

features between patients with different subtypes of BD using multivariate analyses.

Results Our results showed a significantly higher average number of children for BD IV patients when compared with BD I patients. Although not reaching statistical significance, BD I patients had less offspring than BD II and BD III patients. BD I patients had lower marriage rates compared to the other groups.

Conclusions Our results suggest that the subtype of bipolar disorder influences fecundity and behaviours, as is expressed by the lower number of marriages seen in BD I patients. We found that fecundity is significantly impaired among BD I patients, which may imply that female with more severe disorders are less likely to become parents. Fecundity is higher among BD IV patients, which makes a way to speculate about the adaptive role of hyperthymic temperamental traits.

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The impact of illness variables of a sample of ADHD children on their parents

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Introduction The symptoms and behavior of children with ADHD impose demands and difficulties on part of their caring parents, which may cause the latter group to suffer psychological stress.

Objectives The study of the suffering and symptomatic expression of psychological stress in parents of children with ADHD.

Aims To study type and severity of symptoms in children with ADHD and the effect of that on the stress response of their parents.

Methods Thirty-seven children with ADHD diagnosed clinically and with Conner's Test were studied using Child Behavior Chick List (CBCL). Available parents for each child were interviewed and studied with Symptom Chick List 90 Revised (SCL90R). Two control groups were used for both ADHD children and their parents.

Results The mean age of the children with ADHD was 7.1 ± 1.6 , they were 22 males and 15 females. Parents of these children scored highly on total and subscales of SCL90R, they were significantly higher than their control group on total and some of these subscales including somatization, interpersonal, depression, paranoid ideation and hostility domains. Depression and paranoid ideation of ADHD children parents were positively and significantly correlated with most of the sub-items of Conner's test of their children. In addition, somatization, depression and hostility of parents were positively and significantly correlated with most of the sub-items of CBCL of their ADHD children.

Conclusions The symptoms, behavior and severity of illness of children with ADHD have a great impact on their parents' psychological state of suffering and stress.

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Mental health care to children and adolescents

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Unit Mental Health Day Hospital Child and youthful, is a device of tertiary health care, integrated into the UGC Mental Health, led to intensive treatment of children and young people in the province of Huelva, with severe mental illness and who need specialized medical care.

To first access to this unit, the person should be referred for specialized Pediatrics; by your psychiatrist or psychologist benchmark for mental health teams; or from the Hospitalization Unit, as it is a third-level device.

When a patient was diagnosed with eating behavior disorder (TCA) is derived, an initial consultation with the child and parents, a first psychiatric evaluation, also by nutritional and Endocrinology Nursing is performed. After evaluation of these professionals, you can take the decision to begin an intensive outpatient treatment in which the patient would have frequent consultations with the psychiatrist, the nurse and endocrine.

They may also decide inpatient hospitalization and this could be partial, to be held in the Day Hospital; or all, if the patient is under 14 years and hospitalization for psychiatric criteria indicated; the patient would enter Pediatrics. If he is over 14 years old, would join Hospitalization Unit.

In Child and Adolescent Hospitalization Unit of Huelva patient it is included in a specific program for TCA where a psychiatric, endocrine, educational approach in the classroom is done. Coordination meetings with education, social services and early care centers that are also in contact with that child are also conducted.

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Learning disorders and ADHD

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The term learning disorders alludes to problems in reading, calculate, writing and spelling. The prevalence of these disorders ranges from 5 to 15 percent of all the children in school age. As for sex distribution, men tend to have these problems often than women. This summary is about a 9-year-old male with multiple eye tics and suspected of having ADHD. He was referred by her general pediatrician. The patient did not have a history of mental illness, although he had a diagnosis of migraines.

J. is an only child, who lives with his parents in a district of the city of Huelva, where he was born. His psychomotor and social developments are within normal limits. His parents define him as an introverted child, sensitive, with low self-esteem and very attached to his mother.

The patient has a history of underperforming at school since he was in third grade, without being associated with external factors. He is going to support classes since then. He was evaluated by the guidance team from his school and they decided to do a curricular adaptation for him. Currently, he is repeating 4th year and he is going to educational support.

The patient's assessment consisted in clinical interviews with the patient and their parents and the implementation of additional tests like WISC-IV, D2, CDI, TALE, SNAP IV and a review of his clinical report.