Introduction: Adolescence is considered as a particularly vulnerable period for body image disturbance. Body esteem is defined as the self-evaluation of one's own body or appearance.
Objectives: Validate the Body Esteem Scale for Adolescents and Adults (BESAA) in Tunisian adolescents.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among adolescents who attend Tunisian high school from 11 October 2021 to 11 November 2021.
We translated the BESAA into dialectal Tunisian Arabic based on the translation back-translation method. The validity of the scale was evaluated through content validity, reliability and construct validity. We used the Arabic version of Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale as an external validator.
Results: We recruited 340 adolescents aged between 12 and 19 years' old. The translated version was considered satisfactory. The internal consistency showed a good result with a Cronbach Alpha of 0,830. The correlation between items and subscales demonstrated statistically significant and logical results. Statistically significant correlations were found between the BESAA and its external validator the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (r= 0,422; p< 0,01). The exploratory analysis related three factors similarly to the original version of the questionnaire and in confirmatory analysis. The scale demonstrated good model fit statistics as follow: Comparative fit index= 0,87; goodness of fit index=0,81; adjusted goodness of fit index=0,77; Root Mean Square Error of Approximation=0,1 and Standardized Root Mean Square Residual=0,09.
Conclusions: Our BESAA version can be reliably used to conduct further studies and researches on body esteem in the Tunisian population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0934

Self Esteem among Tunisian Adolescents: Modulating factors

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Introduction: Self-esteem is a valuable personal asset and it has shown to be related to well-being across cultures and nations.
Objectives: Explore the level of self-esteem among Tunisian adolescents and the different factors that modulate it.
Methods: We conducted a cross sectional study among adolescents who attend Tunisian high school from 11 October 2021 to 11 November 2021. Adolescents filled the Tunisian version of Body Esteem Scale of Adolescents and Adults, the Arabic version of the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale and a questionnaire containing sociodemographic and clinical variables.
Results: The population was made of 60.3% of girls and 39.7% of boys. Their age varied from 12 to 19 years' old. The adolescents were attending the high school from seventh to third year of secondary school. Their body mass index (BMI) was normal in 58.2%, <18.5 in 31.5% and ≥ 25 in 10.3%. the score of the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale ranged from 13 to 40 with an average of 31.02. Female adolescents had a low self-esteem (Rosenberg Self Esteem Score <31) in 59.51%, while only 39.25% of male adolescents had a low self-esteem.
We did not find significant correlation between self-esteem and age. We found positive correlation between self-esteem and body esteem (r= 0,422; p <0.01) and a negative correlation between self-esteem and body mass index (r= -0,131; p <0,05). We found that adolescents with high self-esteem were more satisfied with their weight, their appearance and that they perceived a good external evaluation. We found also that when body mass index increased, self-esteem decreased.
Conclusions: It's widely important to study self-esteem among adolescents because it's modulated by several factors and a low self-esteem may have a negative impact on the mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0935

Management of children consulting a specialized psychotraumatology unit in Tunisia: About 66 patients

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Introduction: Children exposed to trauma present particular clinical features, therefore this population requires specific care and support.
Objectives: Study the clinical features and care modalities of children consulting Trauma & Resilience Unit.
Methods: It is a retrospective descriptive study of children consulting Trauma & Resilience unit at the child psychiatry department of Mongi Slim Hospital in Tunis (Tunisia) between January and April 2022. We collected data concerning the course of clinical features and care modalities with help of an exploitation form. Statistical analyses were performed by SPSS26.
Results: Our study included 66 patients. The sex ratio was 1. The mean age was 10.46 ± 3.24 years. The main symptoms initially presented were hypervigilance in preschoolers (p=0.02), avoidance behaviors in school-age children (p<0.05) and flashbacks in adolescents (p<0.05).
The diagnosis of adjustment disorders was made in 38.4% of the cases of which 32% were victims of physical assault. Post-traumatic stress disorder was diagnosed in 25.7% of cases, 35.2% of which were victims of sexual assault. A normal psychiatric examination was significantly frequent in cases of psychological assault (p=0.04). The Child Protection Officer was alerted in 46.2% of cases. The school was notified of the repercussions on children health in 38.4 % of cases. Psychotherapy was provided in 86.2% of cases. We prescribed pharmacological treatment for 14% of patients with 59% antidepressants in 59% and sleep medication in 41%.
Conclusions: Management of children in psychotraumatology units turns out to be challenging. Therefore, working on the links between the various partners involved, while respecting the differences and specificities of each, is an essential prognostic element for the children and adolescents concerned.

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