

EPP0134

Neurocognitive development in children and their online and offline self-appraisals

G. Soldatova¹, E. Rasskazova² and V. Sadovnichaja^{2*}

¹Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Clinical Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.583

Introduction: Internet is an important sphere of activity in children 7-11 years old (Finkelhor et al., 2014; Li et al., 2015; Nasi, Koivusilta, 2013) creating a sphere of possible mental health risks (Livingstone et al., 2011). Neurocognitive deficiency could increase these risks online due to control and change replies and activities online.

Objectives: The aim was to study relationship between neurocognitive functioning in children 7-11 years old and their self-appraisals online and offline.

Methods: 50 children 7-11 years old (primary school in Russia, 25 males and 25 females) participated in neuropsychological observation (Akhutina, 2016) and filled Dembo-Rubinstein scales of self-appraisals both for Internet and offline (used descriptors: healthy, happy, clever, kind, confident, independent, Cronbach's alpha=.63-.65).

Results: Difficulties in the functions of programming and control, serial organization, auditory-speech processing are related to better self-appraisals online ($r=.30-.35$, $p<.01$) but not offline. Difficulties in functions of the right hemisphere are more strongly related to online self-appraisals ($r=.51$) than to offline self-appraisals ($r=.31$). Adjusting for offline self-appraisals, serial organization, auditory-speech processing and functions of the right hemisphere predict difference in offline and online self-appraisals ($\Delta R^2=6.6-13.0\%$, $p<.05$).

Conclusions: Neurocognitive deficiency in children 7-11 years old could lead to unrealistic appraisals of themselves online but not offline increasing probability of problem behavior in the Internet. Study is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-14181mk.

Conflict of interest: Study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-14181mk. There are no other significant relationships.

Keywords: Internet; adolescents; neurocognitive development

EPP0132

Depressive disorders and children with chronic illness

O. Mihailov^{1*}, I.D. Rădulescu², R. Mihailov³ and A. Ciubară⁴

¹Pediatric Pneumology, Hospital of Pneumophysiology "Saint Spiridon"Galati, Galati, Romania; ²Psychiatrist, "Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatric Hospital, Galati, Romania; ³Surgery, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Galati, Romania and ⁴Md, Ph.d., Hab. Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos" Head of Psychiatry Department, Senior Psychiatrist at "Elisabeta Doamna" Hospital, Galati, Romania

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.584

Introduction: When depression is comorbid with tuberculosis, it will lead to decreased quality of life, lack of adherence to anti-Tb

drugs, progression to MDRTB and will end in death with mortality from the disease.

Objectives: We aimed to study the association of Tuberculosis and depressive disorders in children aged 7-18 years compared to non-tuberculosis diseases and their correlation. We hypothesized that depression will be significantly more common in patients with tuberculosis than in non-TB patients, who served as a control.

Methods: A prospective observational case-type study for a period of 2 years, 2018-2020. The patients included in the study are patients diagnosed and treated in the Child Pneumology Department of the Pneumoftiziologie Hospital "Sfantul Spiridon" Galati and in the TB Dispensaries in Galati County divided into the study group consisting of patients diagnosed with Tuberculosis and the control group of patients without a diagnosis of Tuberculosis or other previous chronic disease. For the diagnosis of depression in the case of the two groups, we used the CDI questionnaire (Depression Inventory for children).

Results: Out of 100 children with TB, 68% had depression compared to the control group, which showed that only 9% had depression.

Conclusions: Depression can affect all parts of a child's life, including behavior, appetite, energy levels, sleep patterns, relationships, and academic performance. We observe a wide range of symptoms in the group of children with tuberculosis compared to the control group.

Keywords: tuberculosis; children; depression

EPP0134

Moderator role of self-compassion in the relationship between borderline features and suicide ideation in adolescents

C. Pinto-Gouveia^{1*}, D. Carreiras², A. Rocheteaux³, A. Valente³, P. Castilho² and M. Cunha^{2,3}

¹Psychiatry Department, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ²Center For Research In Neuropsychology And Cognitive And Behavioral Intervention, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal and ³Clinical Psychology Department, Miguel Torga Institute of Higher Education, Coimbra, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.585

Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is an impairing disorder with distinct features such as instability in self-image, relationships and affect. Considering the developmental nature of BPD, borderline features are not rarely exhibited in adolescence. These features tend to be associated with depression and suicide ideation, as well as with a negative self-to-self relationship. Self-compassion has been consistently identified as a positive attitude with oneself when experiencing suffering.

Objectives: The aim of the current study was to explore the role of self-compassion in the relationship between borderline features and suicide ideation, when controlled depressive symptoms.

Methods: Sample was composed by 665 adolescents (58.5% females and 41.5% males), with a mean of 15.54 years of age ($SD = 1.52$), who completed self-report questionnaires. Data was analyzed using SPSS (version 23) and PROCESS Macro.

Results: showed that girls presented higher borderline features and suicide ideation and lower self-compassion compared to boys. The moderation model explained 66% of suicide ideation, with gender and depression as covariates. The interaction of borderline features and self-compassion had a unique and significant effect on suicide