



International Conference on Social Pediatrics and Children's Rights

17th STATE of the ART Adolescent Health/Medicine Congress (Joint event)

October 10-12 th 2024

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (N.K.U.A.)
Panepistimiou 30, Athens, Greece

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International Conference on Social Pediatrics and Children's Rights

Dear Colleagues,

The joint **International Conference on Social Pediatrics and Children's Rights and 17th STATE OF THE ART Adolescent Medicine/Health Congress** took place in Athens on October 10-12th, 2024. This important convening of the **International Society for Social Pediatrics and Child Health (ISSOP)** and the **Greek/Hellenic Society for Adolescent Medicine (GSAM)** focused on the growing and sometimes existential challenges youth are confronting globally—in low, medium and high-income countries.

Knowledge and experience of colleagues from around the world dealing with the physical and psychosocial aspects of the burdens and co-morbidities impacting young people addressed with strategies generated to launch collaborative international and interdisciplinary responses. We also updated knowledge on important adolescent medical and health issues, including nutrition, vaccination, skin conditions, contraception, sports medicine, and ID.

The conference engaged colleagues from around the world in workshops, plenaries, oral and poster sessions, and in strategic planning sessions to sustain the collaborative work of the conference participants. Youth participation informed and enriched all aspects of the conference, and provided credibility and validity for our joint endeavors into the future.

The venue of Athens as a city of memorable beauty with a deep history of healing from the roots of humanity has a symbolism that infused this convening. The **ORIGAMI CRANE** is a symbol that calls for solidarity in our global pursuit for hope and a better life for all-- through the myth a Japanese girl, Sadako.

Our social program established space to engage personally to establish a foundation of collegueship to sustain our ongoing work and friendships. We hope you also used your time in Athens to visit famous museums and monuments, and to explore nearby cultural destinations, msuch as Sounion, Delphi and Nafplion-Epidaurus, so you could enrich your experience. Thank you for coming in Athens-Greece!

On behalf of ISSOP and GSAM

Prof Jeffrey Goldhagen, USA, ISSOP President

As. Prof Artemis K. Tsitsika Greece, GSAM President

ISSOP/GSAM International Conference

Athens, Friday October 11th 2024

N.K.U.A. Grand Hall, Panepistimiou 30

19.30-20.00 **Official Opening - Greetings**

Sophia Zacharaki

Minister of Social Cohesion and Family Affairs

Nikolaos Papaioannou

General Secretary of Higher Education

f. Rector of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Gerasimos Siasos

Professor of Cardiology

Rector of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Tigran Yepoyan

UNESCO ITE

Jeffrey Goldhagen

M.D., MPH, Professor and Chief, Division of Community and Societal Pediatrics, University of Florida College of Medicine-Jacksonville, President, International Society for Social, Pediatrics and Child Health (ISSOP)

Artemis K. Tsitsika

Assoc. Professor of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine Medical School - National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Head of the Adolescent Health Unit (A.H.U.) Second Dpt of Pediatrics - «P. & A. Kyriakou» Children's Hospital Chair of the MSc «Strategies of Developmental and Adolescent Health» President of the Greek Society for Adolescent Medicine (GSAM)/UNESCO Lol President of the National Advisory Committee on gender amendment for minors - Ministry of Health

Presenting: **Alexia Koulouri**

Journalist, Director of Information at the Parliament TV

20.00-20.25 **"Advocating for Adolescent Health"**

Didier Jourdan

Professor and Chair of the UNESCO Chair "Global Health and Education" and Head of the WHO Collaborating Centre for "Research in Education and Health", Paris - France (10 min)

"Adolescent health and well-being - a call for investment"

Valentina Baltag

Unit Head, Adolescent and Young Adult Health, Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child & Adolescent Health & Ageing, World Health Organization - Geneva, Switzerland (10 min)

20.25-20.50 **Youth voices:**

"Adolescence throughout History"

Nefeli Papageorgiou-Karadima (8 min)

"Adolescence under the microscope"

Yannos Myridis (8 min)

"On the Road" Song Performance

Alexander Andrews Margaritis (8 min)

20.50-21.00 **Piano Performance**

Aris Valeris

Musician (10 min)

21.00 **Welcome Reception**

Costis Palamas Building, Akadimias & Sina Str

Thursday, October 10th, 2024

Pre-conference workshops

Auditorium "Alkis Argyriadis" / Hall A

- 09.00-11.30 **Workshop 1**
Mental Health and Substance Use
Facilitators: C. Magendie, S. Gander, M. Kyriakopoulos
Youth Council Participants
- 11.30-14.00 **Workshop 2**
Community Approaches to the Care of Adolescents
Facilitators: V. Boumba, A. Lagiou, D. Wood
Comments: D. Topali
Youth Council Participants
- 14.00-15.30 **Lunch Break**
- 15.30-17.00 **Workshop 3**
Addressing the Needs and Rights of Youth in State Care
Facilitators: M. Economou, J. Goldhagen, E. Nikolopoulou, S. Tsitoura
Youth Council Participants
- 17.00-19.30 **Workshop 4**
Transition from Pediatrics to Adult Services
Facilitators: R. Nathawad, T. Sergentanis, D. Wood
Youth Council Participants

Friday, October 11th, 2024

Auditorium "Alkis Argyriadis" / Hall A

- 09.00-10.00 **Plenary Lecture 1**
Climate Change and Health
Chair: E. Petridou
Speaker: E. Weimann
Youth council participation
- 10.00-10.30 **Coffee Break**

- 10.30 -12.30 **Symposium 1**
Alternate forms of Violence Against Youth
Chairs: G. Aroni, B. Rubio
Climate change as a form of violence, C. Kraft
Forced Migration, S. Yildiz
Armed Conflict, J. Goldhagen
Street and Working Children, J. Einarsdóttir
- 12.30-13.00 **Lecture 1**
How Child Rights informs the Work of Child Health Professionals
Chairs: D. Jourdan, M. Wahba
Speaker: D. Koller
- 13.00-13.30 **Satelite Lecture MSD**  MSD
- 13.30-14.00 **Poster Presentations 1**
Presidents: E. Panagouli, Ch. Koutsaftiki
- 14.00-15.00 **Lunch Break**
- 15.00 -16.00 **Plenary Lecture 2**
Smoking, Vaping and Hookahs
Chairs: G. Siasos
Speaker: M. Weitzman

Youth council participation
- 16.00-17.00 **Satellite Symposium Pfizer** 
- 17.00-19.00 **Symposium 2**
Hellenic Society for Social Pediatrics
Community Pediatrics as a catalyst for Achieving One Health
Chairs: D. Zafeiriou, N. Skenteris

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), T. Zaoutis
Children on the move: rights and health in jeopardy, A. Karkoulia
Healing Roots: Fostering child health resilience in a complex world,
E. Ntzani
Endocrine Disruptors, D. Papadimitriou
- 19.30-20.30 **Opening Ceremony**
University of Athens Ceremony Hall
- 21.00 **Welcome Reception - Costis Palamas Building**

Friday, October 11th, 2024

Auditorium "Ioannis Drakopoulos" / Hall B

- 09.00 -10.00 **Plenary Lecture 1 in Hall A**
- 10.30-12.00 **Oral Presentations 1**
Presidents: P. Christopoulos, L. Kossiva
- 12.00-13.30 **Symposium 3**
Impact of Covid: What We Have Learned
Chair: N. Spencer, E. Tsekoura
- The Voice of Children in Response to Covid*, D. Wood
School performance and difficulties, G. Gunnlaugsson
Early Child development, D. Koller
- Youth council participation*
- 13.30-14.00 **Oral Presentations 2**
Presidents: M. Charakida, D. Maritsi
- 14.00-15.00 **Lunch Break**
- 15.00-16.00 **Plenary Lecture 2 in Hall A**
- 16.00-17.00 **Round Table 1**
Youth mental health: prevention and innovation strategies
Chairs: D.E. Greydanus, A.Tsitsika
- Suicide in the Adolescent: A Preventable Tragedy*, D.E. Greydanus
Supporting youth mental health through arts- based services,
A. Passiou
- 17.00-19.00 **Round Table 2**
The Digital World -Artificial Intelligence and post-modern stress
Chairs: M. Weitzman, T. Yepoyan
- Child Rights in the Digital World*, G. Lansdown
Artificial intelligence: A future for humanity, P. Vlamos
Post-modern stress, G. Yilmaz
Sexualization - Generation "Sephora", A. Tsitsika
- Comments:** C. Kraft
- Youth Council Participation*
- 19.00-19.30 **Oral Presentations 3**
Presidents: V. Gketsi, N. Kozeis

Saturday, October 12th, 2024
Auditorium "Alkis Argyriadis" /Hall A

- 09.00-10.00 **Plenary Lecture 3**
The History and Future of Social Pediatrics
Chair: J. Goldhagen
Speaker: N. Spencer
- Youth Council Participation*
- 10.00-10.30 **Coffee Break**
- 10.30-12.30 **Symposium 4**
Addressing Gender and Sexuality in Adolescents
Chairs: O. Duperrex, L. Markaki, G. Floudas
- Gender incompatibility and the rights of LGBTQ youth*, E. Acampora
LGBTQ friendly services, S. Manetti
Glorious Sex Industry, N. Papageorgiou - Karadima
(UNESCO youth council)
- 12.30-13.30 **Round Table 3**
Hellenic Dietetic Association
Nutrition as a human right- Nutritional concerns of the youth
Chairs: A. Kolomvotsou, A. Passiou, A. Vlassopoulos
- Stigma in society and healthcare- Learnings from weight stigma*,
E. Fappa
Childhood obesity in Cyprus- Ways to deal with it, E. Markidou
Nutrition for a sustainable future, A. Kolomvotsou
- 13.30-14.00 **The miracle of Digital Technology: Beyond benefits children's health and development are at risk calling for precaution and safe technology exploitation**
Chairs: S. Finou
Speaker: S. Canna - Michaelidou
- 14.00-15.00 **Lunch Break**
- 15.00-16.00 **Plenary Lecture 4**
Protection of youth in low and middle income countries
Chair: R. Nathawad
Speaker: N. Zafar
- Youth council participation*

16.00-17.30 **HACKATHON "SELMA" Youth Contest**
Theme: Empathy for people with disabilities
Coordinators: V. Boumba, V. Christaki, A. Thirios
Comments: A. Margariti

Overcoming Obstacles with closed eyes!
De La Salle College

"Thess Sports 4all", Mobile App on Accessibility for Individuals with Disabilities
Mandoulides Schools – 1st participation (online)

«SilentSupport», Mobile App on Accessibility for Individuals with Disabilities
Mandoulides Schools – 2nd participation (online)

«HelpingHand.gr», Website on Accessibility for Individuals with Disabilities
Mandoulides Schools – 3rd participation (online)

«Every student can...stand out»
A' Arsakeio School in Psychiko

Our comic on inclusion and accessibility of people with disabilities - We think differently, we change our attitude!
5th General High School of Aigaleo

"The use of technology for the promotion of a good life quality for the persons with disabilities" Online Newspaper – Digital Channel
8th Gymnasium of Chalandri

Music Hug: development of a technological application for Music Therapy to address Chronic Pain for Individuals with Disabilities
8th General High School of Amarousion

«We are all Equal» Short movie
Educational Institution "I Elliniki Paideia" of Irakleio 1st participation

«Enhancing Accessibility» Presentation on Accessibility for Individuals with Disabilities
Educational Institution "I Elliniki Paideia" of Irakleio 2nd participation

«UrHelp3r (Your helper) » Site on Accessibility for Individuals with Disabilities
Educational Institution "I Elliniki Paideia" of Irakleio 3rd participation

«Disability in not inability» Site on Accessibility for Individuals with Disabilities
Educational Institution "I Elliniki Paideia" of Irakleio 4th participation

«BrailleWave» camera that takes Photographs and prints in Braille for the Deaf-Blind
1st «Anatolia» College 1st participation (online)

Signia: A suite of mobile apps for people with hearing disabilities
1st «Anatolia» College 2nd participation (online)

«YOU TALK, WE LISTEN» You talk, we listen: Sign language meets the digital world
1st «Anatolia» College 3rd participation (online)

17.30-19.00 **Convene Together for final Session**
Chairs: J. Goldhagen, A. Tsitsika
Next Steps: MoU (ISSOP and GSAM)

Award Ceremony

C. Dalucas, A. Margariti, A. Passiou, I. Patiniotis

Closing Remarks

21.00 **GALA DINNER, Yacht Club of Greece**



Saturday, October 12th, 2024

Auditorium "Ioannis Drakopoulos"/Hall B

08.30-09.00 **Poster Presentations 2**
Presidents: A. Pardalis, C. Plati

09.00-10.00 **Plenary Lecture 3 in Hall A**

10.30-12.00 **Symposium 5**
Climate Change and the Complex, Multifaceted Impact on Adolescent Physical, Psychological and Social Health
Chairs: C. Kraft, J. Breda, E. Weimann
Connecting Climate Injustice to Adolescent Health. Concerns: C. Kraft
Climate change and migration, G. Ercan, E. Haghazarian
Climate change and mental health concerns of adolescent refugees, G. Ercan
Climate change and gender equality, E. Haghazarian
Resilience and examples of efforts to address the root cause as well as the downstream effects of climate change, I. Seeni

12.00-13.30 **Round Table 4**
Perinatal Medicine Society
Chairs: A. Charitou, G. Daskalakis
Breaking bad news to parents, P. Antsaklis
Gestational Diabetes in Refugee and Immigrant Women, P. Pappa
Low birth rate and ageing population in Greece, G. Daskalakis

13.30-14.00 **Primary care pediatrics: Input and challenges**
Chairs: G. Ntamagka, E. Kaloudi

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14.00-15.00 **Speakers:** D. Fouskas, C. Dalucas

Lunch Break

15.00-16.00 **Plenary Lecture 4 in Hall A**

16.00 -16.30 **Lecture 5**

Hellenic Society of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology

Chairs: G. Creatsas, M. Kailides

Fertility preservation in adolescents (post menarche), N. Vlahos

16.30-17.00 **Lecture 6**

Chairs: S. Papadakou, M. Tsalamaniotis

Optimizing Adolescent and Youth Mental Health Services for Gen Z in Greece: Challenges and Opportunities

I. Giannopoulou

17.30- 19.00 **Convene Together for final Session (Hall A)**

21.00 **GALA DINNER, Yacht Club of Greece**



ORAL ABSTRACTS

Friday, October 11th, 2024

Auditorium "Ioannis Drakopoulos" / Hall B

10.30 -12.00 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS 1**

Presidents: P. Christopoulos. L. Kossiva

OR002 Research with children on the rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - International comparisons during COVID-19 about the proposals to each government

Hajime Takeuchi^{1,2} Mazen Baroudi², Malale Tungu³, Hyeran Chun⁴

¹ Faculty of Social Welfare, Bukkyo University, Kyoto, Japan

² Epidemiology and Global Health, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

³ Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

⁴ With Commune Cooperative, Wonju Gangwon, South Korea

Background: The Global Child Rights Dialogue (GCRD) provides a platform for children from Tanzania, Sweden, South Korea and Japan to share their experiences during the pandemic. These GCRDs, through ten articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, have led to the formulation of policy suggestions. This has resulted in a comparative study of these four countries. We presented these findings at the ISSOP conference in Valencia. **Methods:** We analysed the policy proposals resulting from all GCRDs in light of the CRC's four principles - «non-discrimination,» «the best interests of the child,» «the right to survival and development,» and «the views of the child « - and identified commonalities and differences in each country. **Results:** We show several examples. Children in Tanzania called for policy responses to excessive domestic work, especially for girls, and sexual victimisation, which are violations of fundamental rights. In Sweden, children emphasised the need for better communication and information sharing with decision-makers. They also pointed out the need for mental health support through school healthcare. In South Korea, children emphasised the 'No Kids Zone' at shops and public spaces is a violation of the right to non-discrimination. Children in Japan proposed eliminating gender itself. They also pointed out the violation of the right to express opinions regarding the restrictions by strict school rules. **Conclusions:** The comparative study underscores the importance of children's voices in shaping policies affecting them. Each country needs a system encouraging children to participate in policy decisions about their rights.

OR005 Promoting Youth Physical Activity a Literature Review on Interdisciplinary Approaches from Social Work and Public Health Perspectives

E. Dogias, E. Komarou, T. Vassilakou, T. Sergentanis

MSc in Public Health, Dept of Public Health Policy, UNIWA, Athens, Attica, Greece

Introduction: Physical activity, social work and public health are key concepts related to the promotion of population health and well-being. Physical activity is a central factor in preventing disease and promoting physical and mental health. Social work focuses on empowering individuals and communities, promoting social cohesion and change. Public health, with its emphasis on prevention and health promotion through organized efforts, provides the theoretical and practical foundations for creating healthy

communities. The collaboration of these two disciplines can lead to more effective preventive applications and interventions. Methods: The literature review research was conducted from bibliographic databases such as PubMed, ScienceDirect, Scopus and Google Scholar. Keywords used included the terms «Social Work», «Public Health», «Physical Activity» and «Exercise» Last search was conducted on 31/06/24. Results: This literature review synthesized 56 articles. Key findings from these investigations show that interdisciplinary collaboration between social work and public health can significantly improve physical activity levels in the population. Programs that combine the theoretical and practical approaches of the two disciplines have proven effective in promoting health, reducing obesity levels and improving overall quality of life. Conclusions: Interdisciplinary collaboration between social work and public health is critical to promoting physical activity and improving population health. Joint actions and tools used by the two sectors can lead to more effective interventions, contributing to the creation of healthy and resilient communities. The coupling of the two disciplines (social work and public health) can create a strong framework for developing effective physical activity programs that meet the needs of young people. Future efforts should focus on strengthening this collaboration to achieve optimal outcomes in health promotion.

OR006 Consistency of Sociodemographic Correlates of Drunkenness in Hungarian Adolescents

Dóra Eszter Vámai^{1,2}, Edit Sebestyén², Gergely Fliegau¹, Zsolt Horváth², Ágnes Németh², Zsófia Klára Mészner¹

¹ Heim Pál National Institute of Pediatrics, Budapest, Hungary

² Eötvös Lorand University, Institute of Psychology, Budapest, Hungary

Background: The prevalence of drunkenness is one of the most unfavourable indicators of Hungarian school-aged children. In many countries the prevalence of lifetime drunkenness has not changed significantly in the recent years, nevertheless there has been a significant increase in Hungary. In our analysis, it is investigated how demographic factors influence the frequency of drunkenness over different survey years. Methods: The analysis was performed on 6 nationally representative samples of the Health Behavior of School-Aged Children (HBSC) study. Data collection was carried out among 11-18 year-old-school aged children and in accordance with the international protocols of the HBSC study. Binary logistic regression models were created to examine the association of sociodemographic and family related variables with the occurrence of drunkenness. A trend analysis for the prevalence of drunkenness was also carried out. Results: In addition to age, we found a significant correlation between the family structure, the family's emotional climate and drunkenness in almost every data collection. In 4 of the 6 data collection cases, family affluence has also been associated with excessive occasional alcohol consumption, however the parental employment and the education of the parents did not prove to be an important factor. Conclusions: Our current results confirm that in Hungary, heavy drinking among school-age children is not related to rurality or the cultural status of the family. On the other hand, the family structure and the climate of the family as a whole have an overall impact on the prevalence of drunkenness.

OR007 Perception of violence against healthcare workers in a children's hospital in Hungary - a summary of findings of an online questionnaire

G. Fliegauf, D. Vármai, Z. Mészner

Heim Pál National Paediatric Institution, Department for Methodology

Violence against health workers is a daily problem in our Hospital. A children's hospital is a prominent site for workplace violence research because, in most cases, patients are accompanied to the hospital by their parents who are concerned about their child's condition. Health professionals are therefore under considerable stress. By improving the stress levels of all healthcare workers, the human rights of children can be better ensured. The online questionnaire we developed included: (1) consent and confidentiality information, (2) demographics, (3) reasons for workplace mobility in healthcare, (4) perceptions of workplace violence by patients (children), parents and staff, (5) coping with workplace violence, (6) assessment of the situation, (7) actions taken by staff in the past and (8) the assessment of needs to prevent violence. From our preliminary results, we can highlight that for patients, relatives and colleagues, respondents reported shouting at a rate of 60.1 / 78.7 / 53.8 percent. These numbers are 39.5 // 48.4 // 28 for insults, 61.7 // 58.3 // 43.3 for bad language, 11.5 // 1.2 // 0.8 for hitting, and 2 // 1.6 // 2.8 for sexual abuse. In our research, we asked about many more offending behaviours than mentioned above, partly based on the Modified Overt Aggression Scale. Based on initial interviews with department heads, we also assessed the hierarchy of security needs of staff, which was developed as follows: more security guards, wider social communication of the problem, more CCTV cameras, more incident reporting groups, individual counselling, infographics, metal detector gates.

OR008 Iron and Vitamin B12 Levels in School-Aged Children

I. Culha¹, T. Kallemoğlu², M. Başbüyük¹, N. Karabayır³

¹Health Science Institute, Social Pediatrics PhD Program, Istanbul Medipol University, International School of Medicine, Istanbul, Türkiye

²T.C. Ministry of Health Gaziosmanpaşa Community Health Center, Istanbul, Türkiye

³Division of Pediatrics, Department of Social Pediatrics, Istanbul Medipol University, International School of Medicine, Istanbul, Türkiye

Aim: Iron and vitamin B12 deficiencies are significant global public health concerns. Our aim is to investigate iron and vitamin B12 levels in school-age children. **Materials and Methods:** In this retrospective, cross-sectional study, data were collected from the records of 234 children aged 6-18 years who were followed up at the Family Medicine Unit in Istanbul between April 2018 and May 2020. Age, gender, complete blood count, ferritin and vitamin B12 levels were recorded. The analyses were performed using the SPSS 27.0 software. **Results:** The average age of a total of 234 children, 50.9 percent of whom were girls and 49.1 percent of whom were boys, was determined as 9.9±3.2 years. The average hemoglobin concentration was 12.9 g/dl in girls and 13.3 in boys. The incidence of anemia was 13.4% in girls and 5.2% in boys. Ferritin levels were low in 31.1% of girls and 25.2% of boys, and the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Vitamin B12 level was low in 95 (40.6%) of the children, and when compared according to age groups and gender, it was found to be significantly lower in the 12-18 age group and boys ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** In our study, it was found that iron and B12 deficiency are not rare in school-age children, and B12 deficiency is more common in boys aged >12 years. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment of iron and vitamin B12 deficiencies, which have serious effects in school-age children, are of great importance.

OR009 Assessment with actionable insights: Neurodevelopmental Disorders and the comorbidity factor in Inclusive Education

Eleni Livaniou

PhD, Educational Psychologist, Diagnostic & Treatment Unit for Children (DTUC) – “Spyros Doxiadis”, Greek Dyslexia Association, Life is for All (LIFA)

Neurodevelopmental Disorders (DSM-V, 2013) refer to Learning Disorders (LD) -(Dyslexia, Specific Learning Difficulties), Developmental Language Disorder (DLD), Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD), Pervasive Developmental Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder(ASD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder(ADHD), Mental Retardation. Comorbidity in this context refers to the presence of two or more neurodevelopmental conditions occurring simultaneously in an individual. When it comes to the diagnosis of LD, comorbidity issues are important because they can significantly impact the identification, treatment, and management of these difficulties. Therefore: Accurate diagnosis: Because comorbid conditions may present with similar symptoms as LD, making it essential to identify and differentiate between them. A child with DLD may exhibit difficulties in comprehension which could be mistaken for LD, or ADHD. Tailored interventions: Accurate diagnosis of comorbid conditions allows for tailored interventions addressing both the LD and other associated conditions. A child with Dyslexia and ADHD, would need interventions that target reading/spelling accommodations and behaviour management. Treatment planning: Comorbid conditions may require specific treatments that differ from those of LD alone. A child with Dyslexia and ASD may benefit from interventions that focus on sociocognitive skills, in addition to academic support. Enhanced support: Comorbidity issues often exacerbate the challenges associated with LD. This may involve collaboration of educators with child-psychiatrists, child-psychologists, speech, or occupational therapists, to address the various needs of the child and family. Preventive measures: Recognising comorbid conditions can enable proactive measures to prevent/minimize future difficulties, especially if neurodevelopmental disorders are comorbid with internalized or externalised disorders.

OR010 The transition and the therapeutic team: Association with the emerging adulthood

Vana Tzanne, Fragiskos Gonidakis, Christina Zourna, Mado Konti, Martha Valter, Eirini Gitakou
1st Department of Psychiatry: Eginition Hospital, National Kapodistrian University of Athens

Emerging adulthood (emerging adulthood) is the period, in which significant developmental challenges are occurred in young people (conquering identity, self-esteem, functional relationships, realistic goals) and concerns in this special condition. There is a need to respond intellectually to the demands of adult life, while emotionally and developmentally they still belong to adolescence. There is instability, a strong focus on their selves, ambivalent feelings about adulthood, denial, while of course the transition also includes significant elements of loss. Parents are no longer always there and young people are asked to manage the freedom, the high expectations, but also the frustration which is experienced by both sides. Correlation and corresponding to the experience of emotions, is also observed in a corresponding clinical project in the therapeutic context of the first department of psychiatry, Eginition Hospital, by the group of the dialectical behavioral therapists (DBT), where the clinicians staff the skills groups for patients with borderline personality disorder and eating disorders. The transition affects not only the patients, but also the therapists themselves, who are asked to feel the separation and

leave the group every six months. Thoughts and positions of the therapists themselves about the process validate the correlation. Some Examples: Difficulty of trainees to trust new trainers, especially when there may be differences in teaching between the therapists (leaders & co- leaders). The anxiety that the therapists experience, because they don't know the group dynamics and try at first, not to ask questions that will upset a group member.

ORO11 The role of pediatricians in the early diagnosis of autistic spectrum disorders in infants under 12 months old

Olga Tzetzzi¹, Christina Bora², Stavroula Papadakou³

¹ MD, PhD, President of the Association of Private Practice Pediatrician's of Northern Greece Delegate (Greece) for ECPCP

² MD, PhD, Developmental Pediatrician, Neonatologist, Doxiadis Unit

³ MD, PhD, Developmental and Behavioural Pediatrician, President of Doxiadis Unit

Early Childhood Development refers to the processes by which children grow and develop biologically, socially, emotionally and cognitively and covers the period from conception, to intrauterine pregnancy, to birth up to the age of 5 years. The first 1000 days of childhood are the most critical period of brain development. Both the architecture of the brain, as well as the acquisition of skills, are built «bottom-up» with simple neuronal circuits. Stress in early childhood is associated with long-term effects on the nervous system and stress hormones, which can lead to learning, behavioural, physical and mental health problems in life. The role of paediatricians in early childhood development has always been decisive, as they are well aware of the range of typical development from birth to the age of five and can recognize the signs of neurodiversity in an infant, such as an infant under 12 months with autism. The reason why it is extremely important for the paediatrician to raise the suspicion of an autism diagnosis from the very first clinical examinations of the infant, is that it is based on the history and monitoring of the child's development, and he should request-as the American Paediatric Academy suggests-early childhood assessments (speech, psychological, O.T.) that identify developmental neurodiversity, speech delays, communication difficulties, motor difficulties, social challenges or emotional and behavioural issues. Acting early will make the big difference in the therapeutic intervention and therapeutic outcome for children on the Autistic Spectrum make them able to be educated in formal classrooms.

ORO12 Health Status of 0–6 Year-Old Children Living in Foster Care in Turkey and the Health Service They Need

D. Kaçmaz¹, Ö. Özboru Askan², B. Kural³, S. Karabey⁴, G. Gökçay²

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Introduction: Child protection means supporting the lives and development of children away from any risk of violence, harm, and violation of rights. The aim of this study is to determine the disease burden of children between the ages of 0 and 6 who are taken into institutional care, investigate the frequency of use of preventive and therapeutic health

services, and make suggestions on this subject. **Material-Method:** This retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted between November 2019 and July 2021 among 319 children between the ages of 0 and 6 who were under state protection in care institutions. The sociodemographic characteristics of the children, follow-up parameters, and disease burden were examined. **Results:** The average age was 26 months, and 57.4% of the children were boys. The reasons of protection decisions were determined as 43.3% out-of-wedlock births, 37.6% neglect and abuse, and 16.3% socioeconomic insufficiency. Upon admission to the institution, 17.9% of the children were stunted, 10.3% were wasted, and 15.8% were microcephalic. Vaccination records were obtained for 181 children; 54% of them were fully, 37% were incompletely vaccinated and 8.9% were unvaccinated. The rate of having at least one chronic disease was 51%; the most frequent causes were delayed milestones (10.6%), bronchial asthma (6.5%), and nutritional deficiencies (5.8%). The most frequent health service was provided by the Institution's Pediatric Outpatient Clinic. **Conclusion:** Children in foster care have special health needs. The presence of a pediatrician in the institution supports the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic health services.

OR013 Multidimensional and Interdisciplinary Care for Children with Refugee Experience in German Camps

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Previous studies have shown increased stress and weaker learning performance as well as developmental delays in 3- to 6-year-old children with refugee experience in German refugee camps. As especially young children's development and well-being are strongly influenced by contextual factors and parental health, early interventions should focus on supporting families and improving the skills of primary caregivers. With "Parents' College" we present a low-threshold in-house training with interpreters and pictorial materials. Psychoeducation is offered by psychologists and paediatricians in a culture- and trauma-sensitive way. The aim is to enable parents in 4 group sessions to show more positive parenting behaviour and emotional availability towards their children, which promotes enhanced language development, better sleeping and regulation behaviour and more positive developmental trajectories of the children inside the camps. **Session 1:** Basic conditions for healthy child development, e.g. legal obligatory supervision, media consumption habits. **Session 2:** Medical topics, e.g. pediatric preventative medical check-ups, vaccination, legal ban of female genital mutilation. **Session 3:** Daily structure with personal interaction and playing time, language development, non-violent upbringing. **Session 4:** Psychoeducation about post-traumatic stress disorders of young children and parents. After participating in the course, parents report feeling more confident in supporting their children due to knowledge gains and more playful interactions with their children. The short and long-term effects of the Parents' College (including overall symptoms, learning performance and parental well-being) are currently being scientifically evaluated in a randomized control-group-study.

OR014 Reports from the field: Huggy-Puppy-Intervention in Ukraine at Children's Center Odessa

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The children's center in Odessa, Ukraine, is currently maintaining the care of its young patients even under conditions of war and crisis in a joint care and research project with the Department of Social Pediatrics (TU Munich, Germany). In view of the repeated attacks and the permanent threat situation, the prevention and treatment of childhood trauma disorders in particular pose major challenges for the practitioners. With the brief intervention "Huggy Puppy", a therapeutic procedure is presented in which a cuddly toy can help children to direct their attention away from their own fears and to experience themselves as self-effective even under difficult conditions. So far, 72 children have been participating in this treatment approach with thorough psychological assessment before and after the intervention. Initial results and experiences with this form of low-threshold trauma therapy in Odessa will be reported.

OR015 SHIPScraft® Method: discovering the Significant Others

Ioannis Patiniotis

Greek Society of Adolescent Medicine, Athens, Greece

Purpose: This paper delves into the SHIPScraft® method (The Method), an innovative process that stands out for its ability to identify personality traits and quantify soft skills. This process fosters an in-depth understanding of Significant Others and inspires personal and professional growth. **Methodology:** The Method identifies 24 personality types and quantifies 26 soft skills across eight behavioural indicators. Utilizing a Pythagorean Golden Ratio (φ) approach, it employs 480 hypothesis propositions in a tested self-awareness process. This comprehensive method helps individuals recognize strengths and address improvement areas for enhanced social and professional development. Integrating MBTI and the other methods offers a holistic view of cognitive, interpersonal, emotional, and practical abilities. **Findings:** The Method reveals insights into personality types and soft skills, offering a 100% objective understanding of individual personalities. This method aligns closely with psychometric tools, enhancing resilience and psychological well-being and fostering personal development and organizational effectiveness of Significant Others. **Research Limitations:** The Method, while promising for adults, needs to be developed for others. Further research is required regarding career guidance and adolescents. Future studies should explore its effectiveness across AAP's three adolescent age groups, ensuring broader applicability and continued growth. **Originality:** The Method uniquely identifies and assesses personality traits without subjectivity, quantifying horizontal skills into measurable intelligence. This transformation of abstract properties into concrete data provides unparalleled value, allowing individuals to leverage this 'skills intelligence' for the best social impact from the co-existence of Significant Others with adolescents.

13.30-14.00 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS 2**

Presidents: M. Charakida, D. Maritsi

OR016 Assessment of Health Promotion implementation in Primary and Secondary Schools in Attica following the COVID-19 pandemic

E. Z. Fenerli, A. Ntokou, A. Lagiou, E. Sakellari

Laboratory of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Department of Public and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of West Attica, Athens, Attica, Greece

Aim: To assess the health promotion implementation practices in the school community, as reported by principals and vice-principals of primary and secondary schools in Attica, following the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** Data collection was carried out between October and December 2021 using an online questionnaire sent via email to schools in Attica. Participation was voluntary and anonymous. Analysis was conducted using SPSS, utilising descriptive statistics. **Results:** A total of 169 adults participated in the current study, with 61.5% being women serving as principals (87.6%) or vice-principals, all with an average age of 55 years. Principals and vice-principals acknowledged the importance of health promotion aspects in designing both teaching and learning (44.4%) as well as working conditions (40.8%). They reported close collaboration with parents (56.8%) and community stakeholders from health and social sectors (44.4%) in planning health promotion and prevention activities. However, only 23.7% reported involving school students in the planning of prevention and health promotion activities, and just 14.8% indicated regular further training on health-related topics, such as managing stressed students. However, only 14.8% indicated regular further training on health-related topics, such as managing stressed students, and just 23.7% reported involving students in the planning of prevention and health promotion activities. **Conclusions:** Though school (vice-) principals recognize the importance of health promotion in schools, there is a gap in actual implementation. While they involve parents and community stakeholders in supporting and protecting school students' health, they do not engage the school students as actively. There is a need for systematic effort and cooperation among all members of the school community, i.e. teachers, parents, school students, stakeholders as this remains crucial for the successful design and implementation of health promotion programmes.

OR017 Health promotion needs assessment of primary and secondary school students after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic

A. Ntokou, E. Z. Fenerli, A. Lagiou, E. Sakellari

Laboratory of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Department of Public and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of West Attica, Athens, Attica, Greece

Aim: The aim of the present study was to assess pupils' health promotion needs as expressed by (vice-)principals of Primary and Secondary schools in the region of Attica, after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** Data collection was conducted between October and December 2021 using an online questionnaire, which was sent to schools' email addresses. Participation was voluntary and anonymous. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed using SPSS. **Results:** The average age of the participants (n=169) was 55 years, 61.5% women and 87.6% principals. These educational leaders rated the following mental health issues as very important or highly important for

the implementation of health promotion programmes: stress and coping (85.8%), internalized problems such as anxiety and depression (84.1%), and behavioral problems like bullying (78.7%). Additionally, physical activity and sports (82.3%), healthy eating and nutrition, and the use of social media (81% each) were considered equally important, with overweight issues also significant at 72.7%. However, substance use was assessed as less critical, with 50.3% rating it as very important or highly important. Conclusions: The present study suggests that school principals and vice-principals are particularly aware of students' health issues, indicating a strong foundation for identifying pupils' needs and enhancing school health promotion activities. The findings of the present study can be utilised to design and implement health promotion activities in the school setting.

OR018 Experience of a medical group offering health care in the savanna villages of Tanzania

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⁶ Member of the Board of Directors, National Public Health Organization of Greece

Introduction: In the summer of 2011 (26/07-15/08) a group of three doctors (internal medicine & infectious disease specialist, cardiologist, neurologist–psychiatrist) and one registered nurse, visited the Orthodox Missionary Center in Kidamali, Tanzania, to provide healthcare services to the local population. Results: Approximately 600 patients from 29 different villages and 23 tribes visited the medical center, with data recorded for 476 individuals. The age ranged from 1 month to 98 years, with about 50% being middle-aged. The female-male ratio was 2:1. Among adults, 8.5 % and 70% were smokers and alcohol users, respectively. The majority of patients were diagnosed with infectious diseases (HIV 51, Tropical infections 18, Respiratory 76, Skin 44, ENT 4, Gastrointestinal 62, Ophthalmological 24, Urogenital 20). Moreover, 76/ 476 patients were diagnosed with high blood pressure. Medications administered included: Antibiotics, painkillers, anti-inflammatory, anti-parasitics, gastroprotectives, bronchodilators, vitamins and antipyretics. Patients with HIV infection received antiretroviral therapy through international programs. Challenges: The mission faced significant challenges, including a lack of medical supplies, instruments, diagnostic tools, and rapid tests, reduced availability of medicines, and limited inpatient care capabilities. There were also difficulties regarding transport, telecommunications, and the limited supply of running water.

OR019 Can Digitally Literate Parents Protect Children from The Risks Of The Digital World?

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Aim: The increasing integration of digital technology into daily life has significant implications for children's development and well-being. Our aim is parents' digital literacy levels and their children's digital device use and exposure to digital risks were investigated. **Material – Methods:** All parents with children aged 0-18 years who admit to the pediatric outpatient clinic were invited to this cross-sectional, survey-based study. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) was also administered to parents. Data collections were conducted through face-to-face. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 28.0. **Results:** Of the 426 parents who participated in the study, 313 (73.5%) were mothers and 38.7% of the children were attending primary school. The mean age of children starting digital game playing was 7.6 ± 3.7 years. All of 166 (39.0%) participants considered themselves digitally literate. In the digitally literate group, fathers had a higher level of education, while children's ages were significantly lower. There were no significant differences parental screen time, paternal characteristics, or income level between the two groups. The belief that the internet is beneficial was similar between the groups ($p > 0.05$). The rate of those who thought that their child was screen addicted and using devices in his/her own room was significantly lower in digitally literate group ($p < 0.05$). The digital literacy group had lower BDI scores compared to the other group ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The study highlights the important role of parental digital literacy in protecting children from numerous risks associated with digital device use.

ORO20 The Impact of Climate Change on the Mental Health of Children

Sofia Kalpourzi¹, Maria Toskidou²

¹ System psychotherapist, NKUA

² MSc School psychology

The World Health Organization describes climate change as the greatest challenge of the 21st century, threatening all aspects of the society we live in. Climate change is increasingly recognized not only as an environmental crisis but also as a major public health problem, with profound implications for the mental health of children. This systematic review explores the multifaceted impact of climate change on the mental well-being of young populations. We identified 30 original global research studies of children who were exposed to climate change or climate-related disasters and mental health outcomes, published between 2010 and 2023. The evidence shows that climate-induced events, such as natural disasters, extreme weather events and long-term environmental changes, contribute to psychological distress, anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among children and adolescents. In addition, the indirect impacts of climate change, such as displacement, community loss, and disruption to education, exacerbate these mental health challenges. Vulnerable groups, including those from low-income communities and marginalized populations, are disproportionately affected. This review highlights the urgent need for comprehensive mental health support in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, emphasizing the role of health professionals, educators and policy makers in addressing this emerging crisis. It advocates for increased research, targeted interventions and policy frameworks.

19.00 – 19.30 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS 3**

Presidents: V. Gketsi, N. Kozeis

OR021 Sustainability Evaluation of Medical Drone Delivery for a Heart Care Center in Rwanda: An Exploratory StudyPeter Weimann¹, Prosper Uruvugundi², Edda Weimann^{1,3}¹ University of Cape Town, Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa² Zipline, Muhanga, Rwanda³ Rwanda Heart Care Centre, Kigali Health Campus, Rwanda

Background: Medical drone delivery has shown promise in terms of timeliness, reliability and economic viability in previous studies¹. However, a comprehensive assessment of its sustainability, particularly for specialised medical services such as cardiac care centres, has yet to be conducted. **Objective:** This exploratory study aims to assess the sustainability of medical drone delivery for a heart centre providing specialised heart care free of charge in Rwanda. The study will focus on environmental, economic and social impacts to provide a holistic assessment of the viability of the system. **Methods:** The study will use a mixed methods approach. Environmental sustainability will be measured through carbon footprint analysis and energy efficiency assessments. Economic sustainability will be assessed by analysing cost savings and improvements in resource allocation compared to traditional road delivery methods. Social sustainability will be assessed through patient outcomes, community impact and feedback from healthcare providers. Data will be collected from drone delivery logs, patient records, surveys, and stakeholder interviews. **Hypothesis:** The study anticipates significant environmental benefits, such as reduced carbon emissions and improved energy efficiency. Economic analysis is expected to show cost savings that will improve resource allocation within the cardiac centre, thereby supporting better patient care. Social sustainability is expected to show improvements in patient outcomes, increased access to essential cardiac medications and equipment, and positive community feedback. Improved operational efficiency and satisfaction among healthcare providers are also expected outcomes. **Conclusion:** This study aims to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the sustainability of medical drone delivery for a heart centre in Rwanda. The findings will provide valuable insights into the potential benefits and challenges of implementing drone delivery systems in the healthcare sector, particularly in remote and underserved areas. Further research is recommended to refine the sustainability framework and explore long-term implications.

OR022 The Role of Techno-Policy in Improving Electric Cooking in UgandaL. Nandawula¹, P. Weimann²¹ British High Commission Uganda, Kampala, Uganda² University of Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa

Background: Uganda faces significant challenges in transitioning from traditional biomass cooking to cleaner electric cooking methods. This study explores the crucial role of techno-policy in facilitating this shift, analysing its multifaceted influence on societal adoption and the potential for positive transformative impacts. **Objective:** To examine the effect of techno-policy options on increasing the adoption of electric cooking technologies as a contribution to the clean cooking transition in Uganda. **Methods:** Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, this study drew on comprehensive field research and theoretical

frameworks. Key policy areas were dissected, including infrastructure development, technology incentives, behavioral change programs, and regulations. Data was collected through structured interviews with 50 stakeholders in Kampala City, including key energy sector representatives, organizations promoting clean cooking technologies, and end-users. Findings: The study identified several critical factors. Unreliable electricity grids remain a major barrier, leading to energy stacking, where households use multiple cooking fuels. Limited awareness and misconceptions about electric cooking hinder adoption, exacerbated by a lack of standards and trust in the quality of appliances. The high initial costs of electric cooking appliances necessitate subsidies and incentives. Existing policy and regulatory gaps further hinder promotion and adoption. Additionally, cultural preferences and misconceptions pose significant barriers to the widespread adoption of electric cooking. Recommendations: The study proposes a comprehensive techno-policy framework, including introducing subsidies and incentives to reduce appliance costs and enhancing awareness campaigns and demonstration projects. Strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks to support electric cooking is essential. The study also recommends exploring utility-led financing programs and monetizing emissions savings as carbon credits. Promoting local manufacturing of PAYGO-enabled e-cookers can help reduce costs and improve accessibility. Conclusions: By addressing the identified barriers through targeted techno-policy interventions, Uganda can accelerate the adoption of electric cooking, leading to improved health, environmental sustainability, and economic development. This study provides actionable recommendations for policymakers to foster a conducive environment for sustainable change

OR024 Long Covid in Children and Adolescents: A multifaceted approach

Maria Bali, Marousa Magoula

First-year student of the MSc program: <Developmental and Adolescent Medicine Strategies> of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (N.K.U.A.), Pediatric trainee at the General Hospital of Corinth

Introduction: According to international literature, the term <long-Covid> has been used to describe symptoms of any severity that persist or first appear 4 weeks after a confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection and cannot be attributed to another diagnosis. Purpose: To draw the attention of the scientific community to both the complexity of the syndrome and its multiple effects on physical and mental health. Method: A literature review was conducted on the PubMed and Google Scholar databases for the period 2021-2024, including 68 articles. Results: There is significant disagreement among studies regarding the percentage of children with long-Covid symptoms, although the incidence appears to be lower compared to adults. The studies agree on the pathogenic mechanisms and symptoms of the syndrome, with the most common being malaise, cough, mood and sleep disorders, headache, myalgia, and arthralgia. Risk factors include hospitalization, which is reduced by vaccination coverage, older age, severe Covid-19 disease, comorbidities, and infection with the Delta variant of the virus. Regarding the female gender, there was inconsistency. Immunocompromised children suffer from long-Covid symptoms, but the prevalence is significantly lower compared to immunocompetent children. Finally, significant mention is made of the identification of neuropsychiatric disorders in children and adolescents, such as depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, attention deficit, and reduced academic performance. Conclusions: Further research is imperative in areas such

as the use of specific biomarkers and clinical criteria depending on the virus phenotype, the role of vaccination in children, as well as randomized controlled trials for different pharmacological approaches and multicenter multinational studies.

OR025 Bridging the gap: advancing youth health through enhancing early detection of substance use through screening

S. Gander, S. Campbell, C. Estrella, N. Fana

Horizon Health Network, New Brunswick Social Pediatrics Research, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada

1 in 17 people over fifteen years of age reported substance use in 2021. A Canadian survey revealed that 39% of high school students reported current substance use. Youth substance use across Canada continues to be problematic with illicit drug toxicity being the leading cause of death for ages 10-18 in British Columbia. The Canadian healthcare system lacks a standardized framework for addressing youth substance use as there are no established screening, intervention, or support processes in place. The session will begin with an overview of the Canadian landscape regarding youth substance use and allow participants to provide their lived and living experience. We will describe the available screening tools used in youth aged 12-19 and describe supportive strategies rooted in harm reduction. The audience will be divided into small peer groups and use case studies to map the journey of youth, identifying promising and punitive practices that can be shared to create a better future for the care of youth using substances. During the discussion, the audience will be engaged using brainstorm platforms in real-time to generate definitions, describe specific concepts, and share experiences. A mind mapping activity will be used to generate creative solutions to describe screening tools and harm reduction strategies that are working globally. Each group will be asked to present their reflections to each case scenario provided.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Friday, October 11th, 2024

Auditorium "Alkis Argyriadis" Hall A

13.30–14.00 **POSTER PRESENTATIONS 1**

Presidents: E. Panagouli, Ch. Koutsaftiki

P011 Alcohol Consumption by Parents and Risk of Neoplasms in Offspring During Childhood and Adolescence

Sofia Kalpourtzi

Systemic Psychotherapist, NKUA

In recent decades, scientific interest has focused on investigating the causes of cancer. An explosion of scientific evidence suggests that it is a combination of genetic and epigenetic causes. Indeed, during the same period, rates of childhood leukemia (the most common cancer) have increased in the United States and Europe. Since alcohol produces certain types of oxygen species (ROS) that could contribute to cancer and activate mechanisms involved in fetal alcohol syndrome, we wanted to investigate the effect of parental alcohol consumption on the development of neoplasms in offspring. To do this, a survey of recent studies from 1993 to 2020 was conducted. 36 studies were included of which 10 showed a positive association of alcohol consumption with the development of neoplasms in offspring and 5 showed a marginal positive association. The cancers that appear to be associated are leukemias, brain tumor and neuroblastoma. Impressively, 2 studies showed a protective association with maternal consumption of small amounts of alcohol. Regarding paternal alcohol consumption, no major finding was found except for 1 study showing an association with brain tumor. The present results suggest a possible role of higher maternal alcohol consumption during pregnancy in the etiology of neoplasia in offspring. However, the data are not sufficient to reach any conclusion. It may be hypothesized that alcohol in combination with genetic defects inherited or caused by other environmental factors contribute to the development of childhood cancer.

P001 Assessing the respect of children's rights in pediatric hospitals

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Background and Objectives: In 1989, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted

the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), with many of its articles relating to children's health. Adhering to and assessing the implementation of children's rights during hospitalization is crucial for child protection. This study aims to highlight the knowledge depth of employees in children's hospitals regarding children's rights and the degree of adherence to the UNCRC for hospitalized children. **Material and Methods:** The target group included all healthcare professionals working in various general pediatric clinics of the three Children's Hospitals in the Athens metropolitan area in Greece. A cross-sectional study was conducted, with data collected in February and March 2020 using a structured questionnaire with 46 questions distributed to all personnel. Analysis was performed using IBM SPSS 21.0. A total of 251 individuals participated in the study (20% physicians, 72% nurses, and 8% other employees). Results showed that 54.5% of health professionals did not know what the UNCRC is, and 59.6% were unaware that their hospital had rules and a bioethical committee related to clinical research involving children. There was also a lack of awareness or trust in procedures or supervisory measures such as abuse protocols, complaint control, and admission control. System weaknesses were identified in procedures respecting gender and privacy, information on basic services (recreation, education, free meals), infrastructure (recreational facilities, disabled facilities), complaint recording, and unnecessary hospitalizations. Differences were noted among nurses' responses from the three hospitals, with those attending relevant seminars at one hospital being significantly better informed. **Conclusions:** The majority of healthcare personnel are unaware of basic principles regarding children's rights during hospitalization and relevant procedures. There are also significant weaknesses in the health system's procedures, services, infrastructure, and complaint recording. Enhanced education for health professionals on implementing children's rights in pediatric hospitals is needed.

P002 Mental health of young people in Switzerland and Liechtenstein in the (post)-pandemic era: a study on factors associated to depression and anxiety

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¹General pediatric, Lausanne Children's Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

²Research Group on Adolescent Health, Center for Primary Care and Public Health (Unisanté), Lausanne, Switzerland

Over the past decade, youth mental health has been a growing concern, highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to identify the factors associated with depression and anxiety among young people in Switzerland and Liechtenstein at the particular time of the decline of COVID-19 in the summer of 2021. Data were obtained from a national cross-sectional survey of 14-19-year-olds recruited via social media. 1197 participants (48% females, 49% males, 3% other gender, mean age 16.5) were categorized based on the Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale and General Anxiety Disorder score: no depression or anxiety, depression or anxiety, and both. Analysis compared these groups on various factors (sociodemographic data, somatic health, occupation, substance use, adverse childhood experiences (ACE), suicidal behaviors, and resources). Over a third (37%) screened positive for depression, a quarter (25%) for anxiety, and a fifth (22%) for both. Associations emerged between depression and/or anxiety and adverse childhood experiences, low socio-economic status, non-standard occupation, poor somatic health, lack of support, and suicidal thoughts. More than half (62.9%) had visited their primary care provider in the last year, offering a screening opportunity. The concerning prevalence rates of depression and/or anxiety symptoms among youth highlight the need for ongoing monitoring and broad-based prevention and intervention strategies, including adversity prevention and support for families in difficulty.

P003 Artificial Intelligence and Critical Thinking in the Education of Children with ASD: Attitudes and Knowledge of Special Educators

K. Parousi, A. Fousteri

Metropolitan College, Athens, Greece, University of East London, London, UK

This research aims to expand the existing literature on the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the education of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Given the limited research in this area, our study seeks to provide valuable insights into the rapidly evolving educational applications of AI. Specifically, we investigate the familiarity, training, and attitudes of primary and secondary special educators towards AI, its significance in ASD education, concerns regarding its potential consequences, and the role of AI in fostering critical thinking to counteract discrimination against students with ASD. Using a quantitative methodology, data were collected through anonymous questionnaires distributed among special educators in various schools across Greece. The findings reveal a general low level of familiarity and training in AI among special educators. However, secondary educators perceive AI as more critical for ASD education compared to their primary counterparts. Additionally, younger educators tend to view AI as more significant, indicating age-related differences in attitudes. Concerns about the potential negative consequences of AI in education are uniformly shared by both primary and secondary educators. Notably, secondary educators are more positive about the necessity of AI for developing critical thinking skills, which are essential in addressing discrimination against students with ASD. These results underscore the urgent need for enhanced AI training and resources for special educators to improve educational outcomes for students with ASD. This study highlights the potential of AI to revolutionize special education by equipping educators with the necessary tools to foster an inclusive and supportive learning environment.

P004 Addressing Student Socioemotional Competencies through the EduCardia Erasmus+ Program: A Pilot Implementation in a Greek Junior High School

E. Papamichalaki

1st Junior High School of Petroupoli, Athens, Greece

A significant number of meta-analyses have demonstrated the multiple benefits that result from the systematic implementation of socio-emotional learning programs (SEL) at all levels of education. Furthermore, the development of students' social and emotional skills has been demonstrably linked to improved academic performance, enhanced mental health, better interpersonal interactions, and fewer behavioral problems. Particularly in the post-COVID era, the implementation of SEL programs in schools is deemed absolutely necessary. This study focuses on the pilot implementation of the EduCardia Erasmus+ program, which utilizes information technology (IT) tools and targeted educational materials to assess and enhance students' social and emotional competencies. The stages of program implementation within the school and its impact on students and the learning environment are presented. Specifically, educators were first trained in SEL materials, the EmoSocio model, emotional education activities, and the EmoSociograms psychometric tool. Subsequently, students were introduced to EmoSociograms, which produced both individual and group reports that revealed social dynamics and emotional intelligence (EI) traits. Using the report outcomes, teachers selected appropriate SEL activities from the Emotional Training Activities Repository, aided by the EduCardia recommendation engine,

to foster a positive classroom climate and address specific student needs. The execution of these activities, the feedback gathered and the use of EmoSociograms to monitor progress in developing social and emotional skills demonstrated EduCardia's sustainable nature and remarkable positive potential in measuring and improving students' social and emotional competencies.

P005 Bodypositivity

S. Neratzi, M. Papadopoulou

Psychologist, postgraduate student of MSc «Strategies of Developmental and Adolescent Health», Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Introduction: Body positivity promotes the acceptance of all bodies, regardless of size, shape, skin color, gender, and physical abilities. It aims to transform dominant beauty standards, encouraging respect for the body and recognizing its inherent value, regardless of societal ideals about appearance and function. **Purpose:** This paper explores the relationship between body positivity and aspects of developmental and adolescent health, including sex, age, parenting, personality traits, mental health, eating disorders, marketing, social media. It seeks to uncover the latest trends related to this movement. **Method:** A comprehensive review of existing literature was conducted, focusing on scientific articles discussing mental health and well-being. Additionally, reliable websites with current social and commercial data were examined. Data sources included PubMed, Google Scholar, and social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok for audiovisual content. **Results:** The literature review, conducted from March to May 2024, incorporated 32 scientific articles, 30 websites, and 9 social media items. The findings indicate that body positivity improves self-esteem and mental health, particularly among women and young people, reduces body image anxiety and encourages healthier eating habits. However, concerns exist about potential misinterpretations leading to unhealthy lifestyles. **Conclusion:** While the body positivity movement has gained widespread recognition, it has also faced criticism for allegedly promoting unhealthy eating behaviors, extreme positions, and commercializing the concept. This has led to the rise of "Body Neutrality," which focuses less on positive body attitudes and more on balanced perspectives, paving the way for addressing negative aspects and creating future opportunities for improvement.

P006 Epidemiology of Adolescent Pregnancy and Impact on Neonates: Experience of a Greek Regional Hospital

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Introduction: It is estimated that 13 million children are born to adolescent mothers yearly, leading to high rates of complications. **Purpose:** To investigate the impact of the pregnant mother's age on the morbidity of the neonate. **Methods:** 1797 births were studied between 2020-2023 reviewing the obstetric-neonatal records. 208 neonates of teenage mothers (NTM), 14-19 years, and 597 of adult mothers (NAM), 20-29 years,

were included. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS. Results: From the sum of births, 208 were NTM (25,8%) and 597 NAM (74,2%), 415 male/390 female, median gestational age (GA) 39+1 weeks. The mothers' characteristics were: mother's age (MA) 14-29 years, 272(33,8%) smokers, 338 primiparous/467 multiparous, 280 Hellenic /175 immigrants/350 romani. 156 NTM were born with vaginal delivery (VD) and 52 with cesarean section (CS) vs 380VD/217CS in NAM. Among NTM, 12 CS were urgent ($p=0.022$) and 23 VD instrumental ($p<0.001$). Adolescents had suboptimal antenatal care ($p<0.001$). NTM were lower in somatometric curves for weight, length and HC ($p=0.015$, $p<0.001$, $p=0.004$ respectively). Adolescents were more often choosing formula ($p<0.001$), were smokers ($p=0.001$) and of lower socioeconomic status ($p<0,001$). We observed a correlation between MA and neonatal complications, but it did not reach statistical significance ($p=0.1$). Conclusion: Adolescent pregnancy is strongly associated with poor antenatal care, unhealthy lifestyle and lower socioeconomic status. It is crucial that educational, health and social services actively support these women.

P007 Minding the gap between the hospital beds and community psychosocial services

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EPAPSY, Athens, Greece

It concerns a newly established community unit, providing mental health services to children and adolescents (aged 12-21) and their families which aims to cover the gap concerning the access to mental health services. A presentation will be made of the data collected so far during the networking of the Unit with other services and a reference will be made to the existing capacities of the child and adolescent mental health system. Indicatively, this will include the lack of a sufficient number of child psychiatric inpatient beds in hospital wards, the fragmented nature of existing services and the lack of effective interconnection between them. The Unit responds to requests from children and adolescents and their families with high-risk symptoms that tend to become urgent and which require an immediate response of the available services.

P008 Humanitarian – scientific mission for the children of Madagascar, organized by a team of Greek paediatricians, at the request of the Church of Southern Madagascar: the mission's rationale and its outcomes

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The humanitarian – scientific mission, named “to care for the children of Southern Madagascar”, is based on the collaboration of scientific and religious communities. It will take place in August 2024 by the Association of Private Practice Paediatricians of Northern Greece and the Mission of Diocese of Touleaur, South Madagascar. The volunteer team consists of 15 individuals: paediatricians from all over Greece, a dentist, a pharmacist, a nurse, a lawyer, an educator, a National Bank of Greece employee, an accountant and a biology student. The mission consists of two parts: the first part involves delivering

humanitarian aid with a container to Madagascar, which contained: medical supplies, medicines, medical technology equipment, infant - child nutrition products, personal - child hygiene items, school supplies, clothing items and food in the Toulear where poverty, lack of clean water and lack of health and education services are major problems. The second part involves provision of medical care in the clinic of Toulear and the villages around. As there are risks for the team arising from a visit to a country where tropical diseases are endemic, the volunteers have been vaccinated for DTap, typhoid fever, meningitis A, C, W, Y and hepatitis A according to the WHO. They also completed an online course on the preparation of such missions and the most common tropical diseases, conducted by the Greek CDC. They also attended an online First Aid Course with trainers from the National Emergency Aid Center.

P009 Impact of Social Stigma on Children with Type 1 Diabetes

Anna Giga, Eleni Evangelou, Ioannis Koutelekos, Chrysoula Dafogianni
Department of Nursing, University of West Attica, Greece

Introduction: Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) is a chronic autoimmune condition that requires daily management and monitoring. Children with T1DM often face social stigma due to their condition, which can affect their psychological well-being and daily life. Social exclusion and negative perceptions from the broader environment can have significant consequences on their development and overall quality of life. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of social stigma on children with T1DM and to understand how it affects their daily lives, social relationships, and psychological state. **Methodology:** This retrospective study was conducted through the analysis of scientific articles focusing on social stigma and its impact on children with T1DM. The primary sources include scientific articles from journals such as the Journal of Pediatric Psychology, studies with primary data from questionnaires and interviews published in medical journals, and reports from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the American Diabetes Association (ADA). Data collection was performed using databases like PubMed and PsycINFO. The analysis included statistical methods and thematic analysis of the main trends and experiences described in the literature. **Results:** The findings showed that children with T1DM often experience negative reactions and misunderstandings from their peers and social environment. This stigma negatively affects their self-esteem and psychological well-being, causing feelings of isolation and anxiety. Furthermore, it was observed that parents and teachers who are well-informed about the condition can significantly reduce the impact of stigma through support and understanding and by raising awareness among peers. **Conclusions:** Social stigma is a significant challenge for children with T1DM, negatively impacting their daily lives and psychological health. Raising awareness and educating the broader social environment is crucial for addressing stigma and promoting the psychological well-being of these children. Support from parents and teachers plays a vital role in minimizing the negative consequences of social stigma and improving the quality of life for children with T1DM.

P010 Rights of Children and Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes

Anna Giga, Eleni Evangelou, Ioannis Koutelekos, Chrysoula Dafogianni
Department of Nursing, University of West Attica, Greece

Introduction: Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) is a chronic condition that affects children and adolescents worldwide, requiring continuous management and medical care. This

review focuses on the rights of children and adolescents with T1D, highlighting the problems they face and proposing ways to implement these rights in their daily lives. The purpose of this review is to investigate the implementation of the rights of children and adolescents with T1DM, to highlight the challenges they face in their daily lives, and to propose measures to enhance their support and protection. Methodology of the Review: The review was based on a literature search in scientific databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, and Scopus. Articles and studies related to the rights of children and adolescents with T1DM in their daily lives, support in the educational setting, and psychological support were collected and analysed. Results: The review found that children and adolescents with T1DM face various challenges, including limited access to appropriate medical care, difficulties in school integration, and inadequate coverage of their needs. Additionally, psychological support is often insufficient, affecting their mental health. Despite existing legislation protecting their rights, significant gaps in implementation are observed. Conclusions: Improving the rights of children and adolescents with T1DM requires the coordinated effort of all stakeholders, including the support of children's families by health services, the support of parents and educators by the Ministry of Education, and the support of children and adolescents with T1DM in their transition to adult life and the workplace. Furthermore, education and awareness of civil society should be strengthened to embrace the needs of children and adolescents in various daily activities.

Saturday, October 12th, 2024

Auditorium "Ioannis Drakopoulos"/Hall B

08.30-09.00 **POSTER PRESENTATIONS 2**
Presidents: A. Pardalis, C. Plati

P012 Understanding Gifted Students' Education and Social Interactions: A Dual Perspective

Angeliki Fousteri

National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

The current study focuses on exploring the perspectives of parents and special educators regarding the educational and social interaction of gifted children aged 6 to 14. The aim of the study is to examine the impact of educational and social conditions on the development of these children. The research was conducted in the region of Attica and included a sample of twenty participants: ten parents and ten special educators of gifted children. A qualitative research method was employed, with data collected through joint interviews with the two different groups. The interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis to highlight the main themes and challenges. The results indicate that gifted children exhibit rapid intellectual development, increased knowledge, proficiency in mathematics, as well as creativity and good memory. However, they face serious challenges in communication and collaboration in the school environment, as their needs are not adequately met. Socially, they often feel alienated and marginalized. The development of gifted children is closely linked to the support they receive from their family and educational environment. The study emphasizes the need for improved educational planning that addresses the unique needs of gifted children. Parents and educators must collaborate to create a supportive environment that fosters their development and social integration. This requires awareness and specialized strategies that will enable gifted children to fully realize their potential.

P013 Gut microbioma and eating disorders (bulimia nervosa and binge eating)

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Bulimia nervosa and binge eating are particularly complex eating disorders. Various psychological and social factors influence their development, but it appears that

biological factors such as neurohormones and neurotransmitters also contribute to the maintenance of the symptoms. Specifically, changes in the composition of gut bacteria seem to contribute to the occurrence of binge eating episodes. The connection between gut dysbiosis and bulimia/binge eating is complex. Binge eating can cause an imbalance in the gut microbiota, resulting in dysbiosis, which further exacerbates the symptoms of the disorders. Additionally, dysbiosis contributes to the onset of bulimia/binge eating by affecting the production and function of neurotransmitters responsible for regulating mood, anxiety, and the hunger/satiety system. Probiotics and prebiotics improve gut health and alleviate the symptoms of depression and anxiety commonly associated with bulimia/binge eating. Similarly, dietary interventions that increase the consumption of fiber-rich foods or reduce the intake of processed foods help enhance the composition of the gut microbiota and alleviate the symptoms of bulimia/binge eating. The connection between BN/BED and gut dysbiosis is actively being researched today, but more studies are needed to fully understand this relationship. However, current evidence suggests that enhancing the composition of the gut microbiota may be a promising new treatment for bulimia/binge eating. Therefore, healthcare providers should take these emerging discoveries into account and include interventions to improve gut health in treatment plans for patients suffering from bulimia and binge eating.

P014 The correlation between COVID-19 and new onset autoimmune diseases

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Introduction: Since COVID-19 disease entered our lives globally in late 2019, new cases of autoimmune diseases, such as Vasculitis and Type 1 Diabetes, have been reported in many people after recent infection with COVID-19. The study of correlation between COVID-19 and new onset autoimmune disease constitutes a cornerstone in our efforts to understand the underlying pathogenesis mechanisms. **Cause:** Correlation study between COVID-19 disease and new onset of autoimmune diseases. **Methods:** Analysis, systemic reviews, and meta-analysis were included in this presentation (from 2021 to 2024). **Results:** A number of studies have discovered a statistically significant correlation between COVID-19 infection and new onset autoimmune disease or "autoimmune-like" reaction in genetically predisposed individuals with no known history of autoimmune disease. The autoimmune diseases most strongly associated with COVID-19 infection were Vasculitis, Type 1 Diabetes, IBD, Psoriasis, Autoimmune Thyroiditis, Rheumatoid Arthritis and SLE. An interesting find was that patients who were later diagnosed with an autoimmune disease after COVID-19 infection had an increased risk of hospitalization for COVID-19 compared to patients with COVID-19 who didn't have an autoimmune disease. After the emergence of Omicron strain virus, studies found that the previously discussed increased risk was diminished. **Conclusion:** COVID-19 disease was found to be correlated with new onset autoimmune disease and existing autoimmune flare ups. However, the underlying mechanism of disease was not investigated by these studies and further research is required to ascertain whether COVID-19 triggers autoimmune disease and identify effective prevention and treatment strategies.

P015 Child poverty and early intervention: the necessary follow-up and support for children made vulnerable by social determinants of the environment

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Department of Pharmacology, Pediatrics, and Radiology. Faculty of Medicine. University of Seville (Spain)

Child poverty (CP) is a serious problem that affects health, growth, and development. In Spain, the program called "Atención Temprana" (AT) offers multidisciplinary interventions aimed at children under 6 years of age, the family and their environment to promote child development (CD) in at-risk situations. CP is one of them, although these children are not usually included. We have carried out a systematic review, following PRISMA 2000 guidelines, to know the impact and effectiveness of AT type programmes in CP. Inclusion criteria: < 6 years, poverty situation, interventions comparable to AT and objective: to improve child development. Databases: Pubmed, Scopus, and WOS (2014 to early 2024). Of the 448 articles obtained, 29 met the criteria. Of these: 22 USA population, 1 Canada, 1 Ireland, 3 multi-country (1 sample of 94 countries) (1 India, Pakistan and Zambia) (1 USA and Puerto Rico), 1 Colombia, 1 Ethiopia. They can be grouped into the following: 1) general TA: Child Parent Centre (CPC), aeioTU and others; 2) Head Start or Head Start booster (HS) programmes; 3) public preschool (Pre-K); 4) home visits or positive parenting; 5) 'in two generations'. In all, except one, there were positive effects on CD in various aspects. In the long term, the beneficial effects were maintained (except in one). We conclude that these programmes in children under 6 years of age in poverty improve CD and may be a necessary resource to implement.

P016 Consumption of nutritional supplements in adolescents in our environment. Pediatric-social characterization

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Adolescence is a unique period characterised by important changes in the physical and psychological spheres, with a striking dependence on the environment that influences vital behaviours and, in many cases, is related to 'fashions'. This includes issues that affect the area of health. Trying to improve physical appearance or sports performance may be sufficient reason to start taking nutritional supplements without medical control. Two samples of adolescents from 14 educational centres (12 in the city of Seville and 2 in its province) aged between 12 and 18 years were studied. An initial survey was conducted to determine the demographic and motivational characteristics of adolescents who consumed nutritional supplements (NS). Of a total of 625, mean age 14.24 years, 23.68% consumed SN. The most consumed was carnitine (27%). Only 18% received medical advice. In a second phase, 263 participants were surveyed to quantify contributions and effects. Consumption was confirmed at 18%, with a protein intake of 0.26 g/kg/day. 18% of the side effects were reported. We believe that intervention, advice, and vigilance of healthcare professionals in this adolescent population, informing them of the risks of uncontrolled SN use, would be of great value.

P017 Experiences of adversity in childhood and Neurodevelopment

A. Rodríguez-Sacristán, A. Millán-Jiménez, M. Sobrino-Toro

Departamento de Farmacología, Pediatría y Radiología, Facultad de Medicina. Universidad de Sevilla (Spain)

Introduction: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic negative situations that occur during periods of significant brain neuroplasticity and that can substantially impact the functional outcomes of exposed individuals. The main ACEs are: physical, emotional or sexual abuse; neglect, dysfunction of the family environment, drug addiction or gender violence. The World Health Organization also recognizes other factors such as war and peer violence. Material and method: Type of study: Literature review. Based on the assessment of the effects of ACEs on the cognitive and socio-affective brain domains and on the risk of developing Neurodevelopmental and Mental Health Disorders. Data source: 19 articles selected from the Scopus, Pubmed and Conchrane databases were analyzed. Consultation of experts, bibliographic manual search and cluster of the main indexed journals on the subject related to health and child protection are carried out. Descriptors used: AIS, Neurodevelopmental Disorders, Mental Health, Children. Results, discussions and conclusions: We highlight that childhood adversity can cause alterations in neurodevelopment through different mechanisms. However, there is no solid evidence on the causal direction of this relationship or the specific contribution to health outcomes. It is necessary to continue researching the consequences of adverse situations in childhood through prospective longitudinal studies with standardized tools that consider the various factors that modulate the impact of AIS.

P018 School Violence. Victimization in Art Form

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Introduction: Violence against children and adolescents remains a highly concealed issue that can cause suffering, severe injuries, even death, and significant economic costs. School violence is one of its forms and is included as an adverse childhood experience. Clinical Cases: We present two clinical cases of school violence with severe pediatric consequences. The first case involves a 14-year-old male who presented with psychosomatic and post-traumatic symptoms along with highly organized suicidal ideation. He was suffering from emotional and relational bullying. Immediate hospitalization was required, and he continues to receive treatment on an open regimen. Identified as highly talented in the arts, he described his victimization through drawings used as a therapeutic tool, which we showcase. The second case involves a 13-year-old male with borderline intelligence, who presented with restrictive anorexia with a BMI of 12.3, insomnia, video game addiction, and an altered blood count (moderate neutropenia and thrombocytopenia). He reported physical, verbal, and relational aggression. He was admitted to the Eating Disorder Unit and continues with outpatient treatment. In both cases, the educational institution had not initiated school protocols for bullying. Conclusion: Bullying is a public health issue, with estimates suggesting up to 20% of young people are affected. Pediatricians must know how to prevent, detect, and address it, especially in vulnerable populations. Clinical centers should be open spaces for active listening and detection, and pediatricians must collaborate with schools in management plans to ensure that schools remain safe environments. Otherwise, we risk institutional

violence by failing to protect.

P019 Parental Divorce: A Difficult Period for Adolescents

Maria Bali, Marousa Magoula, Spiridoula Sotiriou
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Introduction: The divorce of parents is a painful and psychologically distressing process for all family members, especially for adolescents. Parents often become absorbed in their conflicts, neglecting their roles as caregivers and role models, which can force adolescents to take on adult responsibilities. **Purpose:** To highlight the need for clinical awareness and intervention for adolescents experiencing the effects of parental divorce. **Material:** A 15-year-old male adolescent was brought to our hospital's emergency department due to voluntary consumption of 6 grams of paracetamol and an unknown quantity of alcohol. The personal and family history revealed that he is a child of divorced parents who were in litigation. The adolescent lived with his mother and after the divorce exhibited poor academic performance, verbal conflicts with parents (especially with the mother), withdrawal from extracurricular activities, and depressive behavior. In the emergency department, the patient was treated and clinically stabilized and subsequently connected with the child psychiatry clinic. **Results:** International literature links parental conflicts with increased risks of mental health issues in adolescents, such as emotional and behavioral disorders, poor academic performance, depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, and substance abuse. **Conclusion:** The medical community must be vigilant in identifying risky behaviors in adolescents from divorced families and promptly refer them to mental health specialists to prevent harmful or life-threatening actions.

P020 Lack of parental role: Adult lives in children's bodies

Marousa Magoula, Gerina Ioannidou, Margarita Efthymiopoulou, Maria Bali, Aphrodite Dimogerontaki, Myrto Mavrelou, Panagiota Goveni, Anastasia Chatzipanteli, Spiridoula Sotiriou
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Introduction: The role of the pediatrician is not limited to treating disease but encompasses a holistic approach to children and adolescents. **Purpose:** To draw attention to the pediatric community regarding the increasingly high-risk behaviors of today's youth. **Method:** In the past year, at the General Hospital of Corinth, we faced 40 cases of high-risk behaviors, of which 50% involved excessive alcohol consumption, 25% involved the intake of pharmaceutical substances (painkillers, benzodiazepines, antipsychotics), and the remaining 25% involved other behaviors (such as skin markings as self-punishment, eating disorders, violent outbursts). **Results:** The long working hours and older age of parents, economic and social difficulties, family conflicts, and the increase in divorces have led to a crisis in the institution of the family and the parent-child relationship. Additionally, children's extended use of social media and the intense influence and need for identification with peers contribute to this crisis. As a result, there is an increase in aggressive and self-destructive behaviors, depressive symptoms, low self-esteem, and pseudo-adulthood (tattooing, sexual liberalism and experimentation, substance use, piercing). **Conclusions:** There is an urgent need for the immediate identification of these behaviors, awakening of parents, and referral to specialized psychologists and child psychiatrists. Through counseling and immediate intervention, young people can overcome difficulties and gain strength and self-confidence.

P021 Response of health professionals to the new national law on violence against children

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Introduction and Objectives: Violence against children and adolescents is a serious public health issue. It causes suffering, physical, psychological, and emotional sequelae, and in some cases, severe injuries or even death, along with long-term high economic costs. Our region has one of the lowest rates of maltreatment reports in recent years. The objective is to implement a regional protocol that improves the prevention, detection, reporting, and management of any form of violence or violation of the rights of children and adolescents within the healthcare system. **Methods:** A multidisciplinary team of professionals (pediatricians, gynecologists, midwives, nurses, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, forensic experts, etc.) was formed. Over 18 months, they worked on a literature review and the drafting of twelve sections that cover all forms of violence against children. **Discussion:** The presence of protocols promotes coordinated, collaborative, and networked work, as well as uniformity in management. However, it will be necessary to disseminate the document and accompany it with a training program for all professionals working with children. Additionally, ensuring the necessary financial and resource allocation is essential for the process to be completed and implemented throughout the region, guaranteeing equity in access. **Conclusions:** Healthcare professionals have a primary role in two fundamental areas to ensure a protected childhood: the prevention and promotion of good treatment and the early detection of violence. It is our legal and ethical duty to be involved and know how to act, from prevention to comprehensive management.

P022 Service Provider and Educator Perceptions of the Rights of the Child

Dr. S. Gander, Dr. N. Hanson, S. Campbell, N. Fana, S. Lunney, C. E. Almonte, Chantal MacLean.

Horizon Health Network, New Brunswick Social Pediatrics Research Program, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), signed by Canada in 1991, includes four basic principles (non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, the right to life and development, and participation), and a full list of rights afforded to children. Given the high rates of child poverty, poor education, and poor health outcomes of children in New Brunswick (NB), the UNCRC can provide guidance on how to better support NB children to reach their full potential. Part of a larger project exploring the perspectives of service providers and educators on child and family services in the schools and community, the objective of the study was to assess participants' familiarity and awareness of the UNCRC, and how these rights are considered in service delivery. A qualitative descriptive design was used, and semi-structured interviews were conducted with fifteen service providers and educators working with children. Reflexive thematic

analysis was conducted on interview transcripts. The analysis found the majority of participants were familiar with the UNCRC and believe it is important to their work. Many participants felt that regardless of whether the UNCRC was familiar to those in government and other institutions, they were not being actively used to inform policies, programs, or systems. Federally and provincially, more consistent use and consideration of the Rights of Children is needed in program, system, and policy development. This study highlights the urgent need for prioritization of the Rights of the Children in decision making across government entities.

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