

Discussion: Para-phenylenediamine is a powerful allergen, particularly for children and adolescents. The increasing use of hair dye and temporary henna tattoos in this age group leads to more cases like this one. After exposure to hair dyes, patients with severe allergic reactions may previously be sensitized from other PPD containing materials. Black henna tattoos have PPD in their contents, and they may sensitize users.

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Hinder Problematic Social Media use and Cyberbullying in adolescence: the importance of social support – results from the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study in Italy

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Introduction: The recent increase in the use of electronic media devices (EMC) among young people has underlined the importance of focusing attention on the use adolescents make of social media and the concurrent phenomenon of cyberbullying. Both issues were responsible for increasing mental health problems among adolescents, especially when Covid-19 prevention measures showed a significant impact on youth social media exposure.

Aim: As part of the 2018 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study in Italy, we esteemed the prevalence of problematic EMC use and cyberbullying among adolescents in Italy, investigating the influence of familiar, school and peers' support.

Methods: Data were collected on 4183 school classes in Italy for 58976 adolescents, aged 11, 13 and 15 years. The prevalence of cyberbullying and problematic social media use was estimated in subgroups of age, gender, and geographical residence (North, Centre, and South Italy). A set of Multivariate logistic regressions was used to investigate the association between cyberbullying and problematic social media use, considering the effect of social support.

Results: The highest risk of being cyber-bullied was found in 11 and 13-year-old girls from central Italy (11.9%) and southern Italy (11.2%). In the latter, we also found the highest risk of reporting inappropriate use of social media (14.4%). The presence of high social support was highest in 11-year-olds of both genders, progressively decreasing with increasing age in all geographical areas. The risk of cybervictimization was higher in the presence of problematic social media use. Social support showed to be highly protective in reducing inappropriate use of social media and the occurrence of cyberbullying in all geographical areas and both genders.

Conclusions: Although cyberbullying is underrepresented in Italy compared to other European countries, it is slowly but steadily increasing. Problematic social media use can be an important driver of cyberbullying, but social support has shown the potential to reduce the risk of both phenomena. Public health policies fostering familiar and school support can help protect adolescents' mental health, reducing the risk of problematic social media exposure and cyberbullying.

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