

Objective To characterize conflict records made by students, teachers/others and parents/guardians in a Brazilian high school institution.

Method Qualitative research, exploratory documental. Studied 113 records from 2014 to 2016.

Results “Indiscipline and Incivility”–75 records (66 by teachers/others and 9 by students) of students: improper use of clothes and accessories, cell phone use in class, not bringing material, dating in school, conversations during class, do not respect the timetables, inappropriate jokes, disrupting activities, theft of materials and disrespect toward authority figures. “School violence”–22 records (12 by students, 9 by teachers/others and 1 by parent/guardian) of school violence: physical violence between students, psychological/verbal between students/teachers/others, and a match of sexual abuse. Three records (by teachers/others) of violence against the school: students destroyed teaching and cleaning materials and caused damage to the patrimony. Fifteen records (12 by students, 2 by parents/guardians and 1 by teacher) of school’s violence: teachers’ harassment (excessive rigor in regard to school performance, clutter in the ratings, refusal to clarify doubts and inappropriate criticism on student’s behavior) and institutional negligence (teachers’ delay, lack of clarification on teaching organization and supervision in practical activities).

Conclusion Some students’ acts of indiscipline and incivility can be protests against the social control of the school. Assistance in case of conflicts and violence as well as preventive measures must be based on interdisciplinary and inter-sectorial articulation practice.

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EW0348

Mothers mental health of children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

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Background Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most common neuropsychiatric disorder in pediatric populations with an early onset. Mental health of mother can effect on child mental health and relation between mother and child is very important. The aim of this study was investigation about mental health of mothers with children suffering from attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Materials and methods This cross sectional study was carried out on 100 mothers of children with ADHD diagnosis (Kashan, Iran). The data collection instruments included the Goldberg’s General Health Questionnaire, and the questionnaire form includes the personal information and the variables associated to mental health.

Results The total means score of GHQ in the mothers’ was $26/6 \pm 11/78$. Fifty-eight percent of the mothers have mental health problem. The highest mean score in the sub scales was related to the anxiety subscale (7.73) and the most common mental health problem in these mothers was anxiety problems (11%). Mental health problem is most common in mothers with low socio-economic status, younger age than 30 years old, education lower than diploma degree, householder mothers, single, having boy child with ADHD, having child more than 9 years old.

Conclusion According to the results of this study, 58% of the mothers have mental health problem. So with screening and on time diagnosis and treatment, we can prevent disadvantage effects of these problems on social and mental health of their children.

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EW0349

Factors associated with depression severity in adolescence

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Introduction Severe depression is greatly impairing during adolescence and involves a high risk for suicidal behaviors.

Objectives and aims Identify clinical and demographic factors associated with severity of depression in adolescents diagnosed with a major mood disorder so as to improve clinical treatment and prevent suicidal behaviors.

Methods We analyzed factors associated with depression severity in 145 severely ill adolescents diagnosed with a major affective disorder using the K-SADS (Kiddie-Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia) at the Mood Disorder Outpatient Program of Bambino Gesù Children’s Hospital (Rome). Depressive and manic symptoms were rated with the CDRS-R (Children’s Depression Rating Scale-Revised) and K-SADS-MRS (Mania Rating Scale), respectively. Bivariate comparisons were followed by multivariable linear regression modeling.

Results Depression severity was greater among females than males (mean CDRS scores: 53.0 vs. 42.8; $P < 0.0001$) and with major depressive versus bipolar disorder diagnosis (50.4 vs. 45.4; $P = 0.001$). Manic symptoms, including irritability, mood lability, crowded thoughts, delusions, and insomnia, were more likely with more severe depression; their number and severity correlated with CDRS-R total score (respectively, $\beta = 1.53$ and 5.44 ; both $P < 0.0001$). Factors independently and significantly associated with CDRS-R depression score in multivariate modeling were:

- presence of suicidal ideation;
- absence of ADHD;
- female sex;
- greater number of manic symptoms.

Conclusions Severe depression was associated with manic symptoms and with suicidal ideation among adolescents diagnosed with either bipolar or major depressive disorders. This relationship should be considered in treatment planning and suicide prevention, including consideration of mood-stabilizing and antimanic agents in the treatment of severe adolescent depression.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW0350

Pediatric mania: The controversy between euphoria and irritability

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Introduction Pediatric bipolar disorder (BD) is a highly morbid pediatric psychiatric disease, consistently associated with family psychiatric history of mood disorders, with high levels of morbidity and disability and with a great risk of suicide.

Objectives While there is a general consensus on the symptomatology of depression in childhood, the phenomenology of pediatric mania is still highly debated and the course and long-term outcome of pediatric BD still need to be clarified.

Aims To assess the prevalence, demographics, clinical correlates and course of these euphoric versus irritable pediatric mania.

Methods Systematic review of the available studies assessing the phenomenology, course and outcome of pediatric mania.

Results Eighteen studies reported the number of subjects presenting with either irritable or elated mood during mania. Irritability has been reported to be the most frequent clinical feature of pediatric mania reaching a sensitivity of 95–100% in several samples. Only half the studies reviewed reported on number of episodes or cycling patterns and the described course was mostly chronic and ultra-rapid whereas the classical episodic presentation was less common. Few long-term outcome studies have reported a diagnostic stability of mania from childhood to young adult age.

Conclusions Severe irritability is the most common presentation of abnormal mood described in children with bipolar disorder. Longitudinal studies of samples with irritable versus elated mood presentation and chronic versus episodic course may help clarify whether these are factors predicting different long-term course, treatment-response and outcome of pediatric onset bipolar disorder.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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e-poster walk: Classification of mental disorders and cultural psychiatry

EW0351

Pretreatment predictors of early response revealed by quantitative cerebral blood flow in major depressive disorder

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Objective The potential pattern of regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) in major depressive disorder (MDD) underlies different response to antidepressants medication remain unclear. This study aimed to investigate the differences of rCBF between patients with different treatment response.

Methods Eighty MDD patients [(44 treatment-responsive depression (RD) and 36 non-responding depression (NRD)] and 42 healthy controls (HC) underwent pulsed arterial spin labeling (PASL) scans in magnetic resonance imaging and clinical estimates. The exact rCBF values of each groups were obtained via quantification evaluation.

Results Compared to NRD, the RD patients showed decreased rCBF values in frontal sensorimotor network (i.e. left paracentral lobule, left medial frontal gyrus, right superior frontal gyrus and right middle frontal gyrus), and further receiver operating curve (ROC) analyses demonstrated that the altered rCBF in these four regions exhibited outstanding performance on distinguishing NRD from RD. The NRD also exhibited reduced rCBF in bilateral cerebellum posterior lobe and right middle occipital gyrus and elevated rCBF in right postcentral gyrus and right middle frontal gyrus as compared to HC.

Conclusions The decreased rCBF in frontal sensorimotor network appeared to be distinct characteristics for NRD, and might be severed as promising neuroimaging markers to differentiate

depressed patients with weak early response to antidepressant medication. These findings expand our understanding of neural substrate underlying the antidepressant efficacy.

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EW0352

Review of Othello syndrome and its relationship with neurological disorders

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Introduction Othello syndrome is a psychotic disorder characterized by delusion of infidelity or jealousy. It predominantly occurs in the context of specific psychiatric or neurological disorders. Othello syndrome is associated with mental changes including excessive aggression, hostility, and irritability. Patients with Othello syndrome misinterpret the behaviour of the spouse or sexual partner to provide evidence for their false perception.

Objectives and aims The purpose of this paper is to examine the phenomenon of Othello syndrome as a result of specific neurological diseases.

Methods The study design was a retrospective case series of patients with Othello syndrome. We searched the electronic databases PubMed and Embase for review articles and original research using the search terms ‘Othello syndrome, Morbid Jealousy, Pathological Jealousy, Delusional Jealousy, Delusions and Infidelity, Delusions of Jealousy or Infidelity’.

Results In the present study of 95 case reports, the relationship between Othello syndrome and a neurological pathology was described. This syndrome was most commonly associated with neurodegenerative diseases (59%), followed by medication induced Othello syndrome (13.7%) and vascular dementia (8.4%). Lesions particularly in the right (dorsolateral) frontal lobes were associated with this syndrome.

Conclusion This study demonstrates that Othello syndrome occurs most frequently in patients with right frontal lobe dysfunction. It is predominantly related with Lewy Body Disease and Alzheimer's disease. Clinicians should keep an “index of suspicion” regarding dementia when Othello syndrome presents in elderly persons.

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EW0353

Reward learning and dopamine release in adults with 22q11DS

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Background 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (22q11DS) is a genetic disorder caused by a microdeletion on chromosome 22q11.2 and