

EV0112

Sons of mothers with borderline personality disorder: Identifying fostering strategies

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Introduction There is a higher incidence of borderline personality disorder (BPD) in families and offspring of people with the disorder, suggesting that both genetic and environmental factors are vulnerable to the condition that is passed from generation to generation.

Objectives Identify the parenting strategies used by these mothers as potential targets for psychological intervention.

Method Literature review of the scientific literature.

Results The literature shows that mothers with BPD often have very characteristic parenting practices and that they are conditioned by what is inherent to BPD – oscillations between a search for excessive control of the other person for fear of abandonment and neglect behaviors, attachment insecure or disorganized. They are between extremes of over-involvement and lack of involvement with the child, that is, mothers who show themselves in some cold, avoidant and rejecting moments and in others that are excessively demanding, invasive and over-involved with the child, consistently denoting a pattern. Of relationship that goes from one end to the other.

Conclusions Attachment-based interventions work through corrective experiences in the therapeutic relationship, work on their attachment style, giving the mother an opportunity to reflect on her own childhood experiences with her caregivers and how they led her to have an insecure or disorganized attachment, while being encouraged to connect these reflections with your current experiences with your child.

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EV0113

Effect of multi-dimensional training program, using a combination method of TICH and ABA, on improve autistic children's behavior

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Introduction Autistic children could not organize their social life direction and understanding and interpreting other sensation and only achieve so many information by looking others and instinct for creating the best space for achieving success.

Objective The present study was designed to evaluate the efficacy of a multi-dimensional training program, using a combination of TICH and ABA on improving the behavior of autistic children in the city of Karaj.

Method The population in this study was all autistic students in a boys exceptional children school in city of Karaj. All participants ($n = 16$) were randomly assigned in two groups, experimental group ($n = 8$), and control group ($n = 8$). This research was carried out experimentally, and multi-dimensional training program was carried out on experimental group in the context of 12 training session for 2 months and two-hour sessions per week. During this time, the

control group did not receive any training. In order to collect data the Autism Diagnostic Inventory that was proven its validity and reliability has been used.

The collected data were analyzed with co-variance method.

Result The results showed that the multi-dimensional training program had significant influence on social and verbal communication skills and the reduction of stereotyped behaviors in autistic children.

Conclusion Therefore, we can plan a multi-dimensional approach as a comprehensive training program for this group of children and used it weekly as an independent course in autistic children academic schedule.

Keywords Multi-dimensional training program; Social skills; Autism; Stereotyped behaviors

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

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EV0114

The relationship between childhood traumas and depression and anxiety in high school students in Turkey

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The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between childhood traumas and depression and anxiety levels of high school students in Sakarya. The sample of the present study consisted of 145 students 79 are girls and 66 are boys are chosen from five different school. To measure depression levels of students "Beck Depression Inventory" is used. To measure anxiety levels "Beck Anxiety Inventory" is used. To collect data about childhood traumas "Childhood Trauma Questionnaire" is used. Data were analyzed using SPSS 16.00. In result of this study, 86 people had symptoms of depression. And also there is a relationship between depression symptoms and anxiety symptoms. However, there is no relationship between childhood traumas and anxiety symptoms and depression symptoms.

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EV0115

Mother-reported and prescription registry data on use of hypnotics for children 0–18 months as a risk factor later development of ADHD

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Introduction Sleep problems are common in infancy. Some infants are prescribed sleep-inducing drugs even if not approved for the age group. Poor sleep as toddler is a risk factor for development of behavioral problems in childhood. It is unknown if this is true also for attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Objectives To evaluate two sources of information on toddler drug use (mother-reported questionnaire-data and prescription database for hypnotic drugs for children aged 0–18 months) and see if these predict receiving a later diagnosis of ADHD.