

features between patients with different subtypes of BD using multivariate analyses.

Results Our results showed a significantly higher average number of children for BD IV patients when compared with BD I patients. Although not reaching statistical significance, BD I patients had less offspring than BD II and BD III patients. BD I patients had lower marriage rates compared to the other groups.

Conclusions Our results suggest that the subtype of bipolar disorder influences fecundity and behaviours, as is expressed by the lower number of marriages seen in BD I patients. We found that fecundity is significantly impaired among BD I patients, which may imply that female with more severe disorders are less likely to become parents. Fecundity is higher among BD IV patients, which makes a way to speculate about the adaptive role of hyperthymic temperamental traits.

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Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

EV221

The impact of illness variables of a sample of ADHD children on their parents

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Introduction The symptoms and behavior of children with ADHD impose demands and difficulties on part of their caring parents, which may cause the latter group to suffer psychological stress.

Objectives The study of the suffering and symptomatic expression of psychological stress in parents of children with ADHD.

Aims To study type and severity of symptoms in children with ADHD and the effect of that on the stress response of their parents.

Methods Thirty-seven children with ADHD diagnosed clinically and with Conner's Test were studied using Child Behavior Chick List (CBCL). Available parents for each child were interviewed and studied with Symptom Chick List 90 Revised (SCL90R). Two control groups were used for both ADHD children and their parents.

Results The mean age of the children with ADHD was 7.1 ± 1.6 , they were 22 males and 15 females. Parents of these children scored highly on total and subscales of SCL90R, they were significantly higher than their control group on total and some of these subscales including somatization, interpersonal, depression, paranoid ideation and hostility domains. Depression and paranoid ideation of ADHD children parents were positively and significantly correlated with most of the sub-items of Conner's test of their children. In addition, somatization, depression and hostility of parents were positively and significantly correlated with most of the sub-items of CBCL of their ADHD children.

Conclusions The symptoms, behavior and severity of illness of children with ADHD have a great impact on their parents' psychological state of suffering and stress.

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Mental health care to children and adolescents

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Unit Mental Health Day Hospital Child and youthful, is a device of tertiary health care, integrated into the UGC Mental Health, led to intensive treatment of children and young people in the province of Huelva, with severe mental illness and who need specialized medical care.

To first access to this unit, the person should be referred for specialized Pediatrics; by your psychiatrist or psychologist benchmark for mental health teams; or from the Hospitalization Unit, as it is a third-level device.

When a patient was diagnosed with eating behavior disorder (TCA) is derived, an initial consultation with the child and parents, a first psychiatric evaluation, also by nutritional and Endocrinology Nursing is performed. After evaluation of these professionals, you can take the decision to begin an intensive outpatient treatment in which the patient would have frequent consultations with the psychiatrist, the nurse and endocrine.

They may also decide inpatient hospitalization and this could be partial, to be held in the Day Hospital; or all, if the patient is under 14 years and hospitalization for psychiatric criteria indicated; the patient would enter Pediatrics. If he is over 14 years old, would join Hospitalization Unit.

In Child and Adolescent Hospitalization Unit of Huelva patient it is included in a specific program for TCA where a psychiatric, endocrine, educational approach in the classroom is done. Coordination meetings with education, social services and early care centers that are also in contact with that child are also conducted.

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Learning disorders and ADHD

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The term learning disorders alludes to problems in reading, calculate, writing and spelling. The prevalence of these disorders ranges from 5 to 15 percent of all the children in school age. As for sex distribution, men tend to have these problems often than women. This summary is about a 9-year-old male with multiple eye tics and suspected of having ADHD. He was referred by her general pediatrician. The patient did not have a history of mental illness, although he had a diagnosis of migraines.

J. is an only child, who lives with his parents in a district of the city of Huelva, where he was born. His psychomotor and social developments are within normal limits. His parents define him as an introverted child, sensitive, with low self-esteem and very attached to his mother.

The patient has a history of underperforming at school since he was in third grade, without being associated with external factors. He is going to support classes since then. He was evaluated by the guidance team from his school and they decided to do a curricular adaptation for him. Currently, he is repeating 4th year and he is going to educational support.

The patient's assessment consisted in clinical interviews with the patient and their parents and the implementation of additional tests like WISC-IV, D2, CDI, TALE, SNAP IV and a review of his clinical report.

The results showed us a specific development disorder comorbid with a deficit of attention so we decided to start with the psychopharmacological treatment and psychotherapy.

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EV225

Early interventions practices in ASD – Maternal behavior in spontaneous interaction with their children

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Recent studies point out that the occurrence of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) is up to 1%. In Brazil, providing services of medical diagnosis for children with ASD takes precious time. The time spent waiting for the conclusion of the diagnostic process would be extremely important to the child's development. In this context, the parent–children interaction is an important aspect to be considered as a factor that has a positive impact in this process. The aim of this study was to explore maternal behavior during a spontaneous play situation with their children. All subjects were filmed for 30 minutes during a spontaneous play situation with their mothers that did not receive any special instructions. The subjects were 30 normal children, 3 of each age (respectively 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33 and 36 months) and 20 autistic children with ages varying from 2:10 to 10:6 (not expected any chronological association). The whole corpus was analyzed considering of each subject, of each group and the possible associations between the groups. The analysis of the maternal behavior provides data about the importance of mother–child interaction and how everyday life activities and routines can be used to increase the opportunities to improve the ASD child's communicative abilities and their creative use as an important part of the whole development. These findings provide further evidence that families should be included in any plan for intervention designed towards ASD children.

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EV232

Affective symptoms and emerging psychotic disorder in adolescents

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Depressive symptoms are frequently reported during the period preceding the onset of schizophrenia in adolescents when such symptoms can be mistaken for those of mood disorder. However, it is unclear which emotional symptoms should be considered predictive of schizophrenia onset.

The types of emotional disturbances that may precede schizophrenic disorder were sought through a review of historical descriptive studies and seminal works using a phenomenological approach. Five main types of emotional disturbances have been found as prodromal symptoms of a schizophrenic disorder: (1) increased sensitivity to stress, (2) poor or incomplete expression of emotions, (3) reduced emotion sharing, (4) emotional detachment, and (5) disconnection between the perception and expression of emotions. Studies based on phenomenological views of schizophrenic disorders stressed the chronological sequence of these symptoms in the same person. For example, the term “delusional mood” (Wahnstimmung) coined to describe changes

in the perceived atmosphere encompass mood disturbances from subtle emotional overreactivity to more severe symptoms that could evoke athymhormia.

Analysis of recent studies among subjects at high-risk for psychotic transition showed that the presence of mood symptoms at a very early stage of the disorder is common. While these symptoms predict a lower level of general functioning, they were not associated with a higher risk of developing a schizophrenic disorder at follow-up.

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EV233

The RDoC roadmap to explore neurocognitive difficulties of youths with severely dysregulated mood: Current findings and prospects

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The Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) has been developed as a multilevel approach to study neurocognitive impairments in psychiatry. Considering the high prevalence and the functional impairment associated with disruptive mood dysregulation disorders (DMDD) in youths, a better understanding of the neurobiological mechanisms underlying such emotional difficulties could help guide therapeutics.

So far, three key difficulties in the socio-emotional neurocognitive process have been documented in youths with DMDD:

- a deficit in the recognition of facial emotions has been found (systems for social process/social communication construct). Functional imagery has shown that such impairment is associated with a hypoactivity of limbic neural structures, especially the amygdala. Such findings are in line with those found in adults with depressive episodes;

- poor flexibility during cognitive tasks (cognitive systems/cognitive effortful control construct). In particular, these youths score poorly in neuropsychological tasks associated with response reversal paradigm measuring the capacity to change cognitive strategy when the rules of the game change implicitly. These results partly explain the difficulties facing DMDD youths in a frustrating context;

- higher level of emotional arousal. Such youths would present specific impairments in the initial stages of attention; reflected by lower N1 event-related potential amplitude during Posner affective tasks.

Ongoing studies are being conducted to explore other RDoC domains such as abnormalities in circadian rhythms; in metacognition and perspective-taking tasks; and in the non-facial communication process (such as prosody or postural expressions). A computational model of interactive behaviors is a promising field to study difficulties of DMDD youths in regulating moods during social interaction.

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EV234

Childhood adversities and emergency room visits

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