

**Conclusion** Depressive symptoms are frequent among adolescents. Their consultations within emergency department provide a potential opportunity for their identification and for signposting to appropriate specialist services.

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

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#### EV0138

### Retarded sexual maturity and adolescent conflicts

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Most of the educational psychologists believe that co-education can help the young people to have their sexual instincts activated so that they could release their sexual emotions easily during puberty. In contrast, Islamic educational authorities in Iran strongly insist that children arriving elementary schools must be separated and the teachers and textbooks are chosen according to their sexes. Therefore, men are teaching in boys' schools and women in girls' schools. There has been great effort to include men's pictures in boys' textbooks to prevent from the sexual arousal. As there are not enough universities in the country, the university candidates are mixed in their classes and courses. This can bring flame to the ashes of hidden sexuality and involve the students in abnormal behaviours to control or suppress them. The conflict of interaction with the opposite sex in university with that in the family setting or even society has been proved to create depression among the first year students especially those coming from small and closed environments and rural settings. The statistics of referrals to the counselling office in the university show that self-involvement to control sexual instincts have been the great concern of the students. They spend most of their time thinking about their classmates of different sexes. This paper aims to study the psychological and social outcomes of suppressed instincts for young people having entered the university and the effect on marriage.

**Keywords** Sex; Education; Segregation; Sexual instinct

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#### EV0139

### Autism, psychosis and marfan: The Lujan–Fryns syndrome

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**Objectives** We report the case of a 19-year-old male who was brought to our psychiatry consultation by his family for behavioural disorders and poor school performance of years of evolution.

**Results** We found ourselves before a tall, thin, childish, suspicious, perplex, inhibited and minimizer patient, so we sent him to our hospital for psychiatric admission, where he showed a flowery delirium of mystic, religious and megalomaniac content; complex visual and auditory hallucinatory phenomena; and where he was diagnosed of acute polymorphic psychotic disorder and autism spectrum disorder with marfanoid habit. Therefore, we suspected a Lujan–Fryns syndrome and requested genetic confirmation. Risperidone was prescribed as solo treatment, with a rapid control of the symptoms.

**Conclusions** Lujan–Fryns syndrome, first described in 1984, corresponds to a sequence mutation in exon 22 of med12 gene of chromosome X. It is hard to suspect and diagnose before puberty. Those affected have marfanoid habit and also other psychiatric manifestations such as autistic behaviour, mild-moderate mental retardation (there are some reported cases

with normal intelligence), language disorders, emotional instability, aggressiveness, hyperactivity, shyness which can be extreme, obsessive-compulsive disorder, isolation, delusions, visual and auditory hallucinations, and there are cases that describe schizophrenia. Its diagnosis requires adequate physical and psychopathological examination, and it is established with clinical suspicion and genetic confirmation. There are very few cases described and there is little bibliography available about Lujan–Fryns syndrome [1].

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

**Reference**

- [1] Gastaminza XA, et al. Síndrome de Lujan–Fryns. Revisión bibliográfica y presentación de un caso seguido durante 16 años. *Rev Psiquiatr Infanto-Juvenil* 2013;2:110–3 [AEPNyA.2013].

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#### EV0140

### Investigating the effectiveness of transactional analysis therapy group on improving parent–child relationship among adolescent girls in Tehran City

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**Introduction** Adolescence has significant effect on parental relationship. Group therapy in transactional analysis method is an effective method for the treatment program.

**Aim** Therefore, in this study, transactional analysis group therapy to improve the quality of parent–child relationship in adolescent female, were used.

**Method** The sample was 40 adolescence high school girls were divided randomly into an experimental group and a control group. Both groups responded to measures of parent–child relationships. Eight sessions of one and a half hours, the components of the experimental group was trained in transactional analysis. The results were analyzed using *t*-test.

**Findings** The results showed significant effect of transactional analysis group therapy on parent–child relationship adolescence, compared with the control group.

**Results** Transactional analysis in the area of parent–child relationship requires further attention.

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

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#### EV0141

### Effectiveness of attention-shaping training in reinforcing attention and academic development and self-efficacy for primary school children with attention deficit hyperactive disorder

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**Introduction** The present research have done with concentration on examining the impact of selected and divided attention-shaping training in reinforcing attention and the academic improvement and self-efficacy of primary school children with attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder.

**Method** The research method was a quasi-experimental design with per- and post-test and follow-up with control group. Sta-

tistical society contained all of the primary school children with attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder in Rafsanjan City. Forty children with attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder were chosen by the method of random sampling and randomly assigned in control and experimental groups (20 children in experimental group and 20 children in control group). At first in pretest stage used academic self-efficacy questionnaire and the software of selected and divided attention. For measurements of academic improvement were used the scores of a teacher build test mathematic and spelling. Then, experimental group take 8 sessions education of selected and divided attention-shaping Training. The data were analyzed by analysis of variance with repeated measurement test. **Results** Results of this research show that selected and divided attention training improved the amount of divided and selected attention and academical improvement of children <but it's not effective significantly on reaction time and academic self-efficacy of children with attention deficit disorder-hyperactivity. **Conclusion** Attention training can be effective to increase attention and academical achievement in children with ADHD. **Keywords** Attention training; Selected attention; Divided attention; Academic improvement; Academic self-efficacy; Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder **Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV0142

### Long-term injectable antipsychotics in adolescents. A case report

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**Introduction** Actually psychiatrists around the world are treating children and adolescents (despite limited medical indications in this age group) with atypical antipsychotics at increasing rates for a range of psychiatric illnesses (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, behavioral changes...). Over the last few years, a number of new long-term injectable treatments (ILD) have emerged, the advantages of which are found in adult (adherence, functionality, consistent blood level without daily peaks...) but we do not have enough data in minors.

**Objectives** Discuss utility of ILD in adolescents.

**Methods** We expose a case report about a 17-year-old man, when he was a child he was diagnosed with attention deficit disorder and autism spectrum disorder and also he had a story of disrupted behavioural and aggressively. After been hospitalized in our hospital we remake his clinic history and he was diagnosed with schizophrenia. Before the injectable treatment (ABILIFY MAINTENA<sup>®</sup>) this patient tried various treatments (mood stabilizers, antidepressants...) and many hospitalizations.

**Results** After the ILD, our patient has good functionality, he is now living with his parents and studying in the high school. He has not needed another hospitalization after the last one.

**Conclusions** The ILD in adolescents must be a therapeutic option in mental disease, in this group is very difficult the complementation of the treatment, it's frequent the comorbid use of substances, this population are not used to take medications... so every treatment that facility this kind of problems must be a perfect weapon

to improve their mental health and to prevent relapse and hospitalization.

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#### EV0143

### A child with Pica. A case presentation

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**Description/clinical case** A. is a 10-year-old girl of Moroccan origin appearing in pediatric specialist of A.P repeatedly by unpecific stomachache, nausea and vomiting. After several visits to the same reason for consulting an exploratory interview alone with the patient in that regard that "sometimes when calms nervous scratching the walls and eating them" is performed. The mother says intrafamily difficulties. Information reported by the patient's mother confirms next visit also providing pictures on the wall of your room is returned. Referral to child and adolescent mental health is decided.

**Exploration/complementary tests** There is no single test for pica. It is carried out systematic blood, biochemical (iron, zinc, lead...) to assess toxic substances and nutritional levels. Abdominal Rx. Both normal.

**Diagnosis** Pica (F98.3).

**Differential diagnosis** Ingestion of nutrients can occur in the course of other mental disorders (for example, a pervasive developmental disorder, schizophrenia), mental retardation, in the Kleine-Levin syndrome... In these cases, should only be established an additional diagnosis of pica if the feeding behavior is sufficiently severe to warrant independent clinical attention.

**Conclusions** Pica disorder has been studied by pediatricians, gynecologists, dermatologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, nutritionists, anthropologists, etc., which has been interpreted as a conduct disorder, food, mental illness, poverty, hunger... but really the cause it is unknown. Although morbidity and mortality is unknown and difficult to study, include poisonings, parasitosis and surgical abdomen as serious complications. Finally, like all other eating disorders, the overall management of this entity requires the coordinated intervention of various professionals.

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#### EV0144

### Approach to somatomorphic disorders in children. A case presentation

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