

Introduction: The prevalence and pattern of emotional abuse of children in Nigeria is poorly understood. Data from other parts of the world indicate it is commonplace and has enduring negative mental health impact. The current study aims to understand the phenomenon the more.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and pattern of emotional abuse of children in their homes in Nigeria

Methods: Cross sectional survey of 1, 5444 secondary school students aged 11-18 years in Ilorin Nigeria using multistage random sampling technique with proportional allocation was done. Respondents completed the ICAST-CH questionnaire which covers child abuse in its several forms including emotional abuse. Prevalence of emotional abuse was computed.

Results: All respondents (100%) had experienced emotional abuse at home in the last one year Table 1: Prevalence and pattern of emotional abuse at home among children in Ilorin Nigeria

Emotional Abuse* (n=1554)	Frequency	Percentage
Threatened to hurt or kill you or threatened with evil spirits	1554	100
Screamed at	1528	98.3
Bullied by another child at home	1218	78.4
Insulted	1122	72.2
Made you feel embarrassed	574	36.9
Wished you were dead	224	14.4
Locked out of home	196	12.6
Threatened to abandon you	95	6.1

Conclusions: Emotional abuse of children at home is common place in Ilorin Nigeria. It would seem important to educate parents on what emotional abuse is and its potential impact in children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child; emotional abuse; home

EPV0318

Self reported experience of sexual abuse among children in their homes in Ilorin Nigeria

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Introduction: The sexual abuse of children is well documented in literature. Data on it from Nigeria is rather sparse. The current study examines the prevalence and pattern of sexual abuse with a view to increasing our understanding of it.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and pattern of sexual abuse of children at home in Ilorin Nigeria.

Methods: A cross sectional survey of secondary school students aged 11-18 years in Ilorin Nigeria using multistage random sampling technique with proportional allocation was done. Respondents

completed the ICAST-CH questionnaire which covers child abuse in its several forms including sexual abuse. Prevalence of sexual abuse was computed.

Results: Over a third (586) of participants experienced some form of sexual abuse in the last year. Table 1: prevalence and pattern of sexual abuse at home

Sexual Abuse* (n=586)	Frequency	Percentage
Talked to you in a sexual way	420	71.7
Touched private parts	333	56.8
Showed pornography	149	25.4
Made you look at private parts	136	23.2
Tried to have sex with you (unwilling)	61	10.4
Made a sex video of you	-	-

Conclusions: Sexual abuse of children occurs commonly in Ilorin Nigeria. There is a need for further research towards understanding its determinants towards strengthening systems of safeguarding children against it.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sexual abuse; Child; home

EPV0321

Electroconvulsive therapy and informed consent in compulsory treatment – an ethical dilemma

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Introduction: Given the effectiveness and overall safety in several psychiatry conditions, electroconvulsive therapy remains a widely used procedure in current medical practice. Informed consent is still a requirement for the use of ECT both in voluntary and compulsory treatment; however, since severe mental illness can affect decision-making capacity and insight of the need for treatment, this requirement often constitutes an obstacle to its use. In addition, stigma around ECT still contributes to treatment refusal.

Objectives: To summarize the most recent evidence published about ECT and discuss the ethical and legal implications of its use, enlightened by the empirical description of a clinical vignette.

Methods: Review of literature on the ethical and legal issues involving the ECT use in patients on compulsory treatment, considering the efficacy, risks, the mental health legislation in Portugal, and several international directives.

Results: Informed consent is the basic tenet in the contemporary physician-patient relationship. In principle, ECT can only be administered to patients who prior consent to the treatment. In contemporary practice, providing the best medical assistance and respecting the patient's autonomy are two fundamental principles. However, we often face an ethical dilemma, when severely ill patients, whose insight, the ability for self-determination and decision-making capacity may be impaired, refuse a potential beneficial treatment as ECT.

Conclusions: The use of ECT in severe mental illness is still hampered by legal and ethical constraints. A future revision of