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The attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common neuropsychiatric disease in infancy and adolescence, its world prevalence in the general population is high 3.4%. There is genetic evidence that consistently supports the polygenic nature of ADHD with a heritability estimated between 75% and 91%; literature proposes that the brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is a candidate gene that participates in the ADHA pathogenesis. One of the most studied polymorphisms is the Val66Met. The aim of this study was to determine a family-based association between the rs6265, rs122,733,63 and rs110,301,19 polymorphisms of the BDNF gene and the ADHD in a Mexican population. The ADHD diagnose was performed by a pedopsychiatrist utilizing the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-V) who selected 35 patients; along with the biological parents, a total of 105 individuals grouped in family-trios (mother, father and ADHD patient) were studied. Of the 35 probands, 32 were men and 3 were women (average age 7.7 years; age range 4–14 years). Subsequently, no statistically significant association was observed between the BDNF gene polymorphisms and the ADHD etiology in Mexican families: rs6265 ( $\chi^2 = 1.33$ ;  $P = 0.24$ ); rs122,733,63 ( $\chi^2 = 1.33$ ;  $P = 0.24$ ); rs110,301;19 ( $\chi^2 = 0.66$ ;  $P = 0.41$ ). Furthermore, no preference of transmission was observed for any of the haplotypes. In conclusion, it was not possible to prove any association between the BDNF gene polymorphic variants and ADHD in a Mexican population. Future studies comprising larger samples are necessary to determine the potential role of the BDNF gene in ADHD.

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## e-Poster viewing: Guidelines/guidance

### EV0593

#### Global Level – Elimination of stress, anxiety and depression at the rate of 25% to 35% (minimum)

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Opening of C.E.P.P.D (Center for Emotional, Personal and Professional Development). Almost every child in the world joins school and as per policy and procedures school staff/teachers develop their educational level but emotional health is not in focus at all; therefore child raised up with many severe negative and self-defeating behaviors; they understand others but others not understand them and that's the beginning all problems start from here. ... The Center will provide state of the art guidelines/guidance (one stop solutions) supporting facilities starting from schooling onward throughout entire life for people belongs to all walks of life. In these centers anyone can go and will come out with clear head and in hand solutions, team of professionals shall provide guidance and support to everyone for healthy and balanced life by all means and will also develop alumni networking for permanent intact and fund raising on continuous basis from all over the world. C.E.P.P.D will play central and synergizing role between all sectors (for instance, schools, colleges, universi-

ties, counseling, vocational, community, hospitals, NGOs, mental and emotional health centers, child up-bringing, parenting, career counseling, soft skills training's; likewise list is on.... along with financial assistance from Govt. and semi-government sectors, will share implementation details as needed/at the time of symposium/brain storming sessions. These centers will become surely The turning point center in city than progress in next cities; likewise in country than at global level and yes together positively we can set landmark by mainly utilizing the medium of education and guidance.

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## e-Poster viewing: Intellectual disability

### EV0594

#### Pregabalin use in adults with intellectual disabilities

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*Introduction* Pregabalin is a well-established anti-epileptic drug in the treatment of epilepsy. It is also indicated for the treatment of generalised anxiety disorder and neuropathic pain. In addition, it has mood modulating properties. In people with intellectual disabilities it is used to treat epilepsy. There is little evidence of the use of pregabalin in managing mental health difficulties in people with intellectual disabilities.

*Objectives* To describe the use of pregabalin in adults with intellectual disabilities.

*Method* A descriptive case series of adults with intellectual disabilities living in the community, under the care of a community psychiatrist, who are prescribed Pregabalin. Outcomes of treatment were measured using the health of the nation outcome scale for people with intellectual disabilities (HoNOS-LD).

*Results* Fourteen cases were identified in the community service of adults with Intellectual Disabilities. Twelve were men and two were women. The average age of the sample was 29 years. The range in duration of using pregabalin was from 3 to 72 months. Thirteen adults had a diagnosis of Autism of which three also had ADHD. The indications for using pregabalin and numbers were : anxiety (12); liability of mood (2); generalised anxiety disorder (1); epilepsy (1). The daily dose range was from 150 mg to 300 mg The mean change in HoNOS-LD scores was 32%.

*Conclusions* Pregabalin is a useful treatment in people with intellectual disabilities who experience anxiety. It is especially effective among adults with ID and autism to modulate mood and anxiety symptoms.

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