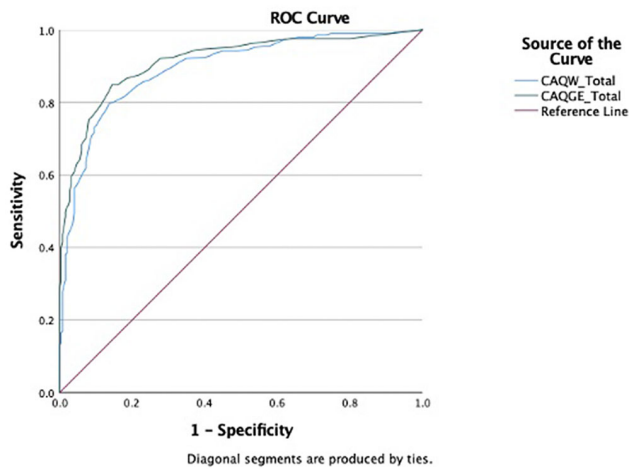


Image 3:

Figure 1
ROC curves for CAQ-W and CAQ-GE to detect probable OCD



Note. CAQ-W = Contrast Avoidance Questionnaire – Worry;
CAQ-GE = Contrast Avoidance Questionnaire – General Emotion

Conclusions: Results suggest that OCD can be accurately characterized by CA. Findings also highlight the utility of examining CA as a relevant maintenance factor for OCD symptoms. Future research should examine the impact of CA on OCD symptoms in-laboratory and ecological settings.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

EPP0635

Through the Parent's Eyes: Exploring the Relationship Between Parental Perceptions of Difficulties and SDQ Scale Results in Children and Adolescents

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Introduction: The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) is a widely used assessment tool for measuring the psychological well-being of children and adolescents. It consists of 25 items that assess emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship difficulties, and prosocial behavior.

Objectives: The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between parental perceptions of difficulties and the results obtained from the SDQ.

Methods: Participants were recruited from the initial consultation of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (N=132). Parents completed a questionnaire assessing their subjective perceptions of their child's

difficulties in various domains (home, school, learning activities, relations with friends) on a 4-point scale ranging from "no notion of difficulties" to "very severe difficulties". They also completed the SDQ scale. Data were analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: In this study, 74% of participants had scores on the SDQ indicating potential psychological difficulties. Additionally, 17.4% of participants had scores on the borderline between normal and abnormal results. 47% of patients scored above the cut-line for problems on the hyperactivity/inattention subscale, indicating higher levels of difficulties in this area. Conversely, only 3% of participants scored problematic scores on the peer relationship difficulties subscale. There was no statistical difference between sexes in terms of SDQ scores. A correlation analysis revealed a significant positive correlation ($p < 0.01$) between parental perceptions of difficulties and higher SDQ scores and the mean score on the SDQ scale was found to be significantly higher in patients who were rescheduled for another consultation following the evaluation by doctors, compared to those patients who received clinical discharge from the initial consultation (p-value 0,040).

Conclusions: This study provides valuable insights into the concordance between parental perceptions and objective assessments of difficulties in children and adolescents. Parents who perceived their child to have more difficulties also reported higher levels of psychological difficulties on the SDQ. This study highlights the importance of using tools like the SDQ to assess psychological well-being in children and adolescents. It also emphasizes the practical utility of the SDQ as a time-efficient assessment tool for use during initial consultations in child and adolescent psychiatry.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0636

Maternal awareness and practices in managing screen-time for children

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Introduction: The issue of screen time usage among children has become a contentious topic for parents in contemporary society. While electronic devices offer undeniable benefits, their inappropriate use can lead to substantial mental and physical health challenges for children. Parents are tasked with the responsibility of equipping themselves and their children with the knowledge and skills necessary for mindful electronic device use.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the awareness levels of mothers regarding their children's screen time usage and to promote mindful screen usage. It also aims to understand the reasons behind parents' decisions to allow their children access to electronic devices.

Methods: An adapted short online screen-time questionnaire (Vizcaino et al 2019), was distributed through online Google forms, primarily to mothers residing in India. The questionnaire comprised of ten questions encompassing topics related to the child's background, mothers' awareness and patterns of screen-time usage.