

The developmental delay is connected with early disease onset, but not directly. Other factors such as treatment duration and quality, time from disease onset to diagnosis should be analysed more carefully to understand their role in mental development of the children with OMS.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

EV0080

Comparison of executive functions indicators in school children from two regions of Brazil: A preliminary investigation

L.R.R. Carreiro^{1*}, C.A.L.H. Amato¹, M.M. Rocha¹, C.N. Cantieri¹, N.S. Silva¹, A.L. Exel², C.S. Paula¹, M.C.T.V. Teixeira¹, A.G. Seabra¹

¹ Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Programa de Pós-graduação em Distúrbios do Desenvolvimento, São Paulo, Brazil; ² Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciências da Saúde, Maceió, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

Introduction.– The regions in Brazil present economic and social discrepancies. In the southeast, there are higher income rates and better index of social development, whereas the northeast shows lower development indexes and more poverty indicators. In this context, it is important to understand how the executive functions (EF) profile, as an important cognitive ability to manage self-control, is associated to regional differences.

Objective.– Compare executive functions indicators of school children from two regions of Brazil. *Methods:* Descriptive study involving children (6 and 7 years-old) enrolled in the first year of primary education in two public schools from Maceió (northeast) [$n=69$; 45 male and 24 female], and one private school from São Paulo (southeast) [$n=43$; 23 male and 20 female]. Different dominium of EF were assessed using WISC-IV (working memory index), trial making test, and a questionnaire answered by the teachers about difficulties in EF (Work Memory–WM; Inhibitory Control–IC; Flexibility – FL; Aversion to Delay – AD and Regulation–RG).

Results.– *T* tests indicated significant difference between all indexes (Table 1), with the best results pointing to the schools in the south-easter.

Conclusions.– Children from schools in the southeaster of Brazil presented better performance in EF tasks and on teachers' reports if compared to children from the northeast. Considering that superior performance on EF is a predictor of better mental health, it is necessary the improvement of EF training programs at schools to reach a greater number of children.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

EV0081

Association of cyberspace/digital games related factors with psychopathology and cyber issues in adolescents: A preliminary report

F.H. Çetin^{*}, S.A. Ersoy, K. Durmuş, H.A. Güler, S. Türkoğlu
Selcuk University Medical Faculty, child and adolescent psychiatry,
Konya, Turkey

* Corresponding author.

Intoduction/objective.– However studies suggest that internet addiction and digital gaming addiction (as a form of internet addiction) may cause psychopathologies and cyber issues, the factors

playing role under these conditions have not been clear yet. In this study, we aimed to define these factors and to guide the clinicians improve preventive basic interventions.

Method.– For this preliminary report, 47 adolescents aged from 12 to 18 years were analysed. All cases were assessed with Revised Children's Anxiety and Depression Scale (RCADS), Internet Addiction Scale (IAS), Digital Game Addiction Scale (DGAS), Cyber-Bullying Scale, Cyber-Victimization Scale, Sensivity to Cyber-Bullying Scale, Conners'-Wells' Adolescent Self-Report Scale Short (CASS:S). Children's parents were assessed with Eysenck's Personality Inventory (EPI). All cases were evaluated for psychiatric diagnosis with Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL) and clinical evaluation.

Results.– There was a significant positive correlation between IAS scoring, and RCADS total anxiety subscore, RCADS total anxiety-depression subscore, CASS:S scores, Cyber-Bullying Scale scores, Cyber-Victimization Scale scores ($r=0.522$, $P<0.001$; $r=0.468$, $P=0.001$; $r=0.500$, $P<0.001$; $\rho=0.398$, $P<0.05$; $\rho=0.353$, $P<0.05$). Likewise there was a significant positive correlation between DGAS scoring and the same scales ($\rho=0.357$, $P<0.05$; $\rho=0.309$, $P<0.05$; $\rho=0.295$, $P<0.05$; $\rho=0.341$, $P<0.05$; $\rho=0.353$, $P<0.05$).

Conclusions.– Internet and gaming addiction correlated with anxiety, depression and ADHD. As the level of Internet and gaming addiction increases, being cyber bullying and victimization levels are also increasing. The study sample will be expanded to illuminate sociodemographic variables and the research will continue.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

EV0085

Treatment of psychotic features in suicidal adolescents with complex psychopathology in an ASS crisis intervention unit

C. de Blecourt^{1*}, M. van der Reijden², C. Laumen², A. de Blecourt³

¹ Dr Leo Kanner Huis, CIBA, Oosterbeek, The Netherlands; ² Dr Leo Kannerhuis, Ciba, Oosterbeek, The Netherlands; ³ Retired, None, Etten Leur, The Netherlands

* Corresponding author.

Objectives.– To propose a transdiagnostic treatment approach in adolescents with complex ASS.

Background and aims.– We were impressed by the complexity of comorbid clinical features in adolescents with ASS who had imperative hallucinations to suicide and marked traits of Anorexia Nervosa. These combinations made it virtually impossible to start treatment of ASS. A sense of urgency was felt to prioritize treatment focus in order to prevent detrimental impact on Team cohesion.

Materials and methods.– Patients were mainly under the age of 18. Signs that might be interpreted as obsessive thoughts, presumably connected to autistic thinking, were treated as imperative hallucinations, monitoring plasma levels of antipsychotics for dose adjustment. In the selection procedure, as a pilot study, patients were visited in their referring clinic to give advice concerning treatment of psychotic features in relation to suicidality. Disturbances in behaviour were scrutinized for the possibility of another explanation than ASS.

Results.– In two patients a marked improvement occurred using haloperidol and a combination of aripiprazole and pimozide, respectively. In a third patient frequent outbursts of rage were seen as possible indication for Intermittent Explosive Disorder and treated with Lithium with good result. In a fourth patient with comorbid Reactive Attachment Disorder interactions with group

members were conceived as paranoid and treated successfully with a low dose of pimozide. Patients with severe eating disorders were further excluded from admission.

Conclusions.– Eventually the specific climate designed for ASS patients might be used with more specific benefit by ASS patients in which comorbidity in the sense of transdiagnostic psychiatry is treated as much as possible, in advance.

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EV0086

Emotional experience of parents in a situation of child's hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital

D. Dovbysh^{1,2*}, M. Bechuk², A. Iliina², N. Bychkova², E. Podurova²

¹ Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation., Department of Pedagogy and Medical Psychology, Faculty of Higher Nursing Education and Psycho Social Work, Moscow, Russia; ²

Scientific-practical Children's and Adolescents Mental Health Center n.a. G. Sukhareva, Moscow Department of Health Care, Scientific-practical Children's and Adolescents Mental Health Center n.a. G. Sukhareva, Moscow Department of Health Care, Moscow, Russia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction.– Hospitalization of the child in psychiatric clinic often appears for parents tough decision. Understanding of this by experts is an important factor of successful cooperation

Objectives.– To determine the parents' most popular strategies for emotional regulation and to evaluate their effectiveness at the time of hospitalization of their child in psychiatric clinic.

Methods.– A total of 89 parents have participated in a research. Research techniques: The Beck depression questionnaire; Test "Study of anxiety"; Questionnaire of cognitive regulation of emotions.

Results.– Parents demonstrate high rates of situational and personal anxiety (64% and 53%); 46% of them have symptoms of depression. The most popular (an average rank 7,3 and 6,7) were "Positive revision" and "Planning" strategy. However neither they, nor any other strategy were connected with decrease in level of anxiety and a depression. The positive correlation of symptoms of a depression and such strategy as "Rumination" and "Katastrofization" ($r=0,538$ и $r=0,498$, $P=0,01$); signs of situational anxiety and strategy "Acceptance", "Rumination" and "Katastrofization" ($r=0,419$, $r=0,484$, $r=0,487$, $P=0,01$) is noted. There are no differences in symptoms of emotional trouble and in the patterns of regulation in mothers and fathers and also at those whose child is hospitalized for the first time and repeatedly.

Conclusions.– Expression of symptoms of a depression and anxiety demonstrate that hospitalization is stressful for all family. The lack of effective regulation strategy in this situation sets for experts a separate task of helping not only to the child, but also to all his family.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

EV0089

Neurodevelopmental and childhood-onset schizophrenia in an adolescent presenting inherited 10q26.3 duplication

A. Fernandez¹, B. Bardoni², E. Dor¹, A. Florence¹, S. Thummler¹

¹ Lenval CHU, child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Nice, France; ² IPMC, Institute of Biological Sciences, Valbonne, France

* Corresponding author.

Introduction.– Childhood-Onset Schizophrenia (COS) is defined by an onset of schizophrenia positive symptoms (delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech or behaviour) before age 13. A higher rate of neurodevelopmental and cytogenetics abnormalities is observed in COS compared to adult onset schizophrenia. The exact pathogenic mechanism remains unknown.

Case description.– We describe a 17-year old girl without ante- or perinatal history despite uncomplicated caesarian section. The family history was marked by the violent father's death in early patient's childhood. The developmental history revealed delayed motor milestones, communication, intellectual (IQ = 74) and learning impairments. She presented tantrums and poor social interactions since the age of 7 and delusion and visual hallucinations at age of 12, and was diagnosed with COS. EEG, cerebral MRI, standard blood analysis and metabolic screenings were normal. A chromosomal microarray analysis revealed interstitial 324 kb duplication (10q26.3). Familial segregation revealed the presence of this microduplication in both patient and her mother, associated with schizophrenia spectrum disorders, and the absence in the asymptomatic 22-year old sister.

Conclusion.– Our report is the first description of an association of 10q26.3 duplication, so far described in autism, with Childhood-Onset Schizophrenia. The mother's psychotic disorder evolved since adolescence (15 years) while her daughter presented an early and neurodevelopmental form of schizophrenia. This case argues in favor of the schizophrenia "two-hit hypothesis" where the second hit, an early childhood psychotrauma, might explain the early neurodevelopmental clinical presentation.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

EV0090

A qualitative study of how legal guardians experience deliberate self-harm among adolescents under their custody

R. Galea*, M. Galea

University of Malta, Faculty of Health Sciences, Msida, Malta

* Corresponding author.

This study was conducted in partial fulfillment of a master's degree at the University of Malta.

Background.– Deliberate Self-Harm is the intentional act of causing harm to oneself in the absence of suicidal intentionality, however it's repetitive nature increases the risk of fatality having severe repercussions on global public health. The overall aim was to explore the lived experience of legal guardians of adolescents who deliberately self-harm.

Method.– Heideggerian Hermeneutic Phenomenology underpinned the study while Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis guided the extrapolation and interpretation of results. Four participants and one pilot study were recruited, consisting of mothers in care of adolescents who received care from the Child Guidance Unit and engaged in Deliberate Self-Harm in the past year. In-depth