

Description of clinical case Patient 10-year-old pediatrics sent from service due to history of frequent admissions for recurrent abdominal pain. In the bypass request indicate that this is a patient of perfectionistic traits; detect dysfunctional family dynamics highlighting the rivalry in the phratry, and with an equal difficulty in the field. From 2010 to 2016, he has made more than 30 visits to hospital emergency combined intervention of psychiatry and psychology and multidisciplinary service available with a pediatric surgery and pediatrics is performed.

Exploration and complementary tests From 2011 to 2016, it has made 44 blood tests, sonograms 9 full abdomen, abdominal renal scintigraphy without significant findings.

Diagnosis F45.5 pain disorder.

Differential diagnosis Symptoms due to a medical condition. Other symptoms substance-induced mental disorders: non-specific conversion disorder, pain disorder, hypochondriasis, body dysmorphic disorder, somatization disorder, simulation, factitious disorder, medical symptoms. . .

Conclusions Psychosomatic disorders are one of the most common clinical forms of mental disorders in childhood and adolescence expression. Knowing the stages of development and operating characteristics. In clinical practice, mainly in primary care, tend to find an organic cause somatic complaints in children, so prevalence data and/or referral to specialized services vary depending on mental consulted sources is critical to understand the pathogenesis of these disorders.

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EV0145

Adolescent type outpatient in an addictive behavior unit profile – child and youth

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Morbidity and mortality during adolescence is primarily the result of certain risk behaviors. Today, it is observed that early teens contact form with snuff, alcohol and legal drugs and not many of them have a high intake of these substances. Habits such as those mentioned on many occasions not only maintained during adolescence, but the rest of life extend causing major consequences for public health.

Objectives To know the magnitude and characteristics of the use of legal drugs (alcohol and snuff) and illegal (marijuana, cocaine, heroin, inhalants) in the – adolescent/child – population who come regularly to addictive behavior unit of a rural environment.

Material and methods Descriptive study of a sample of adolescent patients ($n = 30$) who came in the past two years to addictive behavior unit. Data collection of such patients is performed by assessing sociodemographic characteristics (age, sex, population, education level. . .), age of onset and type of use of psychoactive substances, and comorbidity of psychiatric disorders.

Results/conclusions The average age of the adolescent patient is 14.5 years (SD 1.09) with an age of onset in the consumption of toxic 13.6 years (SD 1.03). As for sex, 20% were women. The dropout among adolescents of this sample is 43.3% (SD 1.05). A complete prevalence of marijuana use (100%), and mono-consumers only 10% was observed. Seventy percent of the sample has associated psy-

chiatric disorders and 46.15% in psychiatric family history there; 38.4% up to legal problems are collected.

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EV0146

Non-suicidal self-injury in adolescents: A diagnostic and psychopathological approach. A case presentation

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Self-injurious behavior is a major public health problem. An increase in the number of self-injuring adolescents has been observed since the mid-1960s.

Description of clinical case C. is a 14 teenager who comes to a mental health center for the first time a year ago for having numerous self-injuries in the forearm. She says that she cannot avoid doing so in moments of anxiety and that, in addition, when she is hurt she calms down. Throughout the interviews, C. relates that after the death of her best friend in a traffic accident she is alone and with episodes of anxiety.

Exploration and complementary tests It is important to analyze the risk factors of self-injurious behaviors in adolescence such as:

- personal characteristic;
- psychiatric disorders;
- family characteristics;
- mass media.

Diagnosis Depressive episode (F32).

Differential diagnosis In general, self-injury is considered as a symptom or characteristic of a specific psychiatric disorder. Stereotyped self-injury is characteristic of processes of cognitive deficit of the level of severe and profound mental retardation. Compulsive self-harm involves symptomatic habits such as severe scratching of the skin or already differentiated psychiatric entities, such as trichotillomania, onicofagia or delusional parasitosis. . . Important psychotic disorder.

Conclusions Following the Task Force's criteria, in relation to probably effective therapies, it can be concluded that the therapy based on mentation for adolescents (MBT-A) is the first effective treatment for the treatment of self-harm in adolescents.

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EV0147

Must we fear antidepressants in adolescents?

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Introduction Epidemiological studies have established that teenager's prevalence rates of major depression are significant (10%). The media has given a good deal of attention to the potential risks of antidepressants and their connection to increased suicidality (especially in children and adolescents). These concerns have had a significant impact on both the prescribing of antidepressants and the parental fears about their use. It is interesting to note

that in large groups' studies of adolescents treated with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors there have been no evidence of increased suicidal risk.

Objective Understand if there is a significant association between antidepressant treatment and suicidality in a 3-months follow-up study of the adolescent's consultation of Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte.

Methods Analysis of 81 adolescents with an initial diagnosis of major depression treated with an antidepressant for at least 3 months.

Results After the follow-up period there has been an improvement in sadness in 92.6% of the adolescents, a remission of death thoughts in 98.8% and an absence of suicides attempts. In 61.7%, it was necessary to introduce also an antipsychotic in a low dose and in 12.3% another antidepressant with a hypnotic effect.

Conclusion It is clear that untreated major depression carries significant suffering and disability. Although treatment with antidepressants may take several weeks before clinical improvement appear and depression may worsen in the first days, its therapeutic effect should not be underestimated even if becomes necessary to add another medication in the first days. In evaluating these kinds of concerns, we must always differentiate between media hype and scientific data.

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EV0148

Is bipolar over diagnosed in adolescents?

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Introduction Since the mid-1990s, the diagnosis of bipolar disorder has increased significantly: two-fold among adults, four-fold among adolescents and 40-fold among children. Mood instability is a hallmark symptom of many psychiatric disorders but does not imply necessarily a diagnosis of bipolar disorder. Misdiagnosis is not just an academic issue: mood stabilizers have significant adverse effects and expose patients to side effects that range from mild to potentially life-threatening.

Objectives Discuss the potential overestimation of bipolar diagnosis in the adolescent population through a statistical analysis of a sample from the adolescence's consultation of Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte.

Methods Analysis of 106 patients taking into account the initial diagnosis and the diagnostic stability over 6 months. Non-systematic review of the literature.

Results From this sample, 39.2% of the adolescents have a diagnosis of unipolar affective disorder, 0.02% of bipolar disorder and 0.1% of disruptive mood disorder. These diagnoses did not change over the follow-up period.

Conclusion It is important to try to understand the reasons of this potential discrepancy (influence of pharmaceutical company marketing, of parents' desire, of doctors' fear) to reduce controversy and confusion and to adjust treatment.

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EV0149

Emotion dysregulation and sex working belief in sample of adolescents

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Introduction In the last decade, international study attention to the problem of risk of sexual behavior in adolescents has grown. Some research has shown emotion dysregulation to be an important predictors of forbidding outcomes for example alcohol and drugs abuse or risky sexual behavior.

Objectives The aims of this study are analyze emotion dysregulation in adolescents and their belief regarding sex working of adolescents.

Methods The sample is composed by 123 participants (58 male adolescents, and 65 female adolescents, they is 14–15 years). All participants completed a self-report questionnaire, Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale. Them, participants responded to questions on prostitution.

Results Frequency analysis showed that 78% of participants believe that prostitution is wrong; 1.4% of adolescents believe that the voluntary prostitution is not wrong; 2.4% believe that prostitution is not wrong if it can economically help their parents; and 4.9% believe that prostitution is wrong only if the customer is an adult. Regarding emotion dysregulation, test t analysis highlights some differences between male and female. The female presents difficulties ($P=0.025$) to strategies respect male adolescents and they manifest a tendency to significative difference in impulse ($P=0.061$) and goals ($P=0.067$).

Conclusions These preliminary results show that females may experience greater difficulties to take functional strategies to regulate emotions and could risk adopting risky sexual behavior such as prostitution.

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EV0150

Repetitive behavior among autistic children 3–10 years old and a control group in Albania

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Introduction Autism is a lifelong disability that impairs 3 main areas: communication skills, social interaction and behavioral patterns.

Objectives To investigate the repetitive behavior in autistic children 3–10 years old.

Aims Comparison of repetitive behavior between autistic children with a control group of clinically healthy children matched for age and sex.

Methods Repetitive Behavior Scale (RBS-R) questionnaire was translated, validated and provided to examine children ($n=70$) in each group.

Results Children with autism show significant behavioral problems as compared to healthy children in all subscales and the full