

EPV0114

Internet-delivered psychological treatment of functional gastrointestinal disorders in youth: Study protocol for exploration of cognitive biases

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Introduction: Functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGID) are common in children and adolescents (CA), cause functional disability and high health care use. Internet based cognitive behavioral therapy (i-CBT) have shown promising effect in Sweden. The treatment is exposure based and target avoidance behavior. Cognitive biases regarding bodily symptoms are suggested to be part of development and maintenance of functional disorders in adults, and could therefore be an important treatment target. Little is known about cognitive biases in CA with FGID, and hence the potential importance, it is crucial to explore more in depth. This study is embedded in *The Danish FGID Treatment Study* which aims to test Swedish i-CBT treatment in a Danish context.

Objectives: 1) Examine cognitive biases in CA with FGID, compared with healthy controls. 2) Assess these biases before and after treatment for FGID to investigate changes and impact on treatment effect.

Methods: We developed a novel experimental approach to examine possible cognitive biases in CA. It consists of a picture task and a FGID-specific version of the Health Norms Sorting Task. We will examine 60 CA with FGID, who are included in The Danish FGID Treatment Study before and after treatment. In addition we will perform the test on 100 healthy controls.

Results: The results are expected to improve our understanding of maintaining cognitive factors in CA with FGID, and how these may affect outcome and change during treatment, and how they differ from the general population.

Conclusions: This study can provide new targets for treatment approaches.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: CBT; functional gastrointestinal disorders; Child and adolescents psychiatry; Cognitive Bias

EPV0116

Psycho-socio-emotional characteristics in high intellectual potential child regarding IQ profile (Homogenous/Heterogenous)

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Introduction: Few studies have analyzed the psychometric profile (Homogenous/Heterogenous), established by the Wechsler scale in high intellectual potential children (HIP, IQ_>130), regarding the psycho-socio-emotional characteristics.

Objectives: We aimed to look at the links between the IQ-profile and the psycho-socio-emotional characteristics in HIP.

Methods: Anamnestic questionnaire and Wechsler-Intelligence-Scale for children (WISC-V) were conducted and analyzed in 58 healthy children with HIP, aged 7-to-13 years-old (mean 10y; SD 1.8). It was possible to distinguished 27 Homogenousvs 30 Heterogenous IQ-profile.

Results: No significant difference between homogenous/heterogenous groups, FIQ was positively significantly correlated with “*Reacting very little emotionally*”, “*Tendency to isolation*”. Visual-Spatial-Index (VSI) with “*Ability to adapt to new people*” (r=-0.4, p=0.02), “*few interests*” (r=0.5, p=0.008). Verbal-Comprehension-Index (VCI) with “*Reacting strongly to frustration*”, “*Difficulties to understand limits*”, “*Separation anxiety*”. A significant difference between homogenous/heterogenous groups was shown regarding “*few interests*” with high rate in the heterogenous group (t= -2.34, p=0.023).

Conclusions: HIP seems to cover specific psycho-socio-emotional characteristics linked to IQ index distribution. Thus, it appears interesting to assess more the emotional and socio-cognitive field to understand these characteristics in HIP children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: High Intellectual potential; IQ profile; Psycho-socio-emotional; Assessments

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Antipsychotics for irritability in children with Autism Spectrum Disorders.

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Introduction: Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by qualitative impairments in social interaction, communication, and restricted and repetitive behaviors [1]. Despite of these symptoms, some patients present different manifestations of irritability. These can be expressed in different kinds of disruptive behaviors. Recent studies shown that, at least 20% of children with