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From ADHD to psychosis. . . executive functions and time

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Introduction Cognitive impairment is present from the early stages of psychotic disorders. Alterations are found mainly in areas of attention, memory work and executive functions. During adolescence, ADHD patients often suffer from secondary disorders to lack of efficient procurement processes information by the poor development of executive functions.

Objective Evaluation of a patient whose diagnosis of ADD evolve to acute psychotic episode.

Method Review by clinical and psychometric tests developments in executive functions disorders.

Results Twelve years old patient who comes to the hospital since 2012, was initially diagnosed with literacy difficulties and low academic performance, after MFF-20 speaks of Learning Disabilities. It presents lack of motivation, apathy, difficulty in scheduling and organization and adherence to schedules, so they diagnosed ADD. It is given treatment with methylphenidate and atomoxetine, presenting erratic path.

After a year without treatment and the presence of a major stressful life event, at 17, has a first episode, consisting in mutiste attitude, phenomena of self-referenciality, experiences of control, enforcement and dissemination of ideas and auditory hallucination imperative type.

Conclusions The presence of emocional dysregulation and alterations in the executive functions atribuyen to ADD, in this case, were premorbid symptomatology of a first psychotic episode. The presence of positive symptoms allows to clarify the diagnosis.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1252>

EV268

The body image and psychopathology in children

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Introduction The body image development begins at an early age. Children with psychopathology may have body image disturbances. It is important to determine nosological specificity of body image disturbances in children.

Objectives To reveal body image disturbances in: 20 people (12 boys, 8 girls) having schizophrenia; 18 people (8 boys, 10 girls) with detected fact of sexual abuse (catamnesis study over a 5-year period); control group – 5 boys, 5 girls with normal psychophysical development.

Aims To reveal body image disturbance in children in case of psychopathology.

Methods All the children were examined clinically and paraclinically by psychiatrist and clinical psychologist (projective techniques; standardized personality questionnaires and semantic method [analysis of statements]).

Results and conclusions In children having schizophrenia specific disturbances of proprioceptive self-awareness in the form of senestopathy (feelings of compression, deformation, size loss or size gain of the body) and the idea of physical defect, are considered as the early symptoms of the body dysmorphic disorder. In this group of children disturbances of body scheme, difficulties in right/left orientation were detected. In the group of children with detected fact of sexual abuse the following disturbances took place: the body dysmorphic disorder (self-disgust, considering body to be tainted

by the abuser, feeling dirty, compulsive body washing, sensitivity to touch) and senestopathy below one's waist, in the area of genitals, feeling dirtiness of the skin and clothes. In the pictures drawn by the children, they represented themselves older, grotesquely painted their faces, pictured strange haircuts, preferring bright and extravagant clothes.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1253>

EV272

Symbolic development in TD, DS and ASD

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This study is about symbolic processes in atypical populations, which is presumed to lead to a deeper understanding of the ontogenesis of normal symbolic development. Exactly, we aimed to explore the emergence of symbolic play in children with Down syndrome (DS) and in children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). A typically developing (TD) control group was also involved in the study. Fundamentally, we applied the qualitative method and focused on the replica play of the children that could be observed during their dyadic interaction with their parents. The activity of the individuals was recorded on video. The data were analysed with Noldus Observer XT 8.0 program software. The results confirmed atypical patterns of replica play in DS and ASD. Although both of these children groups demonstrated impairments in representational abilities, the autistic children seemed to have a basic cognitive defect. While children with DS were more often able to demonstrate coherent play activity, children with ASD could not use replica toys in the appropriate context verifying impairments in the social-communicative system. However, further studies are needed to cover the characterizations of psychopathological-specific disorders, to plan new diagnostic tools and more effective interventions.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1257>

EV273

Virtual sexuality of the Tunisian teenagers

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Introduction The digital boom and the media coverage of the sexuality urge the youngest to expose itself more and more via the social networks and other digital applications.

Aims/objective To explore the virtual sexuality of the Tunisian teenagers.

Methods It's a cross-sectional study made in August 2015, including 104 Tunisian teenagers from different social backgrounds and living in Tunis, chosen aimlessly. An auto-railling drafted in Arabic, anonymous and carrying on various items was distributed.

Results We included 52 boys and 52 girls. Seven of them (6.1%) was not schooled and 68.3% ($n=71$) were at high school. Ninety-one of the teenagers (87.5%) reported not have sexual education at school and 74% ($n=77$) have already turned to web sites to inquire about sexuality. A regular practice of cybersex at the rate of at least once a week, was founded at 36.5% ($n=36$) and 41 teenagers (39.4%) have reported to have already undressed in front of their webcam. The candidates have already consulted a pornographic site at least once in their life in 76.9% ($n=80$) of the cases. The allocated time

for these virtual activities is made to the detriment of the sleep in 75% of the cases ($n=27$). The connection was accompanied with a masturbatory activity in 38.9% ($n=14$).

Conclusion Contrary to preconceived ideas, the computer screen does not protect from sexual risk behaviors. Therefore, a sexual education for the youngest is more than ever necessary to avoid such drift.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1258>

EV274

Delayed memory in ADHD children

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Introduction It is known that children with ADHD have deficit in cognitive abilities. However there are different opinions about the nature of this deficit. It is necessary to conduct researchers for revealing specific profile of impairments in different cognitive domains in ADHD children to better understanding the nature of this disorder.

Aims The aim of this research was to examine the hypothesis that children with ADHD have a specific deficit in memory – weakness in delayed memory.

Methods The experimental group included 15 Russian-speaking children with ADHD at age 7–8 years. The control group included 15 typically developing children. The children from experimental and control group were matched for IQ, gender and age. Children from both groups were assessed with NEPSY using memory for names subtest. This subtest is designed to assess the ability to learn the names of children in immediate and delayed conditions. Two-way ANOVA was used to reveal group differences in reproducing the names in two conditions.

Results We have not revealed significant differences between children from experimental and control group in the reproducing the names in immediate condition.

However, the interaction of condition type and group was significant ($P \leq 0.05$). ADHD children were less successful in reproducing the names in delayed condition.

Conclusions In view of the obtained results, it can be assumed that children with ADHD have specific deficit in memory domain – weakness in delayed memory. It is necessary to confirm this result using different memory tasks.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1259>

EV275

The possible role of mothers' thrombophilic predisposition as a risk factor mental and motor delay in toddlers

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Introduction Inherited thrombophilia is described as a risk factor for burdened obstetrical history. But the relationships between mothers' thrombophilic predisposition (MTP) and mental status in their children is not investigated thoroughly.

Objectives To investigate the mental and motor neonates' status, born from MTP.

Methods Case-control study. Thirty-seven children born from MTP were assessed at 1, 3, 6 and 12-month (1st group). MTP carried more than 5 thrombophilic single nucleotide polymorphisms and

had burdened obstetrical history; 47 neonates with clear mothers' obstetrical history and 2 and less SNPs (2nd group); informed consent form. The quantity of term and preterm neonates were equal in groups.

Results We found the neonates from both group were comparable under the 6-month age (table). But in year-old children mental and/or motor delays were more frequent in 1st group despite on comparable level of paresis and brain ultrasound data. There were no thrombotic episodes in children in 1st group.

Conclusions There were no direct link between MTP and neurological outcomes in children: paresis and ischemic lesions in brain were not differ in groups. Confirmed MTP can cause mental and motor delays to year-old period, milestones must be supervised thoroughly until 3 y.o.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1260>

EV276

Differential diagnosis of recurrent hypersomnia. Case report of primary narcolepsy and acute transient psychotic attack

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Introduction We report a case of 17-year-old boy with excessive daytime sleepiness.

Objectives Case presented in our study is an example of atypical narcolepsy with coexistence of psychotic symptoms that were especially prominent during the first attack. Excessive daytime sleepiness period was followed by psychotic symptoms including delusions of reference and persecution, as well as visual and acoustic hallucinations. However, during the second attack, negative psychotic symptoms were more prominent.

Aims Clinicians should not forget that child and adolescent patients, which demonstrate psychotic symptoms and excessive daytime sleepiness component, should be evaluated for a diagnosis of primary hypersomnia.

Method Patient did not exhibit any comorbidities that would match with secondary hypersomnia. The initial sleep study did however reveal increased REM sleep latency (43% of total sleep time). The result of polysomnographic study was abnormal and suggestive of narcolepsy. In multi-sleep latency test mean REM latency was 1.7 min, sleep-onset REM (SOREM) was observed 3 times. Between the tests he had no episodes of cataplexy.

Result Patient was diagnosed with primary hypersomnia-narcolepsy without cataplexy. We found that mixed symptoms of narcolepsy and psychotic attack improved with anti-psychotic agent treatment.

Conclusion Child and adolescent patients, which demonstrate psychotic symptoms and excessive daytime sleepiness component, should be evaluated for a diagnosis of primary hypersomnia following a multidisciplinary cooperation of neurologists, pediatricians and psychiatrists.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1261>