

Carla Contreras. Marta Niubó. Eloy Giné. Paloma Varela. María Serra. Josep Cañete.

Department of Mental Health, Hospital de Mataró. Consorci Sanitari del Maresme.

Keywords: Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia Nervosa, Hallucination, Psychosis.

Abstract:

Eating disorders are some of the most prevalent disorders in adolescence, often taking a chronic and disabling course. They are associated with high and sometimes life-threatening medical and psychiatric assessment.

The patients are often obsessed by their body image and usually perceive their self as being overweight, when the reality is usually just the opposite.

Recently there are some cases published in which patients diagnosed of Eating Disorders describe auditory hallucinations.

The relationship between Eating Disorders, and psychosis has long been a subject for debate and has been conceptualized in different ways.

One of these has been the study of the disorder's evolution whereby some studies have suggested that anorexic symptoms might be a prodrome of psychosis.

Or, from the psychological point of view, psychotic symptoms have been related to the psychopathological phenomenon of dissociation. The extreme symptom within this spectrum would be psychotic symptoms.

Since these patients does not have a realistic understanding of their condition which is undoubtedly ill and their own body perception is skewed, this disorder is extremely difficult to treat.

Three cases of adolescents affected by eating disorders who present psychotic symptoms are described. We discussed the main eating disorder and whether psychotic symptoms could be related to severity of Eating Disorders describing also the use of Aripiprazole in such a severe clinical condition.

At the end of 6 months period of a psychological treatment which was combined with psychopharmacotherapy, the patients exhibited no psychotic symptomatology and a stable clinical remission of the illness was achieved.

The use of this drug was found to be effective to reduce psychotic symptoms and to improve compliance to treatments.

Given the high difficulty of treating adolescents with eating disorders, it is important to identify the presence of psychotic symptoms in order to make optimal treatment.

Studies with larger numbers of patients are required to test for statistical efficacy of antipsychotics in these patients.

PS-087

Psychotropic prescribing in young people with ADHD in the UK clinical practice research datalink: 2005–2014

T. Newlove Delgado, W. Hamilton, T. Ford, K. Stein, O Ukoumunne

University Of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK; Nihl Clahrc South West Peninsula, (penclahrc), University Of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK

Background: In the UK, ADHD medication is now frequently prescribed under shared care arrangements between specialist and primary care. Past studies of ADHD prescribing in primary care reported highest rates of medication cessation amongst 16 and 17 year olds with ADHD, despite up to 60 % continuing to experience symptoms into adulthood. Understanding of the impact of ADHD and its associated comorbidities has improved over time, which is likely to have led to an increase in recognition and active management. Examining more recent trends in prescribing for this group is

therefore essential to support service planning and improve outcomes over the vulnerable transition period from child to adult services.

Aims: To describe the prevalence of primary care prescribing of ADHD and other psychotropic medication from 2005–2014 in a cohort of young people with ADHD aged 10 to 20 years at baseline.

Methods: This analysis used the Clinical Practice Research Datalink, a large UK database, to obtain primary care prescribing records of patients who had an ADHD medical code during the study period and were aged between 10 and 20 years in 2005. We describe the prevalence of prescribing of drugs for ADHD by age band, with 95 % confidence intervals. We also describe prescribing of other psychotropic medications (including antidepressants, anxiolytics and antipsychotics).

Results: 10,406 ADHD patients were included (83.6 % male), with 66 % having follow-up data for 5 or more years. Amongst 15/16 year olds, prevalence of prescribing of ADHD medication was 37.8 % (95 % CI: 36.6–38.9 %) whereas in the 17/18 age band less than a quarter had a prescription (23.7 %, 95 % CI: 22.7–24.6 %). The lowest prescription prevalence was in the 21/22 age band (14.2 %, 95 % CI: 12.9–15.4 %). In contrast, prescribing of other psychotropics rose with increasing age. At the age of 16/17 4.2 % (95 % CI: 3.7–4.7 %) had a prescription, rising to 6.6 % (95 % CI: 6.0–7.3 %) amongst 18/19 year olds and 8.7 % (95 % CI: 7.8–9.5 %) in the 20/21 age band.

Discussion: Although new UK guidelines were released in 2008, results indicate that young people may still be experiencing premature cessation of medication. The corresponding rise in other psychotropic prescriptions also raises the question of whether substitution is taking place, which is being explored in current work. Despite limitations (e.g. capturing only primary care prescriptions), taken as a whole, this study supports the case for further review of training and commissioning to optimise ADHD management over the transition period and beyond.

PS-088

Reducing aggressive behaviour by targeting social information processing in referred boys: an implicit intervention

W. Hiemstra, B. Orobio De Castro

Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Childhood aggression is suggested to be the best-known predictor of (future) social adjustment difficulties. This study investigates the effectiveness of an implicit intervention to reduce aggressive behaviour, in boys who are referred for their behavioural problems, by targeting two deviations in social information processing. First, research shows that aggressive boys have a tendency to interpret ambiguous social cues as more hostile. Second, aggressive boys who have heightened scores on callous-unemotional traits appear to have problems with recognizing fearful expressions. This training will thus target on reducing hostile interpretation of ambiguous facial expressions, as well as increasing recognition of fearful facial expressions. We conducted a pilot in 67 boys ages 9 to 14 to see whether a computer training could reduce hostile intent attribution. The boys were randomly assigned to the intervention and an active control group. Participants received the training for 5 consecutive days, and teachers reported on the participants' (reactive and proactive) aggressive behaviour pre- and post-test. The training included pictures from morphing continua ranging from 'happy' to 'angry', with ambiguous pictures in between, of which participants had to judge on the emotional expression showed. Intervention consisted of feedback based on the boys' initial levels of 'angry' responses. The training significantly reduced hostile intent attribution: In general, boys' interpretation shifted 3 pictures in the 15-picture continua. We did not find an effect on aggressive behaviour yet. In the current study we will test the same kind of

computer training with morphing continua ranging from ‘happy’ to ‘angry’, but this time morphing continua ranging from ‘angry’ to ‘fearful’ will be added. Feedback will consist of discouragement of ‘angry’ responses, and encouragement of ‘happy’ and ‘fearful’ responses. We expect the training to be effective in reducing hostile intent attribution, and increasing recognition of fear. Besides this effect on social information processing, we expect the training to reduce related aggressive behaviour. The pilot already shows that effects can be reached with a seemingly small manipulation in a very limited time span. This training can be of additional value for bigger, already existing, interventions.

Keywords: Social information processing; Hostile intent attribution; Aggressive behaviour; Facial expressions; Implicit training.

PS-089

Relation between salivary cortisol level and cognitive impairment in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in a sample of Egyptian children

O. Ibrahim, K. Abdelmoez, W. Haggag, I. Youssef

Faculty Of Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt

Relation between Salivary Cortisol Level and cognitive impairment in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Omneya Youssef (main author), Wafaa Haggag, Ismaiel Youssef, Khalid Abdelmoez.

Neuropsychiatry department, Suez Canal University, Child psychiatry clinic, Egypt.

Objectives: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder is one of the most common and impairing child neuropsychiatric disorders. The most prevalent clinical view of ADHD maintains that the central deficits of the disorder are the inability to sustain attention and symptoms of hyperactivity and impulsivity characterized by inattention, span of attention grow downwards, hyperactivity, impulsivity, and only recently, executive function deficits have been implicated as a core deficit of ADHD.

Several studies suggested that cortisol level influence the development and functioning of the brain in children and it is implicated in a variety of processes including memory and attention. This study was done to investigate the relation between cortisol level in ADHD children and their cognitive function profile.

Subjects and methods: Descriptive cross-Sectional study, held in Suez Canal University Hospital in Ismailia, participants recruited from attendance of the childhood and adolescent psychiatry clinic. The study included 2 groups (74 children), ADHD group (diagnosis set upon DSM-IV TR through a structured clinical interview), composed of 43 children, (pure ADHD children with no co-morbid condition) and Control group composed of 31 typically developing children, participated voluntarily in this study. Age study ranges from 6–12 years, both sexes were included. Early morning awakening salivary cortisol levels were collected, on 2 different days, 2 months apart. Stanford-Binet intelligence test 4th edition (SB-4), Wisconsin card sorting test (WCST), Conner’ test, child behavioral checklist (CBCL), were performed to all participants.

Results:

- Children with ADHD had significant lower cortisol levels at awakening $P < 0.01$.
- Comparison shows that there was statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between mean scores of total score and subdomain scores of Stanford-Binet test and Wisconsin card sorting test (total number of errors, perseverative errors) between ADHD children and comparison group, and that these results are positively correlated with decrease in mean cortisol awakening response.

Conclusion: There are significant associations between salivary cortisol and cognitive and executive function impairment in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

PS-090

Relations between specific language impairment and specific learning disorder in Italian sample

C. D’agostini Costa, I. Salvatore, R. Penge

Sapienza University, Rome, Italy

Relations between Specific Language Impairment (SLI) and Specific Learning Disorder (SLD) have long been the subject of study and of a heated debate about the direction and the meaning of their frequent association. The DSM5 confirms this relationship, while not indicating the direction and, in Italy, the National Guidelines System Institute of Health recommended “... to conduct further studies aimed to deepen etiological relations between dyslexia and SLI”. Our aim is to compare children diagnosed with SLI in preschool age, in follow-up (SLI), with subjects who receive a diagnosis of SLD in Primary School (SLD), without previous consultations for neuropsychiatric disorders. The Italian sample, selected according to the criteria defined by the ICD-10, using standardized tests, consists of 62 subjects (25 SLI and 37 SLD) attending the third year of primary school. In both groups it is detected familiarity for neuropsychological disorders; about half of the subjects in both groups presented difficulties in the praxic development; 43 % of SLD presented slowed, but not atypical, language development. The share of SLI that develops a reading/writing disorder varies from 64 to 76 %, based on the threshold used for the diagnosis (1.5 or 2 sd). The comparison of the two groups shows that SLI have more quick reading rate and tend to be more accurate than SLD, but their understanding tends to be lower; both groups have relevant and homogeneous deficit in writing. Language difficulties (exitedated or not in SLI diagnosis) are confirmed to be a risk factor for the subsequent development of a SLD. The evolution of a SLI in SLD is however not a fixed path and the type of difficulties in reading and writing in the two groups appear not entirely overlapped.

PS-091

Relationship between anger, suicidal ideation and depression in Korean adolescents

J. Lee, H. Kim, S. Ock

Inha University Hospital; Yeouido St. Mary Hospital

The purpose of this study identify relationship between anger, suicidal ideation and depression in Korean adolescents.

From June to October 2014, survey data from 395 adolescents were collected by using the Korean version of State Trait Anger Expression Inventory, Kovacs’ Children’s Depression Inventory and Korean Child Behavior Checklist.

Girls are having more suicidal ideation than boys ($p < 0.01$). The group with suicidal ideation showed significantly higher average score in state anger, trait anger, anger out and anger control ($p < 0.01$). The group with depression showed lower anger control (OR = 0.89, $p = 0.033$) and higher anger in (R = 1.90, $p = 0.000$).

These findings suggests that anger is closely related with depression and suicidal ideation in Korean adolescents. School-based programs which alleviate anger may be needed to decrease suicidal ideation and depression among Korean adolescents