Methods: The french version of the Adolescent-Unresolved-Attachment-Questionnaire (QANRA: internal consistency=0.74-0.82; test-retest =0.58-0.83) was analyzed in 80 healthy children (50 HIP with IQ≥130 vs. 30 non-HIP), aged 7-to-13-years-old (mean 10y; SD 1.8). All children were recruited in private and public schools in Paris.
Results: There was no significant difference between the groups. However, when we looked at the developmental trajectory by distinguishing the period of adolescence [7-10 years (56% in the HIP group vs. 53% in the non-HIP); 11-13 years (44% in the HIP group vs. 47% in the non-HIP)], we have noted a significantly early integration of resolved attachment in the HIP children that seems to remain stable in adolescence.
Conclusions: Our findings highlight the early onset of attachment with a harmony of intellectual/psycho-affective development in HIP children without skipping stages, but more quickly and effectively. This could potentially be explained by their cognitive abilities, particularly the theory of mind and the executive functions, known to be significantly more efficient in HIP children without neurodevelopmental disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0134

Developmental organization of the graphic gesture with a pre-scruptural task to assess handwriting

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Introduction: The literature mainly focused on spatio-temporal and kinematics parameters of tracing letters or words using digitizing tablets, no recent research has previously studied the developmental prerequisites of the organization of handwriting.
Objectives: We aimed to aimed to investigate and validate the developmental organization of the graphic gesture with a pre-scruptural task.
Methods: 122 typically developing right-handed elementary school children (grades 1st to 5th) aged from 6 to 11;3 years old were recruited. The axe postural and arm gestural features were video-recorded with analysis in 2D reconstruction. Spatial (length, size, regularity, slope of the line…), temporal (drawing time, pause time) and kinematic measures (velocity, peak velocity) were collected with a digital pen independent connected to an analysis software tool. External validity was studied in relation with the standardized handwriting scale BHK. The child has to draw a line of cycloid loops (from left to right drawn in an anti-clockwise direction) across the width of an A4 size unlined half sheet of white paper (containing non-visible watermarks to provide the location of the pen) free to move on the table, after observing the dynamic model on the iPad placed in front of him.
Results: Five main patterns of inter-segmental displacement gestures were found for the production of the line of loops with a significant developmental progress from grades 1st to 5th. Findings showed significant economic rotation movement with forearm rotation around the elbow in 4th and 5th grade, with the elbow tending significantly to be static on the table (p = 2.43e-16), wrist on the table and (p =0.02) and in half-supine position (p =0·001), tri-digital grasp of the pen (p =3.81e-08). Moreover, the mean pressure applied on the pen decrease at 4 and 5th grades and it is correlated to deleterious spatial-temporal and kinematic parameters.
Conclusions: The results of our study provide the first developmental grade and age-related normative data in the developmental genesis of the graphomotor gesture and with the spatio-temporal / kinematic measures. The more mature the gesture, the more there is a decrease in degrees of freedom of movement and stabilization of the joints that is fixed, as well as the presence of a distal flexion movement extending fingers in synergy with the rotation of the arm around the elbow. Furthermore, the task of copying of loops in ecological settings appears to be a good predictor for legibility and writing speed. Those data can account for the mechanisms of motor programming necessary to the automatization of the future gesture of handwriting.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0136

Trends in Youth Fatal Drug Overdose and Suicide Intentionality

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Introduction: Fatal youth overdose (FYO) in the US has been driven by fentanyl and polysubstances since 2016. Youth suicide have also been increaing since the year 2000. The manner of FYO may be accidental, intentional or undetermined, Psychoactive drug use including opioids has been known to increase suicidality in youth.
Objectives: Examine and compare the rate of intentinal and accidental FYO as well as specific drug toxicology in youth under 26 years of age in the state of Connecticut, USA; between the years 2016-2018 (Kaminer et al. JCASA 2020;29 80-87) and 2019-2021.
Methods: We reviewed N=286 consecutive FYO case files of youth who died between 2019-2021, from the Connecticut office of the Chief Medical Examiner.
Results: Comparing the periods of 2019-2021 2016-2018: A) FYO attributed to fentanyl increased significantly; B) Intentional YFO rates doubled from 3.8% to 7.7%; C) No gender differences were found between and within age groups; and D) hispanic rates increased significantly while caucasian rates decreased signficantly; F) for the first time YFO of youth under the age of 15 years was recorded and G) the age group of 15-19 years old constitute 10% of the YFO and remined unchanged.
Conclusions: The use of lethal drugs leading to youth accidental and intentional FYO should be addressed by developing prevention-intervention approach. Focus on acute modifiable high-risk is