Neurodevelopmental subdomains, CBCL dimensions, overall adjustment (CGAS), and DSM-5 diagnoses were the studied outcomes. Predictor variables included socioeconomic status, maternal distress during pregnancy, OC, CM, and IQ. Interaction effects between prenatal and postnatal stressors were tested.
Results: OC were associated with motor and language neurodevelopmental delays and attentional problems and worst adjustment only in males. CM emerged as the most consistent and robust predictor of emotional/behavioral problems, worst overall adjustment and psychiatric diagnoses in both sexes. Interaction effects between OC and CM were found for language, reading and writing problems in males. Vocabulary IQ emerged as a consistent protective factor.
Conclusions: CM is a critical determinant of early psychopathology regardless child's sex. OC contribute to neurodevelopmental and attentional problems only in males. Findings underscore the need for early identification and sex-specific interventions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP070

Epigenetic pace of ageing estimation in children and adolescents with and without childhood maltreatment and psychopathological symptoms: evidences from DunedinPACE clock

N. San Martín-González[1,2,3]*, M. Acosta-Díez[1], D. Czamara[4], L. Marqués-Feixa[1,2,3], S. Romero[2,5,6], H. Palma-Gudiel[2,7], M. Rapado-Castro[2,8,9,10], I. Zorrilla[2,11], H. Blasco-Fontecilla[2,12,13], B. Arias[1,2,3], S. Papiol[2,14,15] and L. Fañanás[1,2,3]

[1]Department of Evolutionary Biology, Ecology and Environmental Sciences, University of Barcelona, Barcelona; [2]Centre for Biomedical Research Network on Mental Health (CIBERSAM), Madrid; [3]Biomedicine Institute of the University of Barcelona (IBUB), Barcelona, Spain; [4]Department Genes and Environment, Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany; [5]Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology, Institute of Neuroscience, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona; [6]Institut d'Investigacions Biomediques August Pi i Sunyer (IDIBAPS); [7]Barcelonaßeta Brain Research Center (BBRC), Barcelona; [8]Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón; [9]School of Medicine, Universidad Complutense, IiSGM, Madrid, Spain; [10]Department of Psychiatry, Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, The University of Melbourne & Melbourne Health, Victoria, Australia; [11]Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Santiago Apostol, Vitoria; [12]Department of Psychiatry, Puerta de Hierro University Hospital-Majadahonda, ITA Mental Health, Madrid; [13]Instituto de Investigación, Transferencia e Innovación, Ciencias de la Salud y Escuela de Doctorado, Universidad Internacional de La Rioja, Logroño, Spain; [14]Institute of Psychiatric Phenomics and Genomics (IPPG), University Hospital, LMU Munich and [15]Department Clinical Translation, Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Childhood maltreatment (CM) and mental disorders are often chronic conditions associated with poor health outcomes and increased mortality. Recent research indicates that those stressful conditions may accelerate biological ageing by means of epigenetic age acceleration. Little is known about how the exposure to CM and psychopathological symptoms contribute to biological ageing in children and adolescents recently exposed to such conditions.
Objectives: i) to examine whether CM and psychopathological internalizing/externalizing symptoms impact the pace of ageing, and ii) to study the putative sex differences.
Methods: 203 children and adolescents (7 to 17 y.o.) from the Epi_Young_Stress project were included. DNA methylation in PBMCs was quantified using the Illumina EPIC_array_v1. Epigenetic pace of ageing was estimated using DunedinPACE clock. CM was evaluated by TASSCV and internalizing/externalizing symptoms with CBCL. Linear regression models were used to test associations between epigenetic ageing, CM and internalizing/externalizing symptoms. Age, socioeconomic status (SES), ancestry and smoking were included as potential confounders.
Results: Lower SES was strongly associated with an accelerated pace of ageing. Stratified analyses revealed sex-specific effects: among females, SES was the primary predictor of increased ageing, while neither CM nor internalizing/externalizing symptoms exerted significant effects. Among males, externalizing symptoms and smoking were significantly associated with an increased pace of ageing.
Conclusions: SES emerged as the strongest determinant of epigenetic ageing in children and adolescents. In males, externalizing behaviors and smoking further contributed to accelerated ageing, underscoring the relevance of lifestyle and psychosocial wellbeing in shaping ageing trajectories early in life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP071

Culturally Adapting a Transdiagnostic Problem-Solving Intervention for British Bangladeshi Youth: A Qualitative Co-design Study

I. Shahnaz[1,2]*, P. C. Gronholm[3], E. Cini[4,5,6] and D. Michelson[1,7]

[1]Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; [2]Department of Psychology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh; [3]Centre for Global Mental Health, Department of Population Health, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine; [4]Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, King's College London; [5]East London NHS Foundation Trust; [6]Nutrition Science Group, Division of Medicine, University College London and [7]NIHR Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London, London, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Young British Bangladeshis experience a higher prevalence of mental health problems than their White British peers, yet are underrepresented in research and have less access to services. Cultural dissonance between Bangladeshi values and British norms, especially during the key developmental stage of 16–24 years, can intensify identity conflict and emotional distress. Despite these risks, uptake of talking therapies amongst this group remains low, potentially due to mistrust of formal services and reliance on informal support. This underutilisation of services highlights the need for culturally sensitive interventions that reflect the lived experiences of this population. Problem-solving therapy (PST), a structured, easily teachable cognitive-behavioural approach rooted in Lazarus and

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Folkman's (1984) stress-coping model, offers a promising solution. PST promotes proactive coping by building stepwise problem-solving skills and has proven effective in diverse, low-resource settings. Its concreteness and flexibility appeal to youth, making it well suited for adaptation in high-income, multicultural contexts.
Objectives: This study aims to culturally adapt a problem-solving intervention, originally developed in India, for British Bangladeshi youth through a participatory co-design process to improve its relevance, accessibility, and acceptability.
Methods: This study includes two co-design workshops with 32 British Bangladeshi youth (aged 16–24) to ideate and test the intervention, with prototyping taking place between the two workshops. The first workshop (ideate phase) was carried out (April 2025), involving seven focus group discussions with young people, generating key insights and ideas for the intervention. The ongoing (summer 2025) prototype phase involves iterative development of intervention materials in collaboration with a youth co-researcher. The user testing phase, scheduled for later in 2025, will assess the acceptability and usability of the prototype through further focus groups and observations.
Results: Using the Ecological Validity Model (EVM), adaptations were identified across all eight dimensions: culturally appropriate language; preferred types of counsellor; culturally resonant metaphors; content grounded in lived experience; cultural framing of mental health and problem-solving steps; outcomes aligned with PST goals; delivery strategies suited to youth needs; and relevant community settings. These insights are shaping the intervention prototype.
Conclusions: This study shows how a problem-solving intervention can be co-designed with young people using participatory methods. It will yield a culturally tailored intervention for British Bangladeshi youth, with potential to increase engagement with evidence-based mental health support.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP073

Emotional Intelligence and Physical Activity as Protective Factors Against Problematic Internet Use and Psychological Distress: A Comparative Study of Adolescents and Adults

M. Theodoratou[1]*, G. Galani[1], K. Megari[2], K. Flora[3], E. Mantsos[4] and D. Katsarou[5]

[1]Social Sciences, Hellenic Open University, Patras; [2]Aristotle University, Thessaloniki; [3]University of Western Macedonia, Florina; [4]University of Thessaly, Volos and [5]University of Aegean, Rhodes, Greece
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Problematic Internet Use (PIU) is an increasing mental health concern, particularly among adolescents, and is associated with anxiety, depression, and impaired functioning. Emotional intelligence (EI) may serve as a protective factor, while physical activity (PA) supports psychological well-being. This study examined the relationships among PIU, psychological distress, EI, and PA across adolescents and adults.
Objectives: This study aimed to (1) investigate associations among PIU, psychological distress, EI, and PA, and (2) compare patterns of vulnerability and protective factors between adolescents and adults.
Methods: A cross-sectional design was employed. Standardized self-report instruments were used: **Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6)** for psychological distress, **Quality of Life Scale (QOLS)** for well-being, **Internet Addiction Test (IAT) by Young** for PIU, **Rapid Assessment of Physical Activity (RAPA)** for PA, and an **Emotional Intelligence Scale** for EI. Descriptive statistics, correlation analyses, and group comparisons were conducted.
Results: Among adolescents, **65% engaged in at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity activity five times per week**, and **67% reported vigorous activity at least three times weekly**, reflecting relatively high PA levels. However, **72% displayed moderate PIU tendencies**, with frequent loss of control over online time and emotional reliance on internet use. Distress levels were elevated: over **60% reported frequent sadness, hopelessness, or insignificance**, with 38% scoring in ranges indicating risk for functional impairment. EI scores were low to moderate, particularly in recognizing others' emotions (mean = 1.95/5).
Adults reported **53% meeting PA guidelines** but lower engagement in vigorous exercise. **58% displayed moderate PIU**, particularly difficulty disconnecting and using the internet to escape negative emotions. Psychological distress remained moderate to high, with **45% frequently reporting sadness or worry**. EI scores were slightly higher than in adolescents (mean total = 12.65/25), yet still indicated gaps in stress regulation and empathy.
Correlational analyses revealed:

- **PIU was positively associated with psychological distress** ($r \approx 0.45$, $p < .01$).
- **EI was inversely correlated with both distress ($r \approx -0.40$) and PIU ($r \approx -0.38$, $p < .01$)**, indicating its protective role.
- **PA was negatively correlated with distress ($r \approx -0.30$) and PIU ($r \approx -0.25$, $p < .05$)**, supporting its moderating function.
- Adolescents showed stronger associations between low EI, high distress, and PIU compared to adults, highlighting developmental vulnerability.

Conclusions: PIU is linked to higher distress and lower EI, particularly in adolescents. PA emerged as a protective factor. Interventions promoting EI and regular PA may reduce maladaptive internet use and improve mental health outcomes.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP074

Priapism Episode in an Adolescent with Autism Spectrum Disorder Under Antipsychotic Treatment: A Case Report and Literature Review

A. Vazquez Vazquez[1]*, G. Villarreal Orellano[2] and E. Morales Vega[3]

[1]Unidad de Salud Mental Infanto Juvenil, Hospital Universitario Nuestra Señora de Valme, Sevilla; [2]Hospital Universitario Punta de Europa, Algeciras and [3]Hospital Universitario Jerez de la Frontera, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Priapism is a rare but potentially serious urological emergency, defined as a prolonged and painful erection unrelated