

Conclusions: In the French ELFE cohort, early centre-based childcare was linked to lower likelihood of having internalising problems in children at age 5.5 years. Further studies should focus on the possible mechanisms of this association. Family and childhood policies should aim to make centre-based childcare accessible to more children.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0145

Assessment of social skills of adolescents victims of mistreatment

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Introduction: Between January and May 2022, more than 78,248 complaints were registered in Brazil, involving children and adolescents in situations of abuse. (Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, 2022). Childhood maltreatment includes all forms of physical, emotional, sexual abuse or neglect. Literature has shown that individuals who are victims of abuse have more difficulties with social skills than their peers.

Objectives: Quantitatively evaluate the social skills of adolescent victims of abuse.

Methods: Six adolescents between 12 and 17 years old participated in the study. The assessment of social communication skills was performed using the Social Skills Rating Scale (SSRS) protocol. At the time of data analysis, the following variables were taken into account: gender of the participants and type of abuse suffered, as stated in their medical records.

Results: Male participants showed a better overall performance in social skills than female participants. However, this second group scored higher on assertiveness and empathy skills. Regarding the type of abuse, in both genders, victims of sexual abuse and neglect showed better results than those who suffered only neglect. The results are described in more detail in images 1 and 2.

Table 1. Female group results

| | Overall score SSRS | Empathy | Self-control | Responsibility | Assertiveness |
|---|--------------------|----------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Expected scores | 25 – 32 | 7 – 9,81 | 6 – 10 | 7 – 10 | 3 – 5 |
| Average of the results obtained (n = 3) | 19,66 | 5,66 | 5,66 | 5,66 | 2,66 |
| Average of the results obtained from neglect victims (n = 2) | 17 | 4 | 5 | 4,5 | 3,5 |
| Average of the results obtained from sexual abuse and neglect victims (n = 1) | 25 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 1 |

Table 2. Male group results

| | Overall score SSRS | Empathy | Self-control | Responsibility | Assertiveness |
|---|--------------------|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Expected scores | 23 – 31 | 6 – 9 | 6 – 9 | 7 – 9 | 2 – 5 |
| Average of the results obtained (n = 3) | 23,66 | 4,66 | 7,66 | 8,66 | 1,33 |
| Average of the results obtained from neglect victims (n = 1) | 25 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Average of the results obtained from sexual abuse and neglect victims (n = 2) | 23 | 5,5 | 8 | 7,5 | 2 |

Conclusions: Adolescents who are victims of abuse have considerable difficulties with social skills, which can impact the performance of their basic day-to-day activities. More studies about the impacts of mistreatments on the development of social skills are needed.

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EPV0146

Boredom, emotional dysregulation and avoidance coping strategies: Which is their role in youth mood disorders?

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Introduction: Coping and emotional regulation mechanisms may play a significant role in the neurodevelopment and in the subsequent psychopathological trajectories, especially in youth. The boredom dimension may also have a pathoplastic role.

Objectives: Considering the poor literature in adolescents and young people (15-24 years-old), our study aims at investigating the relationships between coping patterns and emotional dysregulation as well the mediatory role of boredom, by particularly focussing on a sample at early onset of mood disorders.

Methods: Cross-sectional, observational design study. Descriptive analyses were performed considering a set of socio-demographic and clinical variables (DERS, MSBS, COPE-NVI). Kruskal-Wallis, Spearman correlations and linear regression models were performed between DERS (dependent variable) and COPE-NVI (independent variable), together with mediation analyses (MSBS as mediator).

Results: 86 subjects (mean age=18.4±2.8) were enrolled. DERS score was 114.8±33.3, COPE-NVI was 129.1±22.1, MSBS was 136.22±45.8. Positive correlation between DERS total and *avoidance strategies* ($r=+0.6, p<0.001$) and negative correlation between DERS total and *problem orientation strategies* ($r=-0.467, p=0.023$)