

Introduction Irritability is the most frequently reported symptom in child and adolescent depression. The association of both has been linked with high rates of chronicity, comorbidity and impairment.

Objectives To study the association between irritability and depressive symptoms in children and adolescents.

Methods We have studied 857 participants recruited from the only child and adolescent mental health clinic in a catchment area of 122,968 people under 18 (2004–2010). A sample of 857 participants (112 controls and 745 patients) was included to carry out a cross-sectional study. Irritability was measured by a Visual Analog Scale (VAS irritability)–scored from 0 to 10–, and depressive symptoms by the Children's Depression Inventory (CDI). The participants were categorized into controls and patients, and according to their irritability (≤ 4 [I], 5 [II] and ≥ 6 [III]). The mean of CDI score was calculated for each of the groups, adjusted by sex and age, and analyzed by ANCOVA.

Results The following means were obtained from the controls: 13,71 (group I), 9,82 (group II) and 17,45 (group III). Regarding to the patients: 13,92 (group I), 11,54 (group II) and 15,64 (group III). A quadratic association ($P < 0.0015$) was found between VAS irritability score and CDI score.

Conclusions There is not a linear association between irritability and depressive symptoms in children and adolescent. High rates of depressive symptoms were associated both with high and low rates of irritability. Several questions remain unexplained about the status of irritability in psychiatry, as Stringaris group has been pointed out.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2209>

EW0340

Negative psychotic symptoms in 22q11.2 deletion and their association with neuropsychological profile

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22q11.2 deletion syndrome (22q11.2 DS) is associated with a markedly elevated risk for schizophrenia spectrum disorders. The role of negative symptoms in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia in this population and their link to role, social and cognitive functioning is still unclear. Aims of this study were investigate the association between negative symptoms, social and role functioning and neurocognitive performance in the sample of individuals with 22q11.2DS and compare them to healthy controls. The study was conducted on a sample of 60 individuals with 22q11.2DS (mean age = 14.8; SD = 4.8) and 56 healthy control (HC) participants (mean age = 13.8; SD = 5.4). Individuals with 22q11.2DS and high level of negative symptoms showed significantly higher level of impairment in several neurocognitive domain (i.e. visuospatial abilities, verbal response inhibition) compared with individuals with 22q11.2DS and low level of negative symptoms and healthy controls. They showed also lower global functioning, specifically role functioning and not social functioning. Negative symptoms are frequent in 22q11.2DS and are associated with specific cognitive deficit and low role functioning. These results suggest that negative symptoms should be considered an important target in the assessment of risk of conversion to full-blown psychosis and in planning of psychological interventions for this population.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2210>

EW0341

Correlations between the parents' ADHD score and the child's ADOS score in parents of children with comorbid ADHD–autism spectrum disorder

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From assortative mating theory to genetic background, several ethipathogenic hypotheses in ASD deal with the traits of parents. Background several ethipathogenic hypotheses in ASD deal with the traits of parents. The objectives of our study were to measure the ADHD and autism spectrum disorder quotients in parents of children diagnosed with ASD comorbid with ADHD and to correlate the measurements for the tests in parents with those in their children. The specific aim was to identify whether any significant correlations exist.

Method Fifty-two pairs of parents of children with autism spectrum disorders and ADHD were included in this study, based on informed consent and the ethical committee's approval. The child's diagnosis was established by a specialist in child and adolescent psychiatry, based on the child's clinical symptoms and on specific diagnostic scales, such as the ADOS and ADHD-rating scale. The parents completed an Autism Spectrum Quotient Scale (ASQS) and an adult ADHD scale. The data were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 and Excel. The correlations were verified using Spearman's non-parametric correlation test.

Results There was a strong correlation between the parents' ADHD scores ($r = 0.5$, $P < 0.001$), and a reverse medium correlation between the mother's ADHD score and the child's ADOS score ($r = -0.32$, $P = 0.02$). The father's ASQS and ADHD scores correlated between each other ($r = 0.31$, $P = 0.02$). There were no correlations between the parents' and the child's ADHD score, nor between the child's ADOS score and the parents' ASQS scores.

Conclusion Our results suggest that ADHD symptoms in parents of children with autism spectrum disorders comorbid with ADHD might be predictors for the child's prognosis.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2211>

EW0342

The co-occurrence of non-suicidal self-injury and attempted suicide among adolescents hospitalized in clinic for mental disorders “Dr Laza Lazarevic”

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Introduction The phenomenon of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) as an act of deliberate destruction of body tissue without suicidal intent is common in adolescence. NSSI and suicide attempts (SA), although distinct behaviors differing in intent, form and function, often co-occur in the same individual.