Objectives: This study aimed to explore the prevalence of alcohol and substance use among young refugees, along with the indicators of experienced psychological difficulties.
Methods: Data collection was followed by numerous difficulties–C-19 pandemic, linguistic diversity and high respondents' illiteracy rate.
Results: The sample consisted of 184 participants aged 11–18 years. More than a half of them displayed symptoms of PTSD - more frequently females, those who resided in a greater number of refugee centers and those who were exposed to abuse and domestic violence. Half of the respondents consumed energy drinks, slightly less than a third of them used tobacco, 13% consumed alcohol, 4.6% marijuana, whereby the frequency of other substance use was significantly lower. The significant indicators of individual propensity to use alcohol and substances were shown to be older age (14-18 years), male gender, lower education, being unaccompanied child and exposure to emotional abuse.
Conclusions: Our research confirmed that young refugees, especially unaccompanied, might be at higher risk for mental health difficulties. Research on this topic should aim to link scientific data to sustainable practices, applicable in everyday life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0106

Digital Trauma Load: from Online Videogaming to the new forms of digital social networking

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Abstract: The digital revolution is evolving at an unstoppable pace. The dissemination of interconnected networks, the growth and spread of new digital technology across all ages at different levels, has rapidly led to an increasing usage of the Internet, smartphones and digital social networking, particularly among young people. Smartphones, social networking and digital videogaming platforms are currently being used as primary means of online access, source of information and as preferred mode for social communication and peer interaction. However, despite digital world is progressively replacing the 'physical world' concerning socialization process and communication modalities, there is poor attention on the 'digital trauma load' experienced by individuals belonging to the Z and alpha generations in term of potential impact of digital instruments on mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0107

Problematic Use of Pornography: Clinical Presentations, Diagnosis and Interventions

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Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused immense psychosocial strain worldwide. Excessive use of the internet during these psychologically trying times, fueled by physical isolation as a result of lockdowns, translated into dysfunctional behaviors. A growing body of evidence suggests an unprecedented increase in internet use and consumption of online pornography during the pandemic, and possibly even directly caused by it. This presentation will focus on the the statistics, variations in diagnostic criteria, clinical presentations and interventions for problematic online pornography use. Practical solutions will be offered to show how foresightedness with utilizing existing tools and therapies and exercising appropriate amounts of caution could go a long way in addressing the challenges that lie ahead in the post-pandemic era.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0108

Deep brain stimulation of the medial forebrain bundle - effects on suicidality in treatment-refractory MDD patients?

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Abstract: Deep brain stimulation (DBS) of brain circuits involved in mood regulation is a novel tool that is being investigated as a potential treatment for some of the most severe patients with mood disorders. At UTHealth Houston, we have had an ongoing clinical trial with DBS of the medial forebrain bundle (MFB).
Our preliminary results suggest effects in alleviating depressive symptoms in this very severe, refractory patient group.
In this presentation, we will review our latest findings, and will also discuss the potential effects of the MFB stimulation on measures of suicidality in this patient population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0109

The current shapes of cyberviolence in digital relationships

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Abstract: Social life has moved toward the digital world in many aspects. As the original inhabitants of virtual life, young people face several adversities while flirting and dating online. The anonymity of the online environment enables aggression without consequences. Cyberviolence has no boundaries as time or place. Thus it may cause psychological distress.
Young people frequently use online dating and social networking sites, which makes them vulnerable to cyber dating violence, sextortion, and revenge porn. Cyberdating violence usually targets young women and girls. It is mainly related to stereotypical gender

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