

P01-230 - **THE ADHD BOYS WITH EXTERNALIZING DISORDERS ARE MORE PESSIMISTIC THEN ADHD BOYS WITH INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS AND THEIR HEALTHY PEERS**

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An adolescence - the time of identity seeking is often determined by questions about subjective influence on an event. A teenager with ADHD experiences states that are appercepted as lack of self control over the events which may be the source of shaping of specific means of attribution (as formulated in cognitive psychology)

Methods: The Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL), Teacher Rating Form (TRF), Youth Self Report (YSR) by Achenbach, 1991 and the style of explaining events (measured by Seligman's Attributional Style Questionnaire) were administered to a cohort of ADHD outpatients boys (34) and randomly matched-paired community reference sample of primary school male pupils. The results were statistically proved.

Results: Adolescence of boys with ADHD was overfilled in a characteristic way with pessimism more than in healthy boys. The boys had more externalized and internalized disorders, however, only the externalized disorders indicated direct correlation with pessimistic attribution. The intensification of internalized disorders didn't change the coloring of adolescence neither among boys with ADHD nor among healthy boys.

Conclusion: Pessimistic way of interpreting the world that is distinctly present among boys with ADHD is closely connected with the intensification of behavior disorders.