

e-poster walk: Child and adolescent psychiatry–Part 3

EW0317

An embodied approach to understand behavioural characteristics in subjects with autism spectrum disorders

M. Kékes Szabó

University of Szeged, Department of Applied Pedagogy and Psychology, Szeged, Hungary

There are three main areas of impairment in autism: social interaction, communication and repetitive-stereotyped behaviors. While over a long time orthodox cognitive psychology tried to explain the background of these symptoms, nowadays embodiment theories also seem to be useful tools to grasp the real nature of the disease and get a coherent picture about it. The significance of body states, the perceiver's experiences, dynamic interaction between the organism and its environment, and the emergent nature of the connected processes have increased. This study focused on the autistic children's cognitive development and aimed to explore several aspects of it. Accordingly, the sensory-perceptual processes and the participating children's object use were investigated. The main research methods were questionnaires that were filled in by the parents, participant observation via object play and eye-movement analysis during static and dynamic stimuli. The results confirmed different behavioral patterns by children with autism. Thus, for example, hyper-/hyposensitivity, a reduced rate of creative/pretend activities and a lower level of the preference of social effects could be explored in the autistic group more often than it was found in the case of individuals with typical development. In this way, more aspects of the disease could be clearly interpreted using an embodied approach to the behavioural characteristics, although further studies are required to explore these phenomena in a wider range.

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The effects of high exposure to smartphone from ages 3 to 5 years on children's behaviors

S.J. Kim*, S.M. Cho, K.Y. Lim

Ajou university hospital, Psychiatry, Suwon, Republic of Korea

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Smartphones are becoming widely popular and the number of users is significantly increasing, reaching over 65% in South Korea in 2013 and the children begin to use a smartphone at earlier age. Earlier and higher exposure of multimedia is known to have negative effects on children's physical and mental status.

Objectives The aim of the present study was to examine young children's exposure to smartphone and identify the effects of high exposure of smartphone on children's behaviors among Korean children from ages 3–5 years.

Methods In 2014–2015, the parents of 400 children aged 3–5 years (207 boys and 193 girls) were surveyed using a questionnaire on the use of smartphone, children's behaviors, temperaments, social and language development at 3 community-based children's mental health centers.

Results Many children used televisions (95.5%), computers (37.3%) or tablet PC (36.2%), and smartphones (84.6%). Most (74.2%) started using mobile medias before age 2. Parents gave children devices like smartphones to keep them calm (60.8%), when being busy doing something (52.2%), and at playtime (34.3%). The chil-

dren's age at first smartphone use and the frequency were not associated with children's behaviors and temperaments. Higher use group (> 2 h/d) show more somatic symptoms (OR 8.97, $P < .001$), more attention problem (OR 4.43, $P < .001$), more aggressive symptoms (OR 1.30, $P < .001$) and more withdrawal symptoms (OR 1.22, $P < .001$) than lower use group.

Conclusions Young children in Korean urban communities had almost universal exposure to mobile devices, especially smartphone. Early and severe exposure of smartphone by young children aged 3–5 years is highly associated with children's behaviour problems like both internalising and externalising problems.

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Handedness in children with autism spectrum disorders

L. Kobylinska*, C.G. Anghel, I. Mihailescu, F. Rad, I. Dobrescu

"Prof. Dr. Al. Obregia" Clinical Psychiatry Hospital, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Bucharest, Romania

* Corresponding author.

Children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) have a less definitive hand preference for certain actions as opposed to neurotypical children. Moreover, left-handedness in children with ASD has been associated with more echolalia. The objective was to conduct a screening of potential risk and associated features for autism spectrum disorders, among which the hand preference of the child. The current aim is to compare the perceived handedness of children with autism spectrum disorders with that of children with other psychiatric pathologies.

Methods Eight hundred and forty-two parents completed our risk and associated features screening questionnaire. Out of these, 494 answered the question regarding handedness (209 had children diagnosed with ASD). This asked the parents to state how they perceived their child's handedness. An ADOS assessment has been conducted for 170 of the children whose parents were included in the study, based on clinical relevance for the case. The data were analysed using Excel and SPSS 22.0. For the comparisons, Chi² and the Kruskal–Wallis test were used.

Results Children with ASD had more left-handedness ($\chi^2(2) = 12.54$, $P = 0.002$). There were no differences between boys and girls in terms of perceived handedness in any of the groups. There were no differences in the ADOS scores according to the perceived hand laterality ($\chi^2(2) = 0.58$, $P = 0.74$).

Conclusion Rightward-asymmetry in regions of corpus callosum has been reported to correlate with symptoms severity in ASD. The finding of different perceived handedness in children with ASD versus children with other psychiatric pathologies is useful for designing appropriate, individualized training programs for motor therapy.

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Prevention of conduct disorders at the community level

J. Kostić*, M. Stanković, L. Milosavljević

Health center-Nis, Department for Child and adolescent psychiatry, Nis, Serbia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Epidemiological data indicate that 30% to 50% of young people contact the child psychiatrist for behavioral disorders problems. Protective factors research that reduce the risk of conduct disorders are just as important as the research of risk fac-