EPP0053

Bullying victimization in children and adolescents and its impact on academic outcomes

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Introduction: Bullying is a serious problem in schools because of the negative impact on a child's educational outcomes, especially academic achievement. However, the underlying mechanisms and causes are unknown.
Objectives: To evaluate the educational outcomes, and psychiatric comorbidities in children and adolescents who are victims of bullying
Methods: We used 2018–2019 Nationwide Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) dataset for the study. The participants were children and adolescents (age: 6-17 years, n = 42,790). Data was stratified into two groups: 1) never bullied 2) bullied more than once. Prevalence of different educational outcomes were compared between the groups.
Results: In the never bullied group 21,015 participants were included, and in the bullied more than once group 21,775 participants were included. More females were in the bullied group compared to never bullied group (50.4% vs 47.5%, p=0.006). More White non- Hispanic individuals were in bullied group in contrast to never bullied group (56.7% vs 43.9%, p< 0.001). Individuals whose health status was fair, or poor were bullied more (2.4% vs 1.4%, p=<0.001). Individuals in bullied group were more likely to be repeating the grades compared to the never bullied group (7.1% vs 5.9%, p:0.039). Individuals who were missing >=11 school days, and sometimes or never engaged in school were observed more in bullied group compared to never bullied group (5.9% vs 3.2% and 20.3% vs 10.6% p < 0.001).
Conclusions: Our findings suggest that bullying victimization could be a risk factor and associated with decreased academic outcomes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: bullying; mental health; Child Psychiatry

EPP0054

Childhood and recent maternal adverse experiences and mother-infant attachment influence early newborns' neurobehavioural profiles

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Introduction: Maternal stress during pregnancy influences fetal neurodevelopment, especially by the dysregulation of the HPA axis. However, less is known about whether maltreatment or stressful life experiences previous to pregnancy influence on developmental outcomes in the offspring.
Objectives: To analyze newborns' neurobehavioral profiles in a cohort of healthy pregnant women, according to 1) childhood and recent maternal adverse experiences and 2) mother-infant attachment.
Methods: 150 women were followed during the three trimesters of pregnancy. CTQ and AAT tests were employed to evaluate childhood and recent experiences of maltreatment, while infant and recent adverse experiences were evaluated using ETI-SR and SRSS, respectively. Newborns neurobehavioral profiles were defined at 8 weeks using the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale (NBAS) and their temperament was assessed with IBQ. PBQ and PAI scales were employed to assess mother-infant attachment. A linear regression model was performed, adjusting for possible confounders.
Results: Maternal childhood sexual abuse seems to be associated with greater difficulties in the newborns control of reactivity to external stimuli (β=0,517; *p-value=0.001*), while recent maternal stressful experiences are related to difficulties for states regulation (β=0,29; p-value=0,038). Regarding attachment, maltreated mothers tend to show ambivalent and avoidant styles. Interestingly, postnatal mother-infant attachment seems to modulate autonomous, motor and social-interactive abilities in the offspring (β=-0,227; p-value=0,033 // β=-0,329; p-value=0,006).
Conclusions: Newborns from mothers exposed to maltreatment and negative life events previous to pregnancy show difficulties to organize and regulate the reactions to psychosocial stimuli. Future studies must disentangle whether maternal attachment style is a modulator of this association.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Newborn; Neurodevelopment; Pregnancy; Maltreatment

Depressive Disorders 01

EPP0055

Heredity as a factor in the formation of recurrent depression

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Introduction: At the current stage of psychiatry development, special attention is paid to studying the influence of hereditary