

EV248

Importance of developmental gesture of handwriting in children to better understand writing disabilities: Preliminary study

C. Lopez^{1,2,*}, L. Vaivre-douret^{1,2,3,4}

¹ Department of Medicine, University of Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, 75015 Paris, France

² Department of Child Psychiatry, INSERM Unit 1178 and CESP, Paris Descartes university and Paris Sud UVSQ, Paris-Saclay universities, Necker-Enfants-Malades University Hospital, Assistance publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, 75015 Paris, France

³ University hospitalo-Institut Imagine Affiliation, Necker-Enfants-Malades hospital, 75015 Paris, France

⁴ Department of Pediatrics, Child development, Cochin-Port Royal University Hospitals of Paris Center, Assistance publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, 75015 Paris, France

* Corresponding author.

Introduction There is currently a resurgence of handwriting difficulties in school-age children. Researches in literature focus on kinematics temporal and spatial measures of letters in the writing process and on clinical performances such as the handwriting scale (BHK). This assessment doesn't consider the organization and the maturation of the handwriting gesture.

Objectives We aim to study the developmental organization of the handwriting gesture to provide developmental standards of reference in order to complete performances measures allowing a better understanding of handwriting disabilities.

Methods Healthy children of elementary school aged between 6 and 11 years old are eligible for inclusion. All children are assessed with neuropsychological and neuropsychomotor evaluations and with handwriting assessment (BHK). Two groups are established, the one with handwriting difficulties and the other one (control group) without writing disorder or learning disabilities. The children were matched for age, gender and school level. All children are filmed with a camera suspended over to observe with specific handwriting tasks, the upper limb gesture about segmental organization of fingers, hand, forearm, arm, shoulder and postural organization. **Results** Preliminary findings show significant differences of the segmental organization of the writing gesture between the two groups. We will discuss the identified causes of the handwriting disorders with the analysis of neuropsychomotor and neurological assessments data in correlation with gesture segmental organization.

Conclusion Developmental organization of the writing gesture is a possible underlying mechanism of handwriting disabilities. Practically, it appears important to improve new tools of evaluations with gestural writing consideration and to implement it in intervention process.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1233>

EV249

The moderating effect of irrationality on the relationship between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems in teenagers

C. Costea

Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai- Facultatea de Psihologie și Științe ale Educației, Psihologie Clinică și Psihoterapie, Cluj Napoca, Romania

The main objective of this study was the investigation of the moderation effect of irrationality on the relationship between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems in youths, this last association having been demonstrated before in scientific

research. The data was collected from 40 patients of a pediatric psychiatry clinic, during the last 18 months.

We used the following instruments for measuring the main variables of the study: The Youth Self-Report (YSR, Achenbach, 1991) for the conduct problems, The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU, Frick, 2004) and The Child and Adolescent Scale of Irrationality (CASI, Bernard and Cronan, 1999).

The acquired data was analyzed with the SPSS 20 statistical software. First, we performed the descriptive statistics and then we conducted the hierarchical multiple regression analysis. The research design is predictive, moderation type.

The results showed a significant positive association between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems, a significant positive association between irrationality and conduct problems, no significant statistical association between callous-unemotional traits and irrational beliefs and no significant moderating effect of irrational cognitions on the relationship between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems. Nonetheless, callous-unemotional traits and irrationality explain 49.5% of the variance of behavior problems.

The results confirm the need of adapted individualized therapeutic strategies for children and adolescents with conduct problems, to address both their callous-unemotional traits and their irrational beliefs.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1234>

EV250

Conversion disorder in adolescents: A review and case report

A. De Cos Milas^{1,*}, M. Garcia Moreno², V. Gómez Macías³, N.E. Chinchurreta de Lora¹, N. Rodríguez Criado⁴, B. Sánchez Sánchez⁴

¹ Hospital Universitario de Móstoles, Child Psychiatry, Madrid, Spain

² Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro, Psychiatry, Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain

³ Fundación Hospital Alcorcón, Psychiatry, Alcorcon, Madrid, Spain

⁴ Hospital Universitario de Móstoles, Psychiatry, Madrid, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Conversion disorder (CD) is an uncommon but highly disabling condition. Affected children and adolescents are often severely impaired and at risk of serious long-term physical and psychosocial complications. Despite the enormous personal suffering and health resource implications of CD, little research has been done.

Objectives To update our knowledge about CD in adolescents, with a comprehensive review of the literature with special focus in prevalence, psychosocial factors, diagnosis, treatment and outcome.

Aims To present the most relevant data of our review with a clinical illustration that provides a practical vision of this disorder. **Methods** A systematic literature review was performed in MEDLINE, with particular interest in papers published in the last 10 years. Clinical illustration is provided by a case selected from an outpatient child and adolescent mental health service.

Results Few reliable prevalence data are available; the range goes from 0.2 in a German study to 31% in non-western clinical settings. Diagnosis is based on a constellation of features and treatment should involve several health care professionals. CD has a favourable outcome in children and adolescents. However, mood and/or anxiety disorders are encountered at a considerable rate even after recovery from conversion symptoms. Long clinical follow-up seems appropriate.

Conclusions The expression of emotional distress in the form of physical complaints is common in children. Nevertheless, the most severe presentation of physical symptoms is not a common topic