suffering traumatic events in childhood and the subsequent development of a Mental Disorder is of increasing interest.
Objectives: Analyze if a childhood trauma is a modulating factor of psychotic symptoms in patients with Mental Disorder. Analyze the implication of childhood trauma in long-term functionality.
Methods: The sample is made up of 37 patients with psychosis and their healthy brothers. Different sociodemographic, clinical and evolutionary variables were collected in all groups. The sample was evaluated using the semi-structured interview CASH, the WHODAS scale and the self-applied questionnaire CTQ.
Results: We did not find significant differences between the scores of CTQ between patients with psychosis and their healthy brothers. Sexual abuse is significantly correlated with the presence of hallucinations, inappropriate affect, formal thought disorders and catatonic symptoms. Emotional neglect is significantly correlated with the presence of hallucinations, inappropriate affect, affective blunting, and anhedonia. Physical neglect is significantly correlated with flattery and blunt affection. Sexual abuse is correlated with poorer personal care. Emotional neglect is correlated with poorer personal care, poorer family functioning, and worse overall functioning in the last year.
Conclusions: The intensity of traumatic experiences throughout childhood could be considered a modulating factor of psychotic symptoms (positive, negative, disorganized and catatonic) and overall functioning (occupational, family, social and personal care).

Keywords: childhood trauma; CASH; CTQ; WHODAS

EPP0103

Validity of kinematics measures to assess handwriting development and disorders with a graphomotor task

C. Lopez[1,2], A. Cannafarina[2] and L. Vaivre-Douret[2,3,4,5,6]*

[1]Faculty Of Society And Humanity, Division Psychology, Université de Paris, Paris, France; [2]National Institute Of Health And Medical Research (inserm Umr 1018-cesp), Faculty Of Medicine, University of Paris-Saclay, UVSQ, Villejuif, France; [3]Faculty Of Health, Division Of Medicine Paris Descartes, Université de Paris, Paris, France; [4]University Institute Of France, (Institut Universitaire de France, IUF), Paris, France; [5]Department Of Child Psychiatry, Assistance Publique-hôpitaux De Paris (ap-hp), Centre, Necker-Enfants Malades University Hospital, Paris, France and [6]Department Of Endocrinology, Imagine Institute, Necker-Enfants Malades University Hospital, Paris, France

*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Handwriting disorder is considered to be one of the major public health problems among school-aged children worldwide. All the scales in the literature use handwriting tasks but it could be interesting to investigate a more accurate assessment of handwriting difficulties before the development and acquisition of handwriting as such.
Objectives: The objective of our study is to examine the validity of a prescriptural task consisting of copying a line of cycloid loops in the diagnosis of handwriting disorders.
Methods: 35 children with handwriting disabilities and 331 typically developing right-handed children in primary school, aged 6-11 years old, were included in the study. They performed a copy of a line of cycloid loops, in an ecological setting, with a paper sheet put on the table. The kinematic measures were recorded with a digital pen. A Receiver Operating Characteristic method (ROC curve) was used to determine whether the loops line copy may be a sensitive test to diagnose handwriting disorders.
Results: Six kinematic variables recorded during the prescriptural task were found to be relevant markers of handwriting disorders with a sensibility between 0.743 and 0.880: strokes number, total and effective drawing time, in-air pauses times, loops number, number of peaks velocity.
Conclusions: The graphomotor task of copying a line of cycloid loops showed a good sensitivity to diagnose handwriting disorders and appeared to be a good predictor test, more particularly with the variables reflecting the strokes temporal organization.Drawing loops is a rapid graphomotor task, useful for exploring prerequisites of handwriting in screening for handwriting disorders.

Keywords: handwriting disorders; handwriting development; graphomotor task; Children

EPP0106

Screening for adult attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder among military parents: A pilot study

A. Ben Othman[1]*, H. Slama[1], I. Soualmia[1] and A. Oumaya[2]

[1]Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Military Hospital of Instruction of Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia and [2]Psychiatry, Military Hospital of Instruction of Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The prevalence of adult Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has been investigated in the general population by multiple studies. However, few studies have focused on identifying its prevalence in the military population, particularly among military parents of children with ADHD.
Objectives: The aim of our study was to screen for adult ADHD among military parents of ADHD children followed-up at the child and adolescent psychiatry department in the Military Hospital of Instruction of Tunis, Tunisia.
Methods: This prospective study was carried among military parents (one or both parents belonging to the national army) of ADHD children. Children were diagnosed with ADHD based on the 5th Diagnostic and Statistical Manual ADHD criteria and the Conners Comprehensive Behavior Rating Scale. Whereas adult ADHD was screened for using the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-V1.1.
Results: Fifteen children and twenty-nine parents were included in the study: sixteen of the parents were military members and thirteen were civilian spouses. Eight (50%) of the sixteen military parents, and four (30,7%) of the civilian spouses were screened positive for ADHD. Whereas 73% of these children had at least one parent screened positive for ADHD, and 53% had at least one military parent screened positive for ADHD. These results suggest a high prevalence of adult ADHD among this population.
Conclusions: ADHD occurs in childhood and may persist into adulthood. The findings of this study indicate that ADHD symptoms are not limited to the youth and are common in military population. Implications on screening, management, preventive measures and research should be discussed.

Keywords: Adult ADHD; Child ADHD; military

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