

with ADHD. Some of the risk factors appear to have direct effects. If this study will withstand further scrutiny, concerted effort is needed in emerging economies such as Oman to address the issue of burden among the caregivers of children with ADHD.

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EW0046

Caregiver depression screening in a child and adolescent clinic seeking consultation for their children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity in Oman

N. Al Balushi^{1,*}, A.A. Samir²

¹ Sultan Qaboos University, child and adolescent Psychiatry, Barka, Oman

² Sultan Qaboos University, psychology, Muscat, Oman

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Studies have shown that caregivers of children with (ADHD) are at a higher risk of mood disorders such as depression. The presence of mood disorders among the caregivers of children with ADHD has negative repercussion in terms of prognostic indicator, utilization of the health care service and the resultant quality of life.

Objectives To solicit the performance of indices of depression among caregivers of children with ADHD and to explore the relationship between severity of mood score, subtypes of ADHD and socio-demographic factors.

Methods A cross-sectional study conducted in a tertiary hospital in Oman dispensing child and adolescent mental health services. Arabic-version of PHQ-9 was used screen for the presence of depression among the caregivers of children diagnosed with ADHD based on DSM 5. The severity and subtypes of ADHD were quantified using Vanderbilt ADHD Parent/Teacher Rating Scale. Socio-demographic background and clinical data were gathered from medical records or attending caregivers.

Results The study included 100 caregivers of children with ADHD. Most of the primary caregivers were mothers (92%). Using the cut-off score of 12 on the PHQ-9, rates of depression for the mother was 14%. Some socio-demographic factors were strongly associated with severity of depressive symptom.

Conclusion This study suggests that depressive symptoms as elicited by PHQ-9 are common among caregivers of children with ADHD. The rate of depressive symptoms is higher compared to the general population in Oman. This study lays groundwork for contemplating mechanisms to mitigate depressive symptoms among caregivers of children with ADHD.

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EW0047

Prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among primary school children in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 2015–2016

T. Albatti, Z. ALHedyan*

King Saud University and King Khalid University Hospital, Child and adolescents psychiatry department, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction ADHD is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorder among children. It is described as a chronic impairing disorder that negatively affects the academic attainment and social skills of the child. Furthermore, ADHD symptoms con-

tinue into adulthood in 30–60% of affected children. Consequently, they will most likely be missed from employment many times.

Aims Determine the prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among children in Saudi Arabia.

Objectives Determine the prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among both governmental and private primary Saudi school children aged 6–9-year-old. And to measure the gender difference of ADHD prevalence. Also, to determine any association between the socio-demographic characteristic of parents of children with ADHD.

Methods An observational cross-sectional study of 1000 primary school children belonging to 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade. The selected students were screened by the ADHD rating scale using multistage sampling technique. The first stage was selection of 20 schools from all Riyadh regions by simple randomization. The second stage was choosing children whom serial numbers were multiplies of five in each class. The ADHD rating scale was filled by both parents and teachers along with a socio-demographic questionnaire for the parents.

Results The estimated prevalence of ADHD was 3.4%. ADHD manifestations affect boys more than girls. In addition, ADHD was more frequent among children of illiterate mothers. Finally, ADHD was significantly more prevalent among first grade children.

Conclusion This epidemiological study filled the data gap of ADHD prevalence in Riyadh. The study's findings go in line with many nearby and global studies.

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

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EW0048

Benzodiazepines intake at youth–experience from adolescent consultation at centro hospitalar Lisboa Norte

C. Almeida*, S. Paulino, M. Croca, N. Santos

Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte, Hospital Santa Maria, Serviço de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Lisboa, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The increasing intake of psychotropic medication by children and adolescents is a reality that worries many mental health professionals. Recently, European school survey project on alcohol and other drugs showed that tranquillizers and sedatives were mainly consumed by Portuguese youth, without medical prescription, bringing this topic to medical and health stakeholders' attention.

Objectives Characterize benzodiazepine prescription in the youth population followed in a psychiatric consultation at centro hospitalar Lisboa Norte psychiatric department.

Aims Discuss Portuguese trends in mental health among youths. **Methods** Analysis of 127 adolescents, seen for the first time from January to December of 2015, using Microsoft office excel.

Results Our sample is comprised by adolescents from 12 to 20 years old, 81 female and 46 male. Only 16% of the adolescents were medicated with benzodiazepines, although low neuroleptic doses were often required, and 30% carried out psychotherapy. Sixty-five per cent of the diagnosis corresponds to anxiety, depressive and impulse control disorders.

Conclusion Although trends in Portuguese youth mental health seem to be encouraging, as highlighted by local reports, European Union Joint Action on Mental Health and Well-Being recommends community and school active roles in primary and secondary prevention. Our experience shows that benzodiazepines' use is rarely necessary and symptoms as anxiety, impulsivity and insomnia decreased with other strategies. Coping strategies must be discussed with the adolescents, in formal psychotherapy or in a supportive and containing therapeutic relationship, as well as dis-

cussed in family interventions. Community initiatives promotion and increased mental health care services accessibility should be priorities.

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EW0049

Information to improve awareness, contribution to evidence-based practice – What does the Brazilian population know about autism

C. Amato^{1,*}, C. Varanda², F. Fernandes², D. Molini-Avejonas²

¹ Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Programa de Pós-graduação em Distúrbios do Desenvolvimento, Sao Paulo, Brazil

² Universidade de São Paulo, Departamento de

Fisioterapia-Fonoaudiologia e Terapia ocupacional, Sao Paulo, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

The present prevalence of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) demands changes in health policies highlights barriers that are inherent to the national diversity and therefore poses great challenges to the planning and delivering specialized services. Systematic data regarding the level of knowledge and information about autism in the general population may help in building a set of evidences to support decision-making processes about intervention proposals directed towards this population. Aiming to contribute to evidence-based practice, this study used a digital-delivered questionnaire to assess the knowledge by the general population about autism in Brazil. A self-explanatory questionnaire was made available on-line. It was comprised by 57 questions divided in five domains: data about the answerer; information about how the person had access to the issue of autism; information about the concept of autism (signs, symptoms and etiology); information about the characteristics of persons with autism and what are the professionals that are essential in the team that assists these individuals. Participants were contacted via e-mail and given full information on the nature of the research. They were 4282 persons living in the five large regions of Brazil. Results indicate that most of the participants were mothers, followed by teachers. The analysis of the answers demands consideration of the hypothesis that although most of the participants have answered that they knew what is Autism, this knowledge is based on lay beliefs and not on scientific-based information. This reality must be taken into account when proposing intervention programs directed to persons with ASD.

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EW0050

Clinico-social character of delinquent form of dissocial (deviant) behavior

T. Aprasidze^{1,*}, M. Tsirekidze²

¹ M. Iashvili Children's Central Hospital, Neuroscience, Tbilisi, Georgia

² O. Gudushauri National Medical Centre, Psychiatry, Tbilisi, Georgia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Among great variety of the manifestations of juvenile deviation of behavior, with its social significance, delinquency draws a special attention, in particular, with its aggressive manifestation.

Objectives Our task is specification of psychopathological peculiarities of two forms of aggressive behavior of delinquency.

Methods Fifty delinquent juveniles from 14 to 18 years of age (inclusive) have been examined. Two forms of aggressive mani-

festations have been picked out: non-pathological: 36 (72%) and pathological: 14 (28%).

Results Non-pathological aggression basically is conditioned by the influence of micro-social negative conditions and stress situations. The contents of aggressive acts are closely connected with the peculiarities of characterological features; aggressive behavior is characterized with an episodic appearing, less severity and is often manifested in threatening. Marked cruelty, sadism and vandalism are found comparatively seldom. The violation of social adaptation is found in them in stresses, stipulated with negative micro-social factors; they are more manageable and comparatively quickly regress.

The peculiarities of pathological aggression are represented by super valuable and sadistic manifestations, comparatively seldom—with signs of dysphoria. The aggression, stipulated by pathocharacterological reactions is manifested in the form of pathologically super valued and affective situational acts of behavior.

Conclusions Aggressive behavior of delinquency is chiefly observed in its non-pathological form, which can be explained by the hard social-economical background, visible growth of aggressiveness in an immense part of population, moral and ethic deprivation and frustration. The society itself is a certain indicator of aggressiveness.

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EW0051

Regulation disorders of sensory processing—Understanding the complexities of child-parents relationship

B. Baptista^{1,*}, A. Aguiar², S. Melo², M. Araujo¹

¹ Centro Hospitalar de Vila Nova de Gaia Espinho EPE, Psychiatry and Mental Health, Porto, Portugal

² Centro Hospitalar de Vila Nova de Gaia Espinho EPE, Childhood and Adolescence Psychiatry, Porto, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Many authors have agreed on the clinical importance of sensory regulation for a child's cognitive, affective and social development. Sensory regulation abilities are fundamental for an efficient modulation of internal states and the development of appropriately graded responses to the constantly changing sensory experiences. Sensory modulation deficit is an essential feature of regulation disorders of sensory processing (RDSP), that is characterized by difficulties in regulating emotions, behaviors and motor abilities, in response to sensory stimulation and lead to impairment in functioning. We also know that, through daily interactions and early relationship (child's attachment), parents play a crucial role on child's regulation in terms of their emotional and physical availability and how they interpret and respond to child needs.

Objective The authors will present a clinical case of a two-year child who has been diagnosed with RDSP, highlighting the main features, types (hypersensitive; hyposensitive/under-responsive; sensory-stimulation seeking/impulsive) and challenges of this disturb.

Aims Explore the association between sensory regulation difficulties, RDSP and child attachment.

Methods Systematic literature review.

Results Recent studies showed the high prevalence of sensory regulation difficulties (33–76%) and insecure attachment (80%) in children with psychiatric disorders. Results also revealed that children with greater sensory impairment were significantly more likely to show elevated scores of insecurity (avoidance and dependence) to their caregiver.