; SD = 4.08 years) participated in the study. For children, Kid Rumination Interview (KRI; Baiocco et al., 2017) was used, alongside the assessment of nine subjective health complaints. KRI employs 4 images to

measure the frequency of rumination. Self-reported questionnaires were also completed by parents to report on worry, rumination, and depressive symptoms.

Results: Contrary to our expectations, there was no significant association between children's rumination and parental rumination (r = .06, p = .506), worry (r = -.02, p = .850) and depressive symptoms (r = -.01, p = .979). Psychosomatic complaints in children exhibited a positive albeit weak association with parental depressive symptoms (r = .17, p = .046). Regression analysis revealed that the frequency of rumination occurring in the four situations associated significantly with psychosomatic symptoms ($\beta = .266$; t = 3.321; p = .001) after controlling for sex and age.

Conclusions: Our findings are in line with previous studies demonstrating the relationship between rumination and psychosomatic symptoms in older adolescent samples. However, parental perseverative cognitions and depression were unrelated to ruminative tendencies in children. Nevertheless, the modest sample size and the employment of a different assessment approach compared to self-report questionnaires may have influenced our findings.

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EPP0640

Long-term prognosis of chronic depression in adolescence

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Introduction: juvenile chronic depression is characterized by high prevalence, difficulties in diagnosis, nosological qualification and prognostic assessment. According to epidemiological data, the frequency of these conditions ranges from 1.5% to 3% in the general population (Gutiérrez-Rojas et al. Braz. J. Psychiatr 2020; 42 657-672), and among all depressions in adolescence, a chronic course develops in about 20% of cases (Blanco C., 2010 et al. The J clinical psychiatry 2010; 71(12) 6501). Due to the polymorphism of the clinical picture and the peculiarities of juvenile ontogenesis, difficulties arise in nosological and prognostic assessment.

Objectives: to study the long-term prognosis of chronic depression, depending on the variant of its course.

Methods: Catamnestic examination was performed on 64 patients of adolescent age (16-25 years), for chronic depressive state lasting more than two years (F31.3, F31.4, F32 (except F32.3), F33 (except F33.3), F34, F34.1, F21, F20 according to ICD-10). The duration of the catamnesis is more than 10 years. The PSP scale was used for psychometric assessment.

Results: when analyzing the ten-year course of juvenile chronic depression, three variants were identified: regredient (23.4%), monotonous (35.9%) and progredient (40.6%). The regredient course was characterized by a marked reduction or disappearance of psychopathological disorders with the formation of further remission with a high level of functioning in all spheres of life and complete social and labor adaptation (81-100 points on the PSP scale). The monotonous course was characterized by low variability