

tive functioning which has become disorganised, aiding a gradual return of the cohesion of ego and self and in some cases, cessation of psychotic symptoms.

Methodology An observational study of one year on a group of ten adolescents aged 17 to 20 in institutional and private settings with psychotic manifestations and functioning. The group were tested at the start and end of the study using WAIS-IV and MMPI-A.

Results The adolescents recruited showed a faster recovery of the cohesive processes of their fragmented ego as well as a quicker resumption of social relations. Our model provided an organising function and a flexible yet secure 'container' (Bion, 1988) for the young people's psychic structure. The tests showed a demonstrable improvement in their verbal comprehension, visual-spatial reasoning, fluid reasoning, working memory and processing speed.

Conclusions Psychotic manifestations occurring in adolescence may decrease with an immediate integrated and rehabilitative intervention, without need of an institutional psychiatric setting. In conclusion, we find that "psychosis" in adolescence is a prognosis and not a diagnosis.

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

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EW0068

Pregnancy and cord vitamin D status and symptoms of autism spectrum disorders in toddlers: An Odense child cohort study

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Introduction Vitamin D deficiency is widespread globally in pregnant women and is suggested to contribute to offspring risk of symptoms of autism spectrum disorders (ASD), but findings are inconsistent.

Objectives To investigate whether low prenatal 25OHD exposure and 25OHD status in early life increase risk of early symptoms of ASD.

Aims To investigate early signs of ASD.

Methods From the prospective birth cohort, Odense child cohort ($n=2,549$), Denmark, we included singletons with their mothers with available serum concentrations of 25OHD at early pregnancy ($n=1,231$), late pregnancy ($n=1,361$), and birth ($n=2,082$). ASD symptoms were rated by parents on the pervasive developmental problem (PDP) scale of the Child behavior checklist for ages 1½-5 (CBCL 1½-5). Associations between 25OHD and PDP score were analyzed by multiple linear and logistic regression models. A priori included covariates were gestational age, child gender, birth weight, season of birth, parity, parental psychiatric diagnoses, maternal age, smoking habits, alcohol consumption, education level, vitamin D supplementation, and pre-gestational BMI.

Results Means (SD) of 25OHD for early pregnancy, late pregnancy, and cord were 65.5 (21.5), 78.7 (27.0), and 47.0 (21.7) nmol/L, respectively. PDP data were obtained at a mean (SD) of 2.7 (0.6) years of age. Data from the regression analyses are pending.

Conclusions In this well-off cohort with relatively high levels of cord 25OHD, power calculations allows us to detect a true change

of 0.02 PDP scores per 10 nmol/L change in 25OHD. Further studies will clarify whether early PDP scores track later ASD diagnosis.

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EW0069

Psychiatric assessment of cases with self-inflicted poisoning in a sample of Egyptian children and adolescents

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Introduction Suicide in children and adolescents is commonly underreported and studied. It is an interplay area of multiple static (sociodemographic), and modifiable (impulsivity, psychiatric morbidities, adverse life events (ALE), abuse, bullying) variables.

Objectives and aim To assess and identify relative significance of dependent and independent risk factors in youngsters attempting self-inflicted poisoning.

Methods Consecutive recruitment of patients aged 7–18, with normal IQ, admitted to poison control centre over 13 continuous months, with self-induced poisoning. All were assessed after guardians' written informed consent for different risk factors identified for suicidal behavior using appropriate scales (PPS, SRRS-Y, FSSCS, BIS-11, J-TCI, Mini-Kid). Controls with no history of suicidal attempt were matched for age, sex and sociodemographics among their families.

Results One hundred and twenty cases (16.7 years \pm 1.6 SD, 91% females) and 100 controls (age 16.4 years \pm 1.7 SD, 90.8% females) were assessed. In cases, 90.8% were of low/middle socioeconomic status, 73.5% had previous attempt, average within 10 months, 17.5% planned their attempt, 10.8% had a witnessed attempt. Stressor within 2 days was reported in 75.9%, severe in 40%. Impulsivity was more in its cognitive, planning and motor components ($P=0.001$ in each) among attempters. Cases scored more on Novelty seeking, harm avoidance and reward dependence than controls who had more persistence, self-directedness and cooperativeness. Attempters had significantly more past medical and psychiatric history ($P=0.001$, 0.05 respectively), 77.5% had a working psychiatric illness, 2% in controls.

Conclusion Repeated suicidal attempts were the majority, with impulsivity as a predictive risk, especially if psychiatric morbidity or ALE in youths were encountered.

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EW0070

Families of children with autism spectrum disorders: Communication and mental health

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Persons with autism need special care during all life and therefore the caretakers need attention too. Parental stress in families with children with autism is significantly higher than the observed in families with children with other disorders or with typical development. Communication is specially affected in autism, is one of parent's first concerns and may increase stress. This study asked if parents of non-verbal children with autism have higher levels of stress than parents of verbal children with autism. The purpose