

EV0109

Association of adolescent symptoms of depression and anxiety with daily smoking and nicotine dependence in a sample of Tunisian teenagers

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Aims To examine the association of adolescent depression and anxiety symptoms with daily smoking and nicotine dependence in Tunisians teenagers.

Design A cross-sectional study including teenagers ($n = 162$) from two colleges located in Gabes (south of Tunisia) and used a self-administered anonymous questionnaire. Adolescent depression and anxiety symptoms were assessed using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale translated and validated in Tunisia. adolescent tobacco use was defined as: daily use (6 or 7 days per week) and the loss of autonomy over tobacco use was evaluated with the Hooked on Nicotine Checklist (HONC).

Findings The prevalence of smoking was 61.7%. It was 92% for boys and 8% for girls. In our sample, 30.7% of teenagers used manufactured cigarettes and chicha; 93.8% of daily smokers had already lost control of their smoking. Their average score the HONC was 5.5 (gap deviation 2.4). Of these, 61.3% had a score greater than or equal to 5. Rates of anxiety and depression were respectively 43% and 20%. Nicotine-dependent adolescents were significantly more anxious than non-dependent: 68.3% vs. 48.7% ($P = 0.04$). We do not note significant differences between depressed teenagers and adolescents without depression, regarding nicotine dependence.

Conclusions Smoking is frequent among teenagers in Gabes. Adolescent smokers with anxiety symptoms are at increased risk for nicotine dependence. These results incite to pursue work that takes account of the specific diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence among adolescents, especially when psychiatric comorbidity makes smoking cessation more difficult.

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EV0110

Efficacy of romantic and sexual psycho-educational training for adolescent with high-functioning autism spectrum disorder: A pilot study

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Introduction Romantic and sexual functioning in individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are understudied. Recent findings evidenced that adolescents and adults with present romantic and sexual behaviors comparable with their neurotypical peers. However, it is worth to note that dysfunctional and inappropriate romantic and sexual behaviors are often described in this population.

Objectives To investigate efficacy of a psycho-educational training in a small group of adolescent with high-functioning ASD (HFA, $QI > 70$).

Methods Six adolescents (all males, range age 14–16 years) have been evaluated before (T0) and after (T1) a 10-session sexual and

romantic psycho-educational structured group training, of 90' each session. Clinical evaluation included parent-report questionnaires, as SBS for sexual behaviors and CBCL for behavioral problems, and a self-report questionnaire for sexual behaviors, called SESAMO. Moreover, autistic symptoms were investigated with ADOS-2 at T0.

Results Preliminary analysis revealed a statistically significant differences between T0 and T1 in sexual education ($P = 0.02$) and frequency of dysfunctional sexual behaviors ($P = 0.02$) of SBS and in sexual expectations about the partner in SESAMO ($P = 0.04$). No differences were found in CBCL.

Conclusion Preliminary results showed an improvement of romantic and sexual functioning in adolescent boys with HFA, as reported by either parents and adolescents, after participating to a structured psycho-educational training. More sexual education and information, less inappropriate sexual behaviors and more-appropriate expectations about potential partner were reported at the end of the training. These results should be confirmed in studies including larger ASD and control sample.

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EV0111

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD) – intersections systematic review

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Given the well-known overlap of symptoms and diagnosis criteria between attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD), recent studies have been made in this mental health research field. It is frequently observed that adults with a BPD diagnosis show a history of childhood ADHD symptoms, as well as a diagnosis for both diseases as adults. Even though many hypotheses have been presented, the nature of the relation between these two conditions is yet to be established. Thus, the authors consider the revision of the existing studies concerning how ADHD and BPD are related to be pertinent.

PUBMED was used as a research source, with the search terms attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder and borderline personality disorder. Thirteen studies showing different possibilities and association mechanisms between ADHD and BPD were eligible for revision. All the studies have shown a statistical association between both diseases.

The data mostly support the hypotheses that the two perturbations correspond to the same disease in different stages of evolution; that both are different diseases sharing a common etymological basis; that both perturbations are synergic, mutually powering each other while in comorbidity or that childhood ADHD may be a precursor to BPD during adolescence/adulthood.

The necessity for more studies becomes evident, namely about the influence of the precocious treatment for ADHD and the development of BPD in the future and other potential factors that may be involved in this association.

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