

lescence is characterized by executive functioning difficulties in behavioral inhibition, attentional flexibility, and decision-making. Executive functions were compared in adolescents with recent (past year) appearance of OCD symptoms ( $n=40$ ) and control group ( $n=40$ ). Three computerized tests within the CANTAB battery were completed by all subjects (the Affective Go/No Go task, the Intra-Dimensional, Extra-Dimensional Set-Shifting task, and the Decision-Making task). Using one-way ANOVA showed that compared with control group, the OCD adolescents displayed a bias towards negative stimuli with less errors on sad and hopeless words on the Affective Go/No Go task. They also made faster decisions while they bet more of their available points compared to controls, in the Decision-Making task. Adolescents with recent OCD diagnosis (less than one year) showed greater attention towards sad and hopeless stimuli and more impulsive behavior when making decisions. However, they were able to switch attentional set to neutral stimuli. These findings suggest that executive functioning impairments can characterize adolescence OCD from early beginning of the disorder.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2200>

#### EW0331

### Comparison of learning disabilities in reading, math, spelling and academic progress of children with attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity and normal children at elementary schools

M. Nazer<sup>1,\*</sup>, O. Hamid<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rafsanjan University of Medical sciences, psychiatry, Kerman, Iran

<sup>2</sup> Rafsanjan University of Medical sciences, pediatric, Kerman, Iran

\* Corresponding author.

Learning disabilities and attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity of important issues should be considered in elementary school students. The aim of this study was comparison learning disorders, reading, spelling, math and achievement among students in elementary school grades in Bandar Abbas. For this purpose, 384 students were randomly selected. Instruments for gathering data were:

- k-Math test;
- test spelling disorder (Fallahchai test);
- reading test (Baezat test);
- CSI-4.

Factor analysis of variance test was used to analyze of data. The results showed that in the scale of dyslexia, there were more disorders in the children with attention deficit disorder in reading errors, comprehension and reading speed than normal group. In mathematical disorder scale, there were significant difference between the two groups of children with attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity and normal children. Then, the children with attention deficit disorder had higher disorders in operations math, mathematical concepts, mathematical applications, and general score math. The scale of the problem dictates there were significant difference between the two groups of children with attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity and normal children. Then, the children with attention deficit disorder had higher disorders in problem dictates. In academic achievement, the children with attention deficit disorder had lower mean in academic achievement. Finally, the results showed that age, gender, and their interaction had no significant impact on learning disorders, based on attention deficit disorder and normal groups.

**Keywords** Attention deficit hyperactivity with mathematics disorder; Reading disorder; Dictates disorder; Academic achievement

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2201>

#### EW0332

### Analysis of applied behavior treatment for children with autism spectrum disorder

A. Nunez Rodriguez<sup>1,\*</sup>, Y. Hernandez<sup>2</sup>, G. Guzmán<sup>3</sup>, M.C. Jiménez Martínez<sup>4</sup>, M.C. Jimenez<sup>1</sup>, G. Guzman<sup>1</sup>, Y. Hernandez<sup>1</sup>, A.L. Nunez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Victory BRT Institute, Pediatric Psychiatrist, Hialeah, USA

<sup>2</sup> Victory BRT Institute, Office Manager, Hialeah, USA

<sup>3</sup> Victory BRT Institute, Lead Analyst, Hialeah Florida, USA

<sup>4</sup> Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia, Grupo Desarrollo Humano Cognición y Educacion, Tunja, Colombia

\* Corresponding author.

According to Boesch et al., people with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are at a greater risk of developing harmful behaviors, such as self-aggression and other challenging behaviors than individuals with normal development do not exhibit. The method of approach that is supported by scientific evidence for interventional procedures is applied behavior analysis, reported by Carr et al. [1].

**Aim** In order to provide evidence-based intervention for autism from this approach in practice.

**Method** In reference to a longitudinal approach, an intervention program was designed and implemented to serve 40 children with ASD, who were treated for one (1) year at the Victory BRT Institute in Florida, US. The behaviors targeted for reduction (excess behavioral), are the following: physical aggression, self-aggression and non-compliance. The program began with a baseline (12 consecutive days) with observations at home and others different natural contexts. The last three (3) months of the year consisted of monthly follow-up sessions to monitor the treatment implemented. The results were analyzed by repeated measures, ANOVA Sig ( $P=0.003$ ) ( $F=8$ ). Analyses show that the critical level associated with the effect of time-content interaction is strong, so the treatment generated a positive effect by reducing the behaviors targeted in time.

**Conclusions** These results provide evidence that interventions from applied behavior analysis are effective.

**Keywords** Autism spectrum disorder; Applied behavioral analysis; Child; Adolescent

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

**Reference**

- [1] Carr ME, Moore DW, Anderson A. Self-management interventions on students with autism a meta-analysis of single-subject research. *Exceptional Children* 2014.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2202>

#### EW0333

### Pharmacogenomics and efficacy of risperidone long-term treatment in Thai autistic children and adolescence

N. Nuntamool<sup>1,\*</sup>, N. Ngamsamut<sup>2</sup>, N. Vanwong<sup>3</sup>, A. Puangpetch<sup>3</sup>, M. Chamnanphon<sup>3</sup>, Y. Hongkaew<sup>3</sup>, P. Limsila<sup>2</sup>, C. Sukasem<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mahidol University, Molecular medicine, Bangkok, Thailand

<sup>2</sup> Yuwaprasart Waithayopatum Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Hospital, Department of Mental Health Services, Samut Prakarn, Thailand

<sup>3</sup> Division of Pharmacogenomics and Personalized Medicine, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

\* Corresponding author.

Risperidone, atypical antipsychotics, was approved for irritability in autistic disorder. However, some patients had minimal improvement or no response to this treatment. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the association of pharmacogenomics factors and clinical outcomes in autistic children and adolescence who treated with risperidone for long periods. Sixty-seven autistic subjects diagnosed with DSM-IV criteria and treated with risperidone more than 1 year were evaluated clinical symptom by CGI, aggressive, over activity, and repetitive score. Polymorphisms of ABCB1, CYP2D6, DRD2, DRD3, and HTR2A were analyzed. Almost patients showed stable symptom on aggressive (91.04%), over activity (73.13%), repetitive (68.25%) behavior, and all clinical symptoms (82.09%). Only 4.48% of patients showed minimally worse on CGI-I score. Patients in non-stable of all symptom group had DRD2 Taq1A non-wildtype (TT and CT) frequencies higher than clinical stable group ( $P=0.046$ ), whereas other genes polymorphism showed no significant association. Interestingly, there was no patient with HTR2A-1438G > A wildtype in all non-stable symptoms. However, there was no significant association due to small sample sizes. Drug levels (RIS, 9OH-RIS, and active moiety) did not show the association with any clinical outcome. Increased appetite was the common ADRs, which associated with high body weight, whereas there was not significantly associated with genetic variations and non-genetic information. In conclusion, risperidone showed efficacy to control autism, especially aggressive symptom in long-term treatment. However, dopamine 2 gene variation affect to non-stable in risperidone treated patients. This study supports pharmacogenomics testing for personalized therapeutics of risperidone in autistic disorder.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2203>

## e-poster walk: Child and adolescent psychiatry–Part 4

### EW0334

#### Psychiatric disorders run in families. Children of parents with serious mental disorders: A case history

M.D. Ortega Garcia<sup>1,\*</sup>, M.V. Marti Garnica<sup>1</sup>, S. Garcia Marin<sup>2</sup>, C. Martinez Martinez<sup>3</sup>, R. Gomez Martinez<sup>3</sup>, P. Blanco del Valle<sup>4</sup>, M.A. Lopez Bernal<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> CSM Cartagena, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Centre, Cartagena, Spain

<sup>2</sup> CSM Lorca, Psychiatry, Lorca, Spain

<sup>3</sup> CSM Leon, Psychiatry, Leon, Spain

<sup>4</sup> CSM Soria, Psychiatry, Soria, Spain

<sup>5</sup> Psychiatry, CSM Cartagena, Cartagena, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

*Aims/method* Publications and studies have shown that the existence of serious mental disorders in parents is a risk in the development of children and is more common the existence of mental illness in them than in the general pediatric population. This work aims to reflect in depth on the study of the influence of psychotic parents on child development through a review of a clinical study. We present the case of 14 years old adolescent who is being treated in a mental health center, whose parents suffers from a severe mental illness. We also defend the importance of a preventive approach or treatment that impinges on the child and family environment.

*Results/conclusions* A way of community work, in coordination with the different teams (social services, educational services, etc.)

allows more efficient and appropriate treatment, using various resources. When risk factors for developing mental health problems in childhood, family history and especially the existence of one or both parents of mentally pathology type schizophrenia or other psychoses are studied become important. It seems essential to address as a priority to the social group have called “high-risk group of psychosis”, and in particular to the “sons of patients diagnosed with psychosis”, both for its size and the severity and chronicity of psychopathology if developing means for early psychosocial care does not occur.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2204>

### EW0335

#### Kaufman brief intelligence test analysis of its usefulness in children population for the assessment of intelligence quotient (IQ)

M. Palomo Monge<sup>1,\*</sup>, J.F. Calvo Mauri<sup>2</sup>, M.D.C. Romo Barrientos<sup>2</sup>, M.F. Alcocer Lanza<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Psychiatry, 45600, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Psychiatry, Hospital Nuestra Señora del Prado, 45600, Spain

<sup>3</sup> Family and community medicine, Hospital Nuestra Señora del Prado, 45600, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

*Introduction* The determination of IQ is essential in the assessment and diagnosis of children. There are multitude of tests, one of the most used are the Wechsler Scales.

*Aims* Hypothesis: Assessment of IQ is equivalent using the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Revised (WISCr) and Kaufman intelligence brief test (KBIT).

*Subjects* Children undergoing treatment at Unit Child and Adolescent Mental Health of Talavera with determination IQ at some point in the intervention: 39 pairings determination of IQ subjects attended: 20 males and 19 females, aged between 4 and 14 years.

*Material* Subjects are evaluated with KBIT and WISCr tests.

*Methods* Design: Quasi-experimental with two conditions.

*Independent variables:* IQ Total WISCr and age management KBIT (for eight years application of the full test, under this age not full test).

*Dependent variable:* IQ KBIT.

*Analysis* Calculation of correlation between IQ by non-parametric test. Comparison between groups using non-parametric test for dependent data (sign test). Rejecting null hypothesis for alpha significance  $P < 0.05$ .

*Results* Partial KBIT; 21 comments, 11 males, 10 females; Spearman  $r = .714$  ( $P < .001$ ); average estimate of 12.71 points higher in KBIT, Dt 18.07, sign test  $Z = -2.012$  ( $P < .041$ ).

*Full KBIT* 18 observations, 9 males, 9 females; Spearman  $r = .739$  ( $P < .001$ ); lower average estimate of 3.44 points in KBIT, Dt 12.43, sign test  $Z = -.236$  ( $P < .815$ ).

*Conclusions* The results support high validity regardless of age management KBIT, although IQ scores obtained before 8 years should be considered with caution. The KBIT has the advantage of its shorter evaluation, however the information obtained from WISCr is wider.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2205>