

EPV0117

Internet-delivered psychological treatment of functional gastrointestinal disorders in youth: Study protocol for exploration of cognitive biases

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Introduction: Functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGID) are common in children and adolescents (CA), cause functional disability and high health care use. Internet based cognitive behavioral therapy (i-CBT) have shown promising effect in Sweden. The treatment is exposure based and target avoidance behavior. Cognitive biases regarding bodily symptoms are suggested to be part of development and maintenance of functional disorders in adults, and could therefore be an important treatment target. Little is known about cognitive biases in CA with FGID, and hence the potential importance, it is crucial to explore more in depth. This study is embedded in *The Danish FGID Treatment Study* which aims to test Swedish i-CBT treatment in a Danish context.

Objectives: 1) Examine cognitive biases in CA with FGID, compared with healthy controls. 2) Assess these biases before and after treatment for FGID to investigate changes and impact on treatment effect.

Methods: We developed a novel experimental approach to examine possible cognitive biases in CA. It consists of a picture task and a FGID-specific version of the Health Norms Sorting Task. We will examine 60 CA with FGID, who are included in The Danish FGID Treatment Study before and after treatment. In addition we will perform the test on 100 healthy controls.

Results: The results are expected to improve our understanding of maintaining cognitive factors in CA with FGID, and how these may affect outcome and change during treatment, and how they differ from the general population.

Conclusions: This study can provide new targets for treatment approaches.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: CBT; functional gastrointestinal disorders; Child and adolescents psychiatry; Cognitive Bias

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Psycho-socio-emotional characteristics in high intellectual potential child regarding IQ profile (Homogenous/Heterogenous)

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Introduction: Few studies have analyzed the psychometric profile (Homogenous/Heterogenous), established by the Wechsler scale in high intellectual potential children (HIP, IQ_>130), regarding the psycho-socio-emotional characteristics.

Objectives: We aimed to look at the links between the IQ-profile and the psycho-socio-emotional characteristics in HIP.

Methods: Anamnestic questionnaire and Wechsler-Intelligence-Scale for children (WISC-V) were conducted and analyzed in 58 healthy children with HIP, aged 7-to-13 years-old (mean 10y; SD 1.8). It was possible to distinguished 27 Homogenousvs 30 Heterogenous IQ-profile.

Results: No significant difference between homogenous/heterogenous groups, FIQ was positively significantly correlated with “*Reacting very little emotionally*”, “*Tendency to isolation*”. Visual-Spatial-Index (VSI) with “*Ability to adapt to new people*” (r=-0.4, p=0.02), “*few interests*” (r=0.5, p=0.008). Verbal-Comprehension-Index (VCI) with “*Reacting strongly to frustration*”, “*Difficulties to understand limits*”, “*Separation anxiety*”. A significant difference between homogenous/heterogenous groups was shown regarding “*few interests*” with high rate in the heterogenous group (t= -2.34, p=0.023).

Conclusions: HIP seems to cover specific psycho-socio-emotional characteristics linked to IQ index distribution. Thus, it appears interesting to assess more the emotional and socio-cognitive field to understand these characteristics in HIP children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: High Intellectual potential; IQ profile; Psycho-socio-emotional; Assessments

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Antipsychotics for irritability in children with Autism Spectrum Disorders.

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Introduction: Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by qualitative impairments in social interaction, communication, and restricted and repetitive behaviors [1]. Despite of these symptoms, some patients present different manifestations of irritability. These can be expressed in different kinds of disruptive behaviors. Recent studies shown that, at least 20% of children with

autism present irritability symptoms, which cause severe social and familiar disturbances [2].

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate short-term efficacy of aripiprazole in children in comparison with other antipsychotic. We include behaviors related to irritability as all kinds of aggressions, tantrums and self-injuries.

Methods: 90 patients were recruited. 45 of the patients received aripiprazole and 45 received other antipsychotic. The initial doses of aripiprazole was 2,5 mg/day. Doses were increase related to symptoms. The range of the doses were from 2,5 to 15 mg/day.

Results: From these 45 patients 12 had a relapse (26,6%) during the next two years. From the second group, 20 (44.4%) of the patients had a relapse during the next two years. Five of the aripiprazole group (11,1%) abandon treatment. From the second group twelve patients (26.6%) also abandon treatment. Prolactin rates with aripiprazole were 28.2 ng/ml for males and 14.1 ng/ml for women.

Conclusions: In general, the result of our research indicated that Aripiprazole was effective and generally safe and well tolerated in the treatment of irritability associated with ASD. One of the limitations was that we do not use scales in order to measure the changes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Irritability; Autism Spectrum Disorder; antipsychotic; autism

EPV0118

Stimulant induced Dermatological and Vascular Complications in patients with ADHD: A literature review

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Introduction: Methylphenidate and amphetamine are the two most widely used stimulants in managing Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)¹. Reynaud's phenomenon (RP) is a reversible distal vasoconstriction presenting with various dermatological symptoms. RP can secondarily develop after certain medications as well².

Objectives: The review was undertaken to synthesize the incidence of RP within ADHD population treated with stimulants, and any causal relation of RP and stimulant-use.

Methods: PubMed, Psych-Info and Google Scholar were searched using these keywords: skin change, Raynaud, stimulants and methylphenidate. All relevant study types were included. Results were synthesized narratively.

Results: Initial search yielded 240 articles with 5 articles fulfilling our inclusion criteria. One was retrospective case-controlled study while remaining 4 were case reports. Six cases were identified with an age of 12-19 years, who presented with RP after being treated

with methylphenidate-or-dextroamphetamine. In one case, multiple clinical signs of RP were seen with cold distal fingers, transient color changes and even frank ulceration³⁻⁶. In two cases, it was seen that RP was dose-dependent with stimulant use and got resolved after decreasing the dosage respectively. In case-control study, 32 cases with RP and 32 controls were enrolled. The results showed a statistically significant association ($\chi^2 = 5$, $p=0.01$) between RP and past-or-current stimulant usage.⁷

Conclusions: The literature review suggests weak evidence of the association between RP and stimulant use but no evidence of any causal link. Further studies are needed to identify characters that can predict this adverse effect in vulnerable ADHD individuals.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: stimulants; vascular complications; ADHD; Reynaud's phenomenon

EPV0119

Mental health and academic performance in a cohort of first year primary school children in Chile.

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Introduction: Psychiatric disorders are common in children, and academic attainment is lower in children with psychiatric disorders. There are few data about the occurrence of mental health problems and the academic attainment among children in Chile.

Objectives: To determine the occurrence of mental health problems and its association with academic attainment in first-year students of elementary schools in Chile

Methods: The study was conducted in 39 urban and rural public elementary schools in Chile in 2019. The academic performance was measured using the Woodcock Muñoz IV Battery and the Corsi Bock-Tapping test. Mental health was assessed using the self-report Dominique Interactive and Strengths in children and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) instruments in their parents and teachers. A triangulation of information was conducted between different informants.

Results: Overall 610 children were included in the analysis (mean age 7.10 years (SD=0.58), 51% women, 36% from rural area). A higher score in mathematics and reading was negatively correlated to a higher score in emotional symptoms, hyperactivity and peer relationship difficulties, separately, based on both teacher- and parent-reported SDQ. The correlation coefficient between reading scores with Dominique Interactive and Strengths externalizing symptoms was -0.22 ($p<0,05$). A higher maternal education level was associated with higher education attainment in their children ($p <0,05$). There was no association between rurality and children's mental health symptoms.

Conclusions: The current results can inform local stakeholders in Chile about the importance of mental health at a very early age.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child; mental health; Academic attainment; Chile