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Adult attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in parents of ADHD children

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Objective ADHD is one of the most common mental disorders of childhood and adolescence, and characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity symptomatology. The objective of this study is to find out the difference between ADHD prevalence in parents of children with or without ADHD.

Method A total of 132 parents of 90 ADHD children; aged between 6 and 12, and 67 parents of 45 non-ADHD children were recruited in the study. Control parents were matched to ADHD children parents according to age, gender and educational status.

Results Rate of childhood ADHD were significantly higher among parents of ADHD children compared to the parents of control group ($P=0.039$). Rate of adult ADHD ($P=0.076$) was not significantly but higher among parents of ADHD children compared to the parents of control group.

Conclusion In our study, we found the prevalence of childhood ADHD in parents of children with ADHD, similar to those reported by published studies but the prevalence of adult ADHD is lower than most of the previous studies. There may be several reasons for us to find a relatively low rate of adult ADHD. Firstly, in our study only parents of ADHD children are investigated, but in the previous studies not only parents but also siblings of ADHD children are investigated. Secondly, in the previous studies adult ADHD is diagnosed according to DSM-III; not DSM-IV. Under the highlight of our findings, assessing adult ADHD in patients with having a child with ADHD is important for treatment and prognosis.

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

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EW0461

Effectiveness of psychoanalysis and long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy 10 years after start of treatmentO. Lindfors^{1,*}, P. Knekt¹, J. Lehtonen², E. Virtala¹¹ National Institute for Health and Welfare, Health Department, Helsinki, Finland² National Institute for Health and Welfare & University of Eastern Finland, Health Department, Helsinki, Finland

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Introduction The evidence of potentially greater long-term benefits of psychoanalysis (PA) in comparison to long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy (LPP) is scarce.

Aims This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of PA and LPP on different aspects of functioning and wellbeing during a 10-year follow-up from the beginning of the treatments.

Methods Altogether 169 patients were included in the study: 41 patients self-selected for PA and 128 patients assigned to LPP in the Helsinki Psychotherapy Study. The eligible patients were 20–45 years of age and had a long-standing anxiety or mood disorder causing work dysfunction. Potential confounding factors were assessed at baseline and acknowledged in analyzing outcomes in personality (LPO, IIP-64, DSQ, SASB) and social functioning (SAS-SR, SOC, Perceived competence, LSS), psychiatric diagnoses (DSM-IV), symptoms (SCL-90, HDRS, HARS), work ability (SAS-work, WAI, PPF, GAF, work status), and remission, including the use of additional psychiatric treatment, measured 5 to 14 times during the 10-year follow-up.

Results From the 5-year to the 7-year follow-up personality and social functioning improved significantly more in the PA than in the LPP group. In the domain of psychiatric symptoms and work ability practically no differences were found beyond the 5-year follow-up and at the final 10-year measurement, when psychiatric and work status was relatively good in both treatment groups.

Conclusions PA may give additional benefits especially when personality-related long-term aims are essential and less intensive treatments are not considered to be sufficient.

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

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Association between ADHD and psychopathology among prison inmates

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Introduction Several studies showed that among people with ADHD, the prevalence of psychiatric co-morbidities is the rule, both in general population and in perpetrators.

Objectives To analyze the relationship between ADHD and other psychiatric symptoms among prison inmates from a high security male prison in Portugal.

Methods A total of 101 subjects aged 18–65, with at least 4 years of formal education, were interviewed for socio-demographic data and completed the ASRS-v1.1 (Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale) and the BSI (Brief Symptom Inventory). Subjects were divided into ADHD positive or negative according to their score on ASRS-v1.1, and then compared regarding BSI scores using Student's t-test.

Results Seventeen subjects scored positive for ADHD. They significantly differed from the non-ADHD group in the total BSI score ($t=-4.27, P<0.001$). When looking into the different subscales of BSI, the groups differed in the subscales of obsessions/compulsions ($t=-4.05, P<0.001$), interpersonal sensibility ($t=-3.47, P 0.001$), hostility ($t=-6.71, P<0.001$), paranoia ($t=-3.17, P 0.002$) and psychotism ($t=-3.20, P 0.002$), with the ADHD group scoring higher in all the mentioned subscales. No significant differences were found between the groups in the subscales regarding anxiety, depression or somatization.

Conclusions In line with previous work, our study showed a higher prevalence of psychopathology in prison inmates with ADHD, then in non-ADHD subjects. However, while higher prevalence of depressive and anxiety symptoms in ADHD subjects is mentioned in other studies, we found no differences between the two groups concerning those subscales. The subscales that significantly differed, point to higher prevalence of dysfunctional relationships and a higher tendency for violent behaviour in the ADHD group.

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

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Factors underlying distressful and recurrent hallucinations, perceptual distortions, dissociations and impulses associated with playing video games

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