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EV0080

Clinical case: Gynecological side effects caused by methylphenidate

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Introduction Methylphenidate drugs is prescribed in attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity. Among its rare side effects, include alterations in the gynecological. We report a clinical case and review current evidence regarding the tolerability this drug in this area.

Methods We performed a PubMed search of articles published in English of different types (case reports or case/controls studies). We collected the clinical practice guidelines conclusions regarding adverse drug reactions.

Case presentation Our patient is a 14-year-old male diagnosed of ADHD treated with methylphenidate (0.8–1 mg/kg). He developed bilateral and asymmetric gynecomastia under this treatment plan so a referral was made to rule out other causes of this event. After performing several work up tests, it was concluded that this clinical presentation was caused by methylphenidate. Hence, we initiated crossed titration swapping this drug to atomoxetine. Four months later, he was mentally stable and he experimented a volumetric decrease as concerns his gynecomastia.

As regards methylphenidate, in 2009 a couple of cases in which alterations in the sexual sphere presented with the oros presentation were reported. There are series of reported pharmacological side effects (gynecomastia) and also denoted an improvement of the same months after drug discontinuation.

Conclusions Gynecological clinic secondary to the use of psychotropic drugs in ADHD is uncommon. In line with our case, the current evidence suggests a drug suspension as adverse effects are usually reversible (although it may take several months to complete recovery). Further studies are needed to understand the mechanisms underlying these tolerability issues.

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EV0081

Clinical case: Phelan–McDermid and pharmacological management

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Introduction The Phelan–McDermid syndrome is a chromosomal disorder consisting of a selection on chromosome 22q13.3 associated psychiatric and emotional level, behavioral and traits of autism spectrum disorders. During the neurodevelopmental such chromosomal deletion, which associated with haplo insufficiency Shank 3 causes alterations in the synaptogenesis altering the balance of activating and inhibitory transmission. Throughout the various studies, it is considered that this syndrome has a psychiatric disorder bipolar like.

Case presentation Here, we present s 13-year-old female diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders in childhood and presented regression with catatonia features and behavioral disorders. Interestingly, she presented mutation/microdeletion of the *SHANK3* gene, inducing a premature stop codon in exon 21. Different pharmacological treatments (antipsychotics at high doses and

benzodiazepines) failed to improve clinical symptoms and lead to multiple adverse events. In contrast, lithium therapy reversed clinical regression, stabilized behavioral symptoms and allowed patients to recover their pre-catatonia level of functioning. After the first menstruation there was a cycling psychiatric worsening with a similar clinical pattern so risperidone as adjunctive therapy. As a result of this, this patient recovered clinical and socio-functional stability.

Conclusions They are previous cases where there affective and behavioral improvement after use of mood stabilizer molecules such as valproate or lithium. There is also evidence of the benefit of risperidone low to have a beneficial effect on the balance of activatory and inhibitory transmission level doses of NMDA receptors.

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EV0082

Is there a relationship between Gilles de la Tourette and psychosis? A case report considering the continuum psychosis perspective and vulnerability model

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Introduction There has been no evidence so far about significant relationship between Gilles de la Tourette and psychosis. Perhaps a continuum psychosis perspective and the vulnerability model could improve the comprehension of our patients.

Objectives To describe a case in which motor and obsessive symptoms evolve to schizophreniform symptoms and important psychosocial deterioration.

Methods Single case report and literature review.

Results A 20-year-old man, with clinical record of Gilles de la Tourette, and a psychosis episode 6 months before, is brought by his family with a syndrome consistent in motor retardation, whispered speech, poor visual contact, social withdrawal, hygiene neglect, abulia, apathy and blunted affect. In the one-year tracing conceptual disorganization and poor idea association are in the first place. Within child history, we found symptoms congruent with Gilles de la Tourette, obsessive symptoms and others that may be called mild psychotic symptoms (which did not fit in any diagnosis at that moment). We also found a pathological relationship between his parents and among him, as well as a poor economic and social condition.

Conclusions According to the continuum perspective, psychotic symptoms could be found within the obsessive spectrum. Related to the vulnerability model, we found in our case external factors that affected the clinical evolution: family dynamics affected, communication deviation, social and economic impairment, social withdrawal and vital aim loss. These factors should be attended in first place, as they are not only related with the triggering of illness but they also are the main way to recovery.

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EV0083

Features of pubertal patients with schizophrenia neurocognitive profile

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Identifying the patterns of neurocognitive disorders in pubertal schizophrenia is actual.

Methods Benton Test of visual retention, methods of forward and reverse bills, Bourdon correction sample, Wechsler's subtests (subtest 11 – "Encryption", subtest 12 – "Labyrinths" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Trail Creating a Test Part A.

Results All patients were divided into 3 groups. The first group (schizophrenia) and second group (other psychic disorders) showed the worst results than healthy subjects. Qualitative analysis of the "Benton Test" results showed similar variations of difficulty and types of errors in the subjects of the first and second groups – ignoring the number of the figure sides, as well as difficulties in the structuring element of the image corners. The "Methods of forward and reverse bills" demonstrated the fatigue and attention instability. "Bourdon test" showed a high level of the stability index ($K=0.09$). Wechsler's subtest "Encryption B" obtained poor results, indicating a pathological decrease in visual-motor speed. During the subtest "Labyrinths 1, 2, 3, 4, 5" the subjects of first and second groups exceeded the allowable time limit, but the first group of schizophrenia patients allowed more blunders during pubertal study (ignored the walls of the maze, torn pencil despite the given instructions). The test groups 1 and 2 while passing "Trail Creating a Test Part A" have shown good results – job data did not cause difficulties and carried out in accordance with the specified instructions.

Conclusions Neurocognitive disorders allow to confirm the presence of morphological and functional brain changes when endogenous mental illness occurs.

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EV0084

Does gender matter? A comparative study of post-traumatic stress disorder among children and teenager

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Introduction Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology seems to depend of many variables like age, exposition to trauma, environment. . .

Objectives Compare, basing on gender, socio-demographic and symptomatology of patients with PTSD.

Methods A retrospective and comparative study was conducted at the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department of Mongi Slim Hospital (Tunisia) from January 2013 until July 2016. We included all cases of patients followed for PTSD (DSM-5). They were divide into 2 groups according to the gender. Data was collected from patients' records.

Results Our study featured 30 patients: 16 boys and 14 girls. The average age was similar for both teams (boys: 8.43 years; girls: 8.53 years). Boys had twice more personal history of somatic, psychiatric illness (70%), and low socioeconomic status (62.5%). The beginning of the facts were significantly later for the female group ($P<0.001$). Females were more likely to be a witness, while males tented to be directly exposed to the trauma. Physical abuse was the major aggression for both groups.

Female gender was associated to parental trauma exposure ($P=0.023$) and to an ongoing event ($P=0.004$). Meanwhile, male gender was associated to a maternal history of psychiatric illness ($P=0.012$), a single traumatic event ($P=0.010$), and to a school

located aggression (0.04). Girls have developed more hypervigilance, guilt symptoms and aggressive behaviors. Low self-worth, regression, specific phobia and suicidal ideations occurred more frequently among boys.

Conclusions Health professionals must be aware of the youth PTSD warning signs in order to have the earlier right intervention.

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EV0085

Lifestyle factors and internet addiction among school children

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Aim The aim was to determine the association between internet addition [IA] and fatigue, sleep disturbance, depression, and life style factors among school children.

Subjects and methods A cross-sectional survey based on multi-stage stratified random sampling and 1188 students (73.3%) gave consent during October 2011 to December 2012. Data including socio-demographic details, lifestyle and dietary habits Internet Addiction Test (IAT), Fatigue Scale, Epworth Sleepiness Scale [ESS] and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) test. Univariate and multiple logistic regression analysis were performed.

Results The overall prevalence of IA among school children was 19.8%. The proportion of IA was significantly more among males (56.4%) as compare to females (43.6%; $P=0.035$), school performance ($P<0.001$) and family income ($P=0.032$). Those with IA had significantly less number of sleep hours (6.16 ± 0.80 vs. 6.58 ± 1.29 ; $P<0.001$) as compared to normal. Those with IA had significantly high number of hours internet use (3.82 ± 1.64 vs. 3.03 ± 1.64 ; $P<0.001$) as compared to normal. A significantly larger proportion of IA than normal subjects reported having headaches ($P=0.010$), double vision ($P=0.037$), eye hurt ($P=0.021$), eye tired ($P=0.005$), dizziness (34.4% vs. 27.3%; $P=0.002$), fatigue, and hearing problem ($P=0.048$). A significantly larger proportion of students with IA most frequently gratifying site (19.9% vs. 11.6%; $P<0.001$), browsed games (38.6% vs. 29.9%; $P=0.010$), chat sites (29.7% vs. 22%; $P=0.013$), email (54.2% vs. 63.1%; $P=0.36$), and research (61.0% vs. 69.2%; $P=0.017$).

Conclusion The current study confirmed the of evidence linking problematic internet use with negative fatigue, greater numbers of symptoms, anxiety, sleeping disturbances, depressive and lifestyle risk factors, among vulnerable young children.

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EV0086

Emotion regulation during looking in the mirror in patients with eating disorders

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Emotion regulation is complex ability involving many emotional processes. One of the main assumptions of adaptive emotion regulation is emotional awareness, or the ability to identify and interpret own emotions. The absence of these fractional skills at patients with eating disorders can lead to rigid maladaptive control