EPP0097

Online-risks and user activity in Russian adolescents: Comparing results from 2010-2019 Russian population studies

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Introduction: Internet provides wide opportunities not only for development, but also for developmental risks including information about drug consumption, advocacy for weight loss and suicide (Livingstone et al., 2011).
Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare user activity and online risks in Russian adolescents and parents according to three population studies, 2010, 2013, and 2019.
Methods: Using EU Kids Online methodology (Livingstone et al., 2011), the data of 1219 parents of adolescents 12-17 years old and 1553 adolescents 12-17 years old from 15 regions of Russia in 2019 were compared with the data of 1203 adolescents 12-17 years old and 1209 parents in 2013, as well as the answers of 685 couples "parent - teenager 12-16 years old" in 2010.
Results: Compared to 2010, in 2019 adolescents are more frequently disappointed or worried about something online (41.5% versus 33.6%, χ^2=12.44, p<.01, CC=.07). Contemporary adolescents rarer report having seen sexual images (χ^2=339,48, p<0,01, CC=0,36) online but more frequently report having seen rude actions online (χ^2=69,93, p<0,01, CC=0,16). They more frequently see information about drugs and suicides (χ^2=37,11, p<0,01, CC=0,12 и χ^2=85,04, p<0,01, CC=0,17, respectively) and report an experience of cyberaggression (χ^2=80,85, p<0,01, CC=0,19) and fraud (χ^2=17,75, p<0,01, CC=0,09).
Conclusions: In Russian sample online risks in adolescents closely related to mental health and risky behavior in 2010-2019 increase suggesting necessity of social programs of risk prevention. Study is supported by Russian science Foundation, project 18-18-00365.
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Keywords: online-risks; user activity; adolescents; population studies

EPP0094

Recent versus long-term maternal traumatic life events: Which one impacts prenatal attachment?

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Introduction: Prenatal attachment is a strong predictor of postnatal attachment. Identifying factors influencing this bond is important, especially maternal history of stressful life-events.
Objectives: Determine which type of maternal trauma impacts prenatal attachment.
Methods: We conducted a transversal descriptive study in a first line clinical practice center and in an university gynecology-obstetrics department. We used Prenatal Attachment Inventory (PAI) to assess maternal-fetal attachment, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) to evaluate maternal childhood stressful events and the Life-Threatening Events (LTE) to explore traumas during the past 6 months.
Results: For the 125 pregnant women in our study, the mean age was 30 years and 5 months with 99,2% of them married. Mean gestational age was 33 weeks +1 day. PAI's mean score was 55,58± 10,20; CTQ's mean score was 36,62 ± 9,53 revealing trauma in 28%. Women admitted being victims of IPV in 49,6% with almost the half (48,38%) being exposed to two or more forms of violence. Mean score for recent traumatic events in LTE was 1,87 with 65,2% being exposed to two or more life threatening event. A correlation between the total score of PAI and CTQ was found (p=0.021) particularly subscales of physical and emotional negligence of the CTQ (p=0.023 and p=0.006). We found no statistically significant correlation neither between PAI and IPV (p=0,453) nor between PAI and LTE (p= 0,360).
Conclusions: Providing an appropriate training for health care providers can enable them to detect pregnancies at risk in order to refer them to trauma-informed mental health services.

Keyword: CTQ

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Correlations between autism spectrum disorders and childhood apraxia of speech

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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), is a neurodevelopmental disorder, characterized by inabilities in communication and social interaction. [1] Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) is a neurological disorder in which the consistency and precision of speech movements are impaired, in the absence of neuromuscular deficits.[2] Research indicates that children with ASD do not have a higher prevalence of CAS.[3] It is suggested that comorbid ASD and CAS would be expected to be extremely rare.
Objectives: Verify the occurrence of CAS in children with ASD.
Methods: The study included 22 children diagnosed with ASD aged between 4 and 8 years, who were undergoing speech therapy at a specialized health service and their therapists. The test was applied by the therapists Differential Assessment of Autism and Other Developmental Disorders (DAADD)[4], divides into six areas of development: language, pragmatic, sensory, motor, physical and behavioral to differentiate and diagnose disorders of neurological origin.
Results: Among the 22 children participating in the research, 20 did not score the item apraxia. Only two children were referred with apraxia and twelve had receptive language and pre-academic skills proportional to their age. Of 22 participants, only three were overly excited for verbal productions.
Conclusions: The analyzes of data suggests that the occurrence of CAS in children with ASD is low and underlying the disorder.

Keywords: autism; apraxia; Children; language

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