

EV0112

Sons of mothers with borderline personality disorder: Identifying fostering strategies

S. Goretti^{1,*}, M.D.C. Sánchez Sánchez², P. Lucas Borja³,
G. Bautista Riviera³, M. Rodríguez Lara³

¹ U.G.C. Salud Mental Almeria, UHSM Torrecardenas, Almeria, Spain

² U.G.C. Salud Mental Almeria, Almeria, Spain

³ Almeria, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction There is a higher incidence of borderline personality disorder (BPD) in families and offspring of people with the disorder, suggesting that both genetic and environmental factors are vulnerable to the condition that is passed from generation to generation.

Objectives Identify the parenting strategies used by these mothers as potential targets for psychological intervention.

Method Literature review of the scientific literature.

Results The literature shows that mothers with BPD often have very characteristic parenting practices and that they are conditioned by what is inherent to BPD – oscillations between a search for excessive control of the other person for fear of abandonment and neglect behaviors, attachment insecure or disorganized. They are between extremes of over-involvement and lack of involvement with the child, that is, mothers who show themselves in some cold, avoidant and rejecting moments and in others that are excessively demanding, invasive and over-involved with the child, consistently denoting a pattern. Of relationship that goes from one end to the other.

Conclusions Attachment-based interventions work through corrective experiences in the therapeutic relationship, work on their attachment style, giving the mother an opportunity to reflect on her own childhood experiences with her caregivers and how they led her to have an insecure or disorganized attachment, while being encouraged to connect these reflections with your current experiences with your child.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.441>

EV0113

Effect of multi-dimensional training program, using a combination method of TICH and ABA, on improve autistic children's behavior

M. Hayati^{1,*},

S. Rezaie Pellesahi (Master of Science in Psychology)²,

N. Farrokhi (PhD student in clinical psychology)²

¹ Faculty PNU Qazvin, Clinical Psychology, Tehran, Iran

² Clinical Psychology, Tehran, Iran

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Autistic children could not organize their social life direction and understanding and interpreting other sensation and only achieve so many information by looking others and instinct for creating the best space for achieving success.

Objective The present study was designed to evaluate the efficacy of a multi-dimensional training program, using a combination of TICH and ABA on improving the behavior of autistic children in the city of Karaj.

Method The population in this study was all autistic students in a boys exceptional children school in city of Karaj. All participants ($n = 16$) were randomly assigned in two groups, experimental group ($n = 8$), and control group ($n = 8$). This research was carried out experimentally, and multi-dimensional training program was carried out on experimental group in the context of 12 training session for 2 months and two-hour sessions per week. During this time, the

control group did not receive any training. In order to collect data the Autism Diagnostic Inventory that was proven its validity and reliability has been used.

The collected data were analyzed with co-variance method.

Result The results showed that the multi-dimensional training program had significant influence on social and verbal communication skills and the reduction of stereotyped behaviors in autistic children.

Conclusion Therefore, we can plan a multi-dimensional approach as a comprehensive training program for this group of children and used it weekly as an independent course in autistic children academic schedule.

Keywords Multi-dimensional training program; Social skills; Autism; Stereotyped behaviors

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.442>

EV0114

The relationship between childhood traumas and depression and anxiety in high school students in Turkey

G. Sezer, G. Hızlı Sayar*, H. Gulmez

Uskudar University, Psychology, Istanbul, Turkey

* Corresponding author.

The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between childhood traumas and depression and anxiety levels of high school students in Sakarya. The sample of the present study consisted of 145 students 79 are girls and 66 are boys are chosen from five different school. To measure depression levels of students "Beck Depression Inventory" is used. To measure anxiety levels "Beck Anxiety Inventory" is used. To collect data about childhood traumas "Childhood Trauma Questionnaire" is used. Data were analyzed using SPSS 16.00. In result of this study, 86 people had symptoms of depression. And also there is a relationship between depression symptoms and anxiety symptoms. However, there is no relationship between childhood traumas and anxiety symptoms and depression symptoms.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.443>

EV0115

Mother-reported and prescription registry data on use of hypnotics for children 0–18 months as a risk factor later development of ADHD

I. Holdø^{1,*}, S. Skurtveit², M. Handal², J.G. Bramness³

¹ University of Oslo, Norwegian Center for Addiction Research, Oslo, Norway

² Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Mental Health, Oslo, Norway

³ Sykehuset Innlandet, Norwegian National Advisory Unit on Concurrent Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders, Hamar, Norway

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Sleep problems are common in infancy. Some infants are prescribed sleep-inducing drugs even if not approved for the age group. Poor sleep as toddler is a risk factor for development of behavioral problems in childhood. It is unknown if this is true also for attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Objectives To evaluate two sources of information on toddler drug use (mother-reported questionnaire-data and prescription database for hypnotic drugs for children aged 0–18 months) and see if these predict receiving a later diagnosis of ADHD.

Aims Are sleeping problems as measured by the use of hypnotics in toddlers a risk factor for ADHD?

Methods Prescription database information data was collected for 47,413 children participating in the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort, where mothers report on toddler drug use. These two datasets were used as predictors of diagnoses of ADHD as seen in the Norwegian Patients Registry in a 7-year follow up period.

Results Agreement between mother-reported drug use and hypnotics use as measured was less than 50% for all hypnotics (min 19% and max 48%). The two datasets will be further used to investigate the relationship between toddler drug use and a later childhood diagnosis of ADHD.

Conclusions Considering the low to moderate agreement between mother-reported survey data and data from prescription databases it is of value to use both data sources in a study looking at the predictive value of sleeping problems and hypnotics use in toddlers on later development of ADHD.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.444>

EV0116

Sluggish cognitive tempo symptoms and psychosocial well-being in adolescents – an epidemiological study in the Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1986

T. Hurtig*, J. Veijola

University of Oulu, Department of Psychiatry, Oulu, Finland

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The investigation of sluggish cognitive tempo (SCT) concept has renewed interest in recent years. Apart from previous studies linking SCT items to ADHD, current research now shows further evidence for the relationship between SCT items and impairment in several domains. Despite it is not a clinical entity, SCT items are often seen in clinical child and adolescent psychiatric populations and, thus, further investigation of these symptoms is clearly needed both in clinical and in community samples.

Objectives Our aim was to investigate the relations between SCT items and psychiatric symptoms, as well as psychosocial and academic functioning in a large general population sample of adolescents.

Methods Fifteen-year old adolescents from the Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1986 ($n = 9432$) completed a postal questionnaire on their health and well-being with a participation rate of 80%. The questionnaire included the Youth Self Report (YSR) which has the following SCT items: I feel confused or in a fog, I daydream a lot, and, I don't have much energy, as well as items constructing the subscales depressed/anxious, withdrawn, somatic complains, social problems, thought problems, attention problems, rule-breaking behavior, and aggressive behavior.

Preliminary results Around 8% of adolescents rated themselves above the 90% cut-off in the sum score of SCT items. They also reported more symptoms in all YSR subscales, lower grade marks in academic field, less friends, and lower life satisfaction than adolescents scoring below the 90% cut-off.

Conclusion SCT may relate to various psychiatric problems and reduced psychosocial well-being.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.445>

EV0117

Atypical onset of a manic episode in adolescence – case report

A. Isac^{1,*}, P. Bianca²

¹ Children's Emergency Hospital, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

² "Iuliu Hatieganu" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Cluj-Napoca, Neuroscience Department, Psychiatry and Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Compartment, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The clinical practice and available literature attest the presence of affective symptoms in psychosis and affective disorders with psychotic elements, allowing their conceptualization as entities of the same nosologic spectrum.

Objective The description of a clinical picture that is part of the aforementioned pathology, installed under a treatment that has indication in the spectrum, which leads to supporting different pathophysiological mechanisms of those pathologies.

Aim Presentation of an atypical onset of a manic episode in adolescence.

Method At the age of 14, a male adolescent had an acute psychotic episode, in complete remission after three months of treatment with risperidone. The antipsychotic treatment continued for seven months, when the adolescent had a decompensation consisting in a manic episode.

Results Considering the mode of onset of the manic episode, we have assumed a lack of compliance with the antipsychotic medication. The mother denies this possibility. We have continued the treatment with risperidone, which had no effect over the manic clinical picture, and we added valproic acid, failing to alleviate the symptoms. The clinical picture improved, with complete remission, under treatment with aripiprazole and valproic acid. After a month in which he refused to take the medication, the patient had another decompensation in the form of a manic episode with psychotic symptoms. This time we have decided to start long-acting injectable antipsychotic medication.

Conclusion Through this case study, the authors wish to bring into notice the surprises that the clinical practice still offers and the necessity to research the underlining pathophysiological aspects of the disorder.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.446>

EV0118

Determining the relation between the internet addiction in Turkish secondary school students and the perceived family support

I. Işık^{1,*}, G. Ergün²

¹ Yeditepe University, Health Sciences Faculty, Nursing Department, Istanbul, Turkey

² Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Health Vocational High School, Emergency and Disaster Management Department, Burdur, Turkey

* Corresponding author.

Objectives The purpose of this study is to determine the relation between the internet addiction levels of secondary school students and the perceived family support.

Methods The study was conducted in the cross-sectional and descriptive design, and the data were collected from 3391 students who were studying at 5th and 7th grades at 23 secondary schools in the city of Burdur and its central villages. The Personal Information Form, the Internet Addiction Scale, and the Social Support Received from the Family Scale were used to collect the data. The data were collected between the dates 15.11.2013 and 15.01.2014. After the necessary explanations were made to the students, the informed