Introduction: Investigation expectations for children and adolescents with cancer is an important issue for their psycho-emotional development as well as their quality of life.
Objectives: To investigate the expectations of children suffering from cancer.
Methods: 102 questionnaires were collected from pediatric patients suffering from neoplasia disease (62 boys and 40 girls) with a median age of 13 years, covering the multidimensional expectation questionnaire (MEQ) suitable for children with cancer in a 4-point Likert scale. The MEQ was then evaluated using the SPSS.21 statistical package, which resulted in 13 questions. The questionnaire of expectations highlighted three factors that referred to the "family life expectations", "daily life / daily routine and career prospects", and "expectations of networking friendship", respectively. The statistical results were obtained by multi-line regression analysis, with the Stata 12.1 statistical package, while ethical issues were complied with and licensed.
Results: MEQ reliability (Cronbach's alpha) for the entire scale was 0.82 and for agents ranged from 0.65-0.84. Overall, pediatric cancer patients delivered a fairly high average score of 3,33 ± 0,42 questions in the expectation's questionnaire, while the mean scores were 3,29 ± 0,63, 3,51 ± 0, 45 and 3.19 ± 0.54, respectively. From the results of the analysis of multiple regression, it appeared that, as the age increases, the patients with neoplastic disease have overall 76 lower expectations ($p = 0.014$), while the satisfaction of the doctors-nursing staff in the total expectations is positive ($p = 0.018$). In the family life expectancy factor, the age of children appears to play a negative role in increasing age ($p = 0.019$), while positive body image and satisfaction with doctors-nursing staff ($p = 0.040$, $p = 0.006$) respectively. It appeared that children aged> 13 years have worse outcomes in expectations of the daily routine and career prospects with ($p = 0.037$).
Conclusions: The MEQ has proven to be a valid and reliable tool that can provide pediatric staff and researchers with information about the expectations of children and adolescents with cancer that require long-term health care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0130

Pattern of video game usage and video game disorder in Portugueses adolescents: A study about parental and peer attachment, parenting styles, and communication in parenting

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Introduction: Video game disorder has been a subject of increasing interest, being associated with patterns of insecure attachment and authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. However, there is still a gap concerning the relationship between video game disorder and parent-child communication, one of the fundamental components of attachment to parents. Particularly in the Portuguese context, research on these topics and their interrelations is still scarce, thus remaining relatively unexplored.
Objectives: To explore the pattern of video game usage and video game disorder, as well as their relationships with parental and peer attachment, parenting styles, and communication in parenting within a sample of Portuguese adolescents.
Methods: 150 Portuguese teenagers, recruited at public Portuguese schools, aged between 10 and 19 years old (mean age = 14.37, DP = 3.12; 52.7% girls (n = 79), and mostly living with both parents (79.7%, n = 106) fulfilled a sociodemographic and an academic questionnaire, a questionnaire on video game use patterns, the Video Game Disorder Scale - Short Version 9, the People in My Life Questionnaire, the Portuguese hetero-report version of the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire: Short Versionand the Perception Scale of Parenting Communication.
Results: The majority of the sample indicated 3rd childhood (n = 81, 54.0%), specifically at 8 years old, as the age of video game initiation and a playtime of less than or equal to 2 hours (n = 111, 74.0%), with only 2 participants found to have a video game disturbance index (1.3%). A positive association was found between video game disturbance and the average hours of gameplay, as well as a negative association with the age of game initiation. Additionally, relationships were explored, revealing that video game disturbance is negatively related to lower quality of attachment to parents and peers, positively related to an authoritative parenting style, and negatively related to less available, open, and affectionate parent-child communication.
Conclusions: This study provides an in-depth understanding of adolescents' behavior regarding video games, contributing to the knowledge of the topic in the Portuguese context. Furthermore, the identification of factors associated with video game disturbance allows for the development of remediation and prevention programs for this addictive disturbance, which are essential tools in psychological practice.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0133

Attachment representations in high intellectual potential (HIP) children compared to non-HIP children during development

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Introduction: The studies about developmental bases of attachment in healthy children with high intellectual potential (HIP) are rare.Moreover, the literature underline socio-emotional disorders in HIP and difficulties with behavioral adjustment of parents.
Objectives: We aimed to explore the developmental trajectory of attachment in HIP children without psychological or learning disorders.

Methods: The french version of the Adolescent-Unresolved-Attachment-Questionnaire (QANRA: internal consistency=0.74-0.82; test-retest =0.58-0.83) was analyzed in 80 healthy children (50 HIP with IQ≥130 vs. 30 non-HIP), aged 7-to-13-years-old (mean 10y; SD 1.8). All children were recruited in private and public schools in Paris.
Results: There was no significant difference between the groups. However, when we looked at the developmental trajectory by distinguishing the period of adolescence [7-10 years (56% in the HIP group vs. 53% in the non-HIP); 11-13 years (44% in the HIP group vs. 47% in the non-HIP)], we have noted a significantly early integration of resolved attachment in the HIP children that seems to remain stable in adolescence.
Conclusions: Our findings highlight the early onset of attachment with a harmony of intellectual/psycho-affective development in HIP children without skipping stages, but more quickly and effectively. This could potentially be explained by their cognitive abilities, particularly the theory of mind and the executive functions, known to be significantly more efficient in HIP children without neurodevelopmental disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0134

Developmental organization of the graphic gesture with a pre-scruptural task to assess handwriting

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Introduction: The literature mainly focused on spatio-temporal and kinematics parameters of tracing letters or words using digitizing tablets, no recent research has previously studied the developmental prerequisites of the organization of handwriting.
Objectives: We aimed to aimed to investigate and validate the developmental organization of the graphic gesture with a pre-scruptural task.
Methods: 122 typically developing right-handed elementary school children (grades 1st to 5th) aged from 6 to 11;3 years old were recruited. The axe postural and arm gestural features were video-recorded with analysis in 2D reconstruction. Spatial (length, size, regularity, slope of the line…), temporal (drawing time, pause time) and kinematic measures (velocity, peak velocity) were collected with a digital pen independent connected to an analysis software tool. External validity was studied in relation with the standardized handwriting scale BHK. The child has to draw a line of cycloid loops (from left to right drawn in an anti-clockwise direction) across the width of an A4 size unlined half sheet of white paper (containing non-visible watermarks to provide the location of the pen) free to move on the table, after observing the dynamic model on the iPad placed in front of him.
Results: Five main patterns of inter-segmental displacement gestures were found for the production of the line of loops with a significant developmental progress from grades 1st to 5th. Findings showed significant economic rotation movement with forearm rotation around the elbow in 4th and 5th grade, with the elbow tending significantly to be static on the table (p = 2.43e-16), wrist on the table and (p =0.02) and in half-supine position (p =0·001), tri-digital grasp of the pen (p =3.81e-08). Moreover, the mean pressure applied on the pen decrease at 4 and 5th grades and it is correlated to deleterious spatial-temporal and kinematic parameters.
Conclusions: The results of our study provide the first developmental grade and age-related normative data in the developmental genesis of the graphomotor gesture and with the spatio-temporal / kinematic measures. The more mature the gesture, the more there is a decrease in degrees of freedom of movement and stabilization of the joints that is fixed, as well as the presence of a distal flexion movement extending fingers in synergy with the rotation of the arm around the elbow. Furthermore, the task of copying of loops in ecological settings appears to be a good predictor for legibility and writing speed. Those data can account for the mechanisms of motor programming necessary to the automatization of the future gesture of handwriting.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0136

Trends in Youth Fatal Drug Overdose and Suicide Intentionality

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Introduction: Fatal youth overdose (FYO) in the US has been driven by fentanyl and polysubstances since 2016. Youth suicide have also been increaing since the year 2000. The manner of FYO may be accidental, intentional or undetermined, Psychoactive drug use including opioids has been known to increase suicidality in youth.
Objectives: Examine and compare the rate of intentinal and accidental FYO as well as specific drug toxicology in youth under 26 years of age in the state of Connecticut, USA; between the years 2016-2018 (Kaminer et al. JCASA 2020;29 80-87) and 2019-2021.
Methods: We reviewed N=286 consecutive FYO case files of youth who died between 2019-2021, from the Connecticut office of the Chief Medical Examiner.
Results: Comparing the periods of 2019-2021 2016-2018: A) FYO attributed to fentanyl increased significantly; B) Intentional YFO rates doubled from 3.8% to 7.7%; C) No gender differences were found between and within age groups; and D) hispanic rates increased significantly while caucasian rates decreased signficantly; F) for the first time YFO of youth under the age of 15 years was recorded and G) the age group of 15-19 years old constitute 10% of the YFO and remined unchanged.
Conclusions: The use of lethal drugs leading to youth accidental and intentional FYO should be addressed by developing prevention-intervention approach. Focus on acute modifiable high-risk is

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