

The WHO reminds us that “every gamer should be aware of the time spent on games, especially if their daily activities are affected, as well as any physical or psychological, social and health changes that could be attributed to gaming behaviour.”

Objectives: The aim of our study is to analyse the frequency of video game use, and to determine its relationship with psychological and social functioning and academic performance.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in the child psychiatry department at Arrazi Hospital in Salé among adolescents aged between 10 and 17 years. For this, we used :A hetero-questionnaire on socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for gambling, type of gambling, satisfaction, self-esteem, ability to make friends and degree of social support, and school results , The DSM 5 criteria proposed in the appendix for the research and The K-SADS

Results: Socio-demographic data

- Our study was carried out on a sample of 57 adolescents aged between 10 and 17 years, with an average age of 13.47.
- There was a predominance of males: Boys: 87. ; Girls: 17.5

All the adolescents are in school: Primary 26.3 , Middle school 59.6 , High school 14 % Social functioning and academic performance

- 54.4% reported having both real and virtual friends, 29.8% specified that all their friends are virtual, And 15.8% noted that they have no friends
- Academic decline was noted by the parents of 61.1% of adolescents Psychological functioning 68.4% reported low self-esteem, 31.6% reported being dissatisfied with their lives and 0.5% met the diagnostic criteria for video game addiction

Conclusions: Our study finds that problematic video game use is related to male gender, low academic performance, difficulties with social interactions and also low self-esteem and satisfaction. Screening for psychiatric co-morbidities and vulnerability factors is essential for the management of this type of pathology.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0169

Suicidal crisis in the adolescent: About 3 clinical cases

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Introduction: Suicide is the third most common cause of death among adolescents. It is linked to several mental pathologies. Early detection and effective and rapid management are essential elements to improve the mental health of the adolescent and prevent suicidal behaviour.

Objectives: Our objective is :

- To discuss through these medical observations the risk factors and pathologies at high risk of suicide,

- To detail the urgent course of action to be taken in the event of suicide attempts and
- To underline the importance of early management to prevent suicide in adolescents

Methods: We report hereafter the clinical cases of 3 adolescents followed in child psychiatry for the management of a suicidal crisis.

Results: 1st clinical case :

This is a 13 year old girl, brought back by the staff of the Lalla Meryem child protection centre, where she has been living since her separation from her family following abuse by her mother. She reports a reliving of scenes where her mother burned her private parts. She reports disturbed sleep with night terrors and nightmares. In addition, the centre’s staff reported irritability, crying spells and verbalized suicidal threats.

2nd clinical case:

This is a 15 year old girl referred by the paediatric service for management of a suicide attempt by ingestion of rat poison. She stopped her schooling 2 years ago to take care of her mother who had cervical cancer and died 6 months ago. Since then, she has experienced sadness of mood, low self-esteem with ideas of devaluation. During the first psychiatric interview, she did not criticize her suicidal act and said that she wanted to kill herself, which she considered the only solution to her suffering.

3rd clinical case:

This is a 12-year-old adolescent, followed in child psychiatry for conduct disorder with problematic use of tobacco, cannabis and benzodiazepines. He had stopped going to school since the third grade.

He consulted for a suicide attempt by ingesting 30 antihypertensive tablets. After somatic care, he was referred to us from the medical emergency department for psychiatric care.

Conclusions: Suicide among adolescents is on the increase in Morocco. It is necessary to take into account the risk of suicide in the face of any mental or somatic pathology. A rapid and urgent course of action is necessary to avoid recurrence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0170

The impact of anxiety and depression across childhood and adolescence on adverse outcomes in young adulthood: a UK birth cohort study

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Introduction: Little is still known about the long-term impact of childhood and adolescent persistent depression and anxiety on adulthood.

Objectives: To investigate the impact of persistent anxiety, depression, and comorbid anxiety and depression across childhood and