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Introduction Encopresis is a not very common disorder. The prevalence of this disorder is about 1.5% after the age of 5 years old and decreased even more as age increased, being very rare in adolescence.

Aim Here we present a clinical case of an 11-year-old girl, with a diagnosis of functional encopresis with constipation and overflow incontinence for 4 years.

Method In this case, we followed a program consisted of 12 sessions combining different techniques that are on experimental phase. The program we designed consist of toilet training, establishment-token economy- of a diet high in fiber with a progressive remove of laxative medication and a family intervention with both parents that got divorced 4 years ago.

Results Having both parents the same frame the patient's problem easily started to decrease. In follow-up (6 and 12 months), we observed good toilet habits and not constipations episodes.

Conclusions Even though all the techniques used were in experimental phase, we considered that because of the chronicity of this problem a multidisciplinary approach was the best option.

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

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EV292

Brain development in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: A neuroimaging perspective review

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Introduction Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a challenge in child and adolescent psychiatry. In the recent decades many studies with longitudinal designs have used neuroimaging with ADHD patients, suggesting its neurodevelopmental origin.

Objectives Study the findings of neuroimaging (MRI, fMRI, DTI, PET) techniques on ADHD patients from a longitudinal point of view, looking also for the potential influence of treatments and other predictors (i.e. genetics).

Aims To provide a global perspective of all the recent findings on ADHD patients with the neuroimaging technics, focusing on longitudinal measurements of the changes in brain development.

Methods We conducted a review of the literature in the databases Pubmed and ScienceDirect (terms ADHD, neuroimaging, MRI, fMRI, DTI, PET, functional connectivity, methylphenidate and cortical thickness). We focused on studies using neuroimaging techniques with ADHD patients, looking at their populations, methodologies and results.

Results The studies found abnormalities in the structure of grey matter, activity and brain connectivity in many neural networks, with particular involvement of the fronto-parietal and Default Mode Network. There is also convergent evidence for white matter pathology and disrupted anatomical connectivity in ADHD. In addition, dysfunctional connectivity during rest and during cognitive tasks has been demonstrated.

Conclusions This evidence describe ADHD as a brain development disorder, with delays and disruptions in the global development of the central nervous system that compromises grey and white matters, most evident in the prefrontal cortex, parietal and posterior cingulate cortices, as well as basal ganglia, damaging activity and

structural and functional connectivity of various brain networks, especially the fronto-striato-parietal and default mode network.

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EV293

Emotion regulation strategies in adolescents with mitral valve prolapse

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Introduction Two thirds of adolescents with mitral valve prolapse (MVP) show signs of anxiety disorders. They display difficulty in emotion regulation (Van Der Ham et al., 2003; Scordo, 2007).

Objective To investigate into emotion regulation strategies in MVP adolescents.

Methods A projective study of emotion regulation was undertaken with our modified version of Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test (Zinchenko, Pervichko, 2014). Thirty-six adolescents with MVP (mean age was 17.1 ± 0.8 years) and 40 healthy adolescents (mean age was 16.7 ± 0.6 years) took part in the study.

Results MVP adolescents significantly more frequently ($P < 0.001$) would mark Rosenzweig's situations as potentially traumatizing. Ego-defence (E-D) and extrapunitive (E) reactions appear to be significantly ($P < 0.05$) more frequent among MVP adolescents. MVP adolescents are more than healthy subjects prone to avoid open verbal revelations of their thoughts and feelings that emerge in the situation of frustration. Content analysis of responses conditioned by cognitive control (when the task was to taper off arbitrarily the traumatizing effect of the situation) revealed that suppression of emotions was displayed by MVP adolescents in 52% of answers, and for healthy participants - 29% of answers ($P < 0.001$). Cognitive reappraisal strategy was displayed by MVP adolescents in 27% of answers, and for healthy participants - 38% of answers ($P < 0.05$). Twenty-one percent of answers of MVP adolescents and 33% of answers of healthy participants suggested cognitive transformation of emotional experience and actualization of new meanings in traumatic situations ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions MVP adolescents appear to be more sensitive of frustrations and differ from healthy peers in more frequent use of the strategy of suppression of emotions.

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EV294

Adolescent prostitution: Which role plays psychopathology?

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Introduction The characteristics and the mental functioning of adolescent prostitutes were examined in several studies. Literature associates externalizing problems (i.e. impulsivity) with high rates of sexual activity and high rates of prostitution (Donenberg et al., 2005). Research has identified a link between psychopathology and high rates of health-risking sexual behavior and conduct problems. Despite the identification of psychopathology as a risk factor for the development of health-risking sexual, its role in prostitution has not been well examined.

Objectives Although the association between psychopathological disease and engagement in health-risking sexual behavior is documented, the specific nature of the cause or mechanism for the link between psychopathological disease and the development of these behavior problems is not known.

Methods An extensive literature search for relevant published and unpublished studies was conducted on Medline, CINAHL Plus with Full Text, PsycInfo and PsycArticle from inception through September 21, 2015. Additionally, we performed a search in Google Scholar and manually searched by the reference lists of included articles. Comprehensive search strategies were developed using the controlled vocabularies of each database. We systematically searched for relevant studies using a combination of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms and corresponding free-text terms. Search term and keywords were altered as per specification of individual database.

Results Adolescent prostitution is one of the major public health problems and psychopathology plays an important part in it. Adolescent prostitutes' shown elevated level of psychopathological disease that may reflect the possibility that their psychopathological functioning leads them to this particular environment.

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EV295

ADHD complex correction in children

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About a third of children are described as overactive by their parents, and up to a fifth of schoolchildren are described in this way by their teachers. Diagnosis of ADHD can be exhibited in 3–7% of children reached school age. It is not surprising that in children with ADHD as a result of such symptoms develop low self-esteem and emotional problems, often observed a variety of neurotic symptoms and behavioral disorders. The aim of our work was to investigate effectiveness of GABA-ergic medications in complex correction of ADHD children. It is investigated and treated 69 children with ADHD in age from 6 to 12 years. All the children were assigned GABA-ergic medications in doses that depended on the age of the child within three months. Besides medication, parents with their children carried out psychological adjustment, first of all it was a psychological training of parents based on system model of psychotherapy and appropriate recommendations for changes in behavioral strategies in relation to children. After treatment 100% of parents noted improvement of children's state. However, symptoms significantly smoothed in 51 children, children were more attentive, calmer, and more reflective. It was made significant changes in the relationships of parents with children that manifested itself in improving mutual understanding, increased positive reinforcement, reducing cases of different methods of punishment and expression of dissatisfaction with the behavior of children. Therefore, GABA-ergic medications can be successfully used in complex correction in children with ADHD.

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EV297

Antipsychotic in children and adolescents: Metabolic effects

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Introduction The use of antipsychotics in children is controversial, one of the considerations to take into account is the possible effect on the values of fasting glucose, prolactin or weight gain are very important.

Objectives To study the effect of these drugs on metabolic rate in children.

Methods We measured the weight, waist circumference, fasting glucose and basal prolactin in 6 children at Children's Hospital in the province of Huelva, diagnosed with bipolar disorder and early schizophrenia, atypical antipsychotics before starting treatment and 6 months later.

Results In the provisional results it is found that there is not a significant weight gain (less than 3%), no impairment of glucose and only in one case basal prolactin was elevated.

Conclusions The use of atypical antipsychotics in children should be reserved when strictly necessary. Once established, keep tight control of metabolic parameters, although the data of our study coincide with the literature, do not produce significant alterations.

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EV298

The importance of multiple-family group therapy in treatment of psychosomatic pathology

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Introduction The "parental multiple-family school" was developed in Buenos Aires (Argentina) by E. Rotenberg, based on the theory and practice of J. García Badaracco's multiple-family psychoanalysis (which further expands on the classical psychoanalysis' frame), applying it to the kids and their relatives. We will focus on the therapeutic group treating psychosomatic pathology, with the collaboration of the Dermatology department of the Hospital de Niños Dr. Ricardo Gutiérrez.

Objective To highlight the importance of creating spaces to modify the psychic mechanisms and resources of the psychosomatic patient at an infant age.

Methods We describe the "multiple-family parents school", an open, weekly group, coordinated by two psychologists and assisted by a dermatologist, in which the theories of J. García Badaracco's multiple-family group analysis are applied. We also discuss the importance of applying this system in our clinical practice.

Results We observed, according to the Dermatology department, very positive and significative changes in every post-group, which could lead to the disappearance of dermatological diseases in different patients without a pharmacological treatment which was previously given as first option. Single-session groups had many advantages, including the removal of waiting lists, a better development of the emotional connection between kids and their families, and a reduction of the therapeutic and professional costs.

Conclusion We think that starting interventions in multiple-family group therapy in Madrid in order to treat psychosomatic diseases in kids and teenagers should be encouraged after the very positive clinical experience in other cities.