

outpatient child psychiatry clinic at Elhussin Hospital Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

**Methods and subjects** The study was based on 62 cases and 30 controls. The data collection instrument included socio-demographic & Children Attention and Adjustment Survey (House form){CAAS}. And interview by (Diagnostic Interview Kiddie-Sads-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL) to exclude other psychiatric morbidity, clinical data, serum 25(OH) Vitamin D. Descriptive statistical analysis were performed, Pearson Chi<sup>2</sup> test ( $\chi^2$ ) and Student (*t*) test.

**Result** 1-Vitamin D level was much lower in ADHD children compared to healthy children, and was a significant difference in the mean values of vitamin D between ADHD(23 ± 13) and control group means (44 ± 12) and *P* value was >0.001 and was significant difference between subgroup of ADHD, means of inattentive subtype was(20 ± 13) hyper active subtype (30.1 ± 5)and combined subtype(24.04 ± 4). *P* value 0.011\*.

**Conclusion** Children with ADHD had significantly lower levels of VITAMIN D than healthy, and inattention subtype than other types of ADHD.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.177>

## EW62

### Prevalence and determinants of common fears in children and their socio-demographic characteristic

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**Objective** Most children experience some degree of fear during their development. Excessive fears can create serious obstacles to children. The aim of this study was to identify the most common fears in a sample of children and adolescents and examine the socio-demographic correlates of fears.

**Subjects and methods** This cross-sectional study was conducted during the period July 2010 to February 2012 at Public and Private Schools of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, in Qatar. Out of 2188 students approached, 1703 students agreed to participate in this study, with a response rate of 77.8%. The questionnaire includes socio-demographic information, academic performance, behaviour at home and various fears.

**Results** More than half of the children experienced fears (56.7%). Most of them were in the intermediate level, 12–15 years old (46.1%). Overall, reported fears were significantly more frequent in girls (62.6%) than boys (37.4%) (*P*<0.001). A significant difference was observed between girls and boys who experienced fears in their age group (*P*<0.001), education of mother (*P*=0.04), household income (*P*=0.008) and academic performance (*P*<0.001). The most frequent reported fears were fear of someone dying in the family (85.2%), parents getting divorced (84.5%), breaking religious law (82%), being kidnapped (78.2%), family members ill (78%) and dying (76.7%).

**Conclusions** The study findings revealed that fears were highly prevalent in Arab children and adolescents in Qatar. Girls reported more fears than boys. There was a significant difference observed between girls and boys in their age group and academic performance for the reported fears.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.180>

## EW63

### Anticipating the unknown: A mixed method study assessing French psychiatrists opinions towards prognosis in adolescent and young adult psychiatry

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The early treatment of psychiatric disorders has become a central goal of mental health policies worldwide. Yet little is known about the attitudes of psychiatrists regarding prognosis in their daily work. When treating young patients with acute psychotic symptoms, how do psychiatrists manage diagnostic uncertainty? Do they anticipate the risk of schizophrenia or avoid making prognostications? To what extent do they communicate their expectations to patients and their families?

**Methods** This is a mixed method study. Firstly, a series of in depth interviews addressed French youth psychiatrists' opinions towards prognosis. Participants worked in a variety of settings, public institutions, private practice, and student help. Secondly, an online survey investigated French psychiatrists' opinion toward prognosis. The survey consisted of the presentation of a clinical vignette in which a psychiatrist communicates on prognosis to a young patient with acute psychotic symptoms. The vignette was randomly shown in four versions with different predictions and outcomes. Respondents were then asked questions regarding prognosis communication.

**Results** Qualitative analysis stresses psychiatrists' uncertainty in their daily work with teenagers presenting unclear symptoms that might be the sign of a beginning psychotic process or might as well reflect adolescent unease. Psychiatrists are reluctant to commit into prognosticating or using standardized tools. The contradiction between the expectations that psychiatrists be able to predict what will happen to a young patient and their impossibility to do so, raises an ambivalence that is only managed through a deep emotional involvement. The survey received more than 400 answers, and statistical analysis is in progress.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.181>

## EW65

### Disorganized attachment and psychological symptoms in children with somatic symptoms disorders

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**Introduction** Somatic symptoms disorders (SSD) are one of the most neglected areas in child and adolescent psychiatry (Mohapatra et al., 2014). SSD are characterized by multiple and variable physical symptoms without demonstrable pathophysiological processes. Literature has investigated the role of several psychological variables in SSD, with inconclusive data. Moreover, there is a paucity of studies on middle-childhood and early adolescence in this clinical condition.

**Objectives** We focus on the role of attachment and on psychological aspects in children with SSD.

**Aims** The aims are to verify the presence of:

– an overrepresentation of attachment disorganization in these children;

– an overrepresentation of psychological symptoms.

**Methods** Fifty-six consecutive Italian patients with SSD, aged from 8 to 15, were administered Child Behavior Checklist (Achen-

bach, 1991) and Child Attachment Interview (Shmueli-Goetz et al., 2000).

**Results** Findings showed:

– a significant presence of disorganized attachment with respect to both parents;  
– high levels of anxiety and depression.

**Conclusion** This study extended previous research in middle-childhood and early adolescence in SSD. The findings support the influence of the disorganization aspects and the psychological problems surrounding the SSD. The clinical implications for future research directions are discussed.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.183>

## EW66

### Assessment of cognitive profile (WISC-IV), autistic symptomatology and pragmatic disorders in high intellectual potential compared with autism spectrum disorder

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**Introduction** An overlap between autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in particular Asperger Syndrome (AS), and high intellectual potential (HIP–Total IQ > 2 SD) is often discussed.

**Objectives** Explore differences between homogeneous and heterogeneous Wisc-profiles among HIP children, and between HIP and ASD children, on cognitive and clinical assessments.

**Methods** Forty-nine participants (mean age 11.2 years) were divided in 4 groups: High Functioning Autism (HFA), AS, Homogenous HIP and Heterogeneous HIP. Data of WISC-IV and questionnaires – Autism Quotient (AQ), Empathy Quotient (EQ), Systemizing Quotient (SQ), Children’s Communication Checklist (CCC) – were compared.

**(Preliminary) Results** On the WISC-IV, the Z scores curves follow similar trajectories but highlight quantitative differences between AS and heterogeneous HIP: verbal comprehension is the highest index (+1,6 SD in AS; +3,1 SD in heterogeneous HIP) followed by perceptual reasoning, working memory, and processing speed indexes (–1,2 SD in AS; +0,5 SD in heterogeneous HIP), respectively. The questionnaires show that scores of Homogenous HIP children are all in the average. Heterogeneous HIP children score 2,1 SD above average on the AQ (+1,6 SD on “Social Skills” and +1,3 SD on “Local Detail” subscales), whereas ASD children score 4 SD above average on the AQ. In addition, heterogeneous HIP children show pragmatic difficulties (–2,4 SD on the CCC, with a peak on “Area of Interest” subscale), also present in ASD children (–4 SD).

**Conclusions** AS and heterogeneous HIP children show similar cognitive profiles on the WISC-IV. Furthermore, heterogeneous HIP children exhibit high scores on the AQ and have pragmatic difficulties.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.184>

## EW67

### What do we share during a meal? Exploratory study of shared stories in ADHD children

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**Introduction** Many research focus on the study of language in ADHD children. However, the discourse is beyond the language and provides access to child representations of the world, to its own history. The aim of our study was to compare and analyze the self-narratives during a family meal.

**Method** Speeches of 5 children (6–10 years) were recorded, analyzed and then compared to a strictly matched control group. Once transcribed, the data were morphosyntactically annotated and processed using multivariate exploratory techniques. A thematic analysis was also realized to understand how ADHD children moved from one conversation topic to another.

**Results** Our first results showed that ADHD children have more difficulty in producing self-narratives while they are doing something else (eat). Moments of sharing common stories are less frequent compared to the control group. The transition from one topic to another is made by direct associations (e.g. the child talks about what he is eating, and this leads him to think about the next day’s dinner). The construction of the self-narratives is poorer compared to the control group, both in content and in length of utterances.

**Conclusion** Interestingly, concerning ADHD children, it appears:

- That these self-narratives exist;
- but also that they are poorer;
- that they allow, less frequently than in the control group, projections into the future or recollection of past events.

If ADHD children cannot access to these moments, special attention should be paid to this sharing of family history outside of daily activities.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.185>

## EW70

### A longitudinal approach to the contribution of trauma and external shame on depressive symptoms in adolescence

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**Introduction** Trauma experiences during childhood and adolescence (Gibb, 2002; Ansel et al., 2011; Musliner et Singer, 2014; Hopwood et al., 2015), the experience of shame (Rubeis et al., 2008; Cunha et al., 2012; Rosso et al., 2014; Stuewig et al., 2015) and gender (English et al., 2004; Rosso et al., 2014) had been considered as predictors of depressive symptoms.

**Objectives** To observe intra-individual variability of trauma, external shame, gender (as predictors) and depressive symptoms (as dependent variable).