

using Raven Test and those with mental retardation were excluded. After one year, sixteen adolescents from the initial group were reassessed. The cognitive functioning was assessed with Trail Making A and B, verbal fluency tasks, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test and Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test. The results from patients group were compared with those from healthy controls.

Results The results show weaker global cognitive performance from adolescents with early onset psychosis, initially and at one-year evaluation, than the healthy adolescents from the control group.

Conclusions This results are consistent with those of previous studies. The adolescents with early onset psychosis show multiple cognitive impairments initially and one year after the psychosis onset.

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EV238

Gender dysphoria in USMIJ of Toledo. Report of a case

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The start of Child and Adolescent attention to gender dysphoria is very recent. In our Unit, it has objectified a growing increase in such demand over recent years.

As a typical example would be a patient of 13 years following gender dysphoria begins to present school failure and behavior problems at home with emotional instability.

According to the recommendations of the Group Identity and Sexual Differentiation (GIDSEEN) after early detection is to guide parents towards a comprehensive treatment at a specialized interdisciplinary teams and a psychosocial approach to improve the quality of life, decrease mental comorbidity and gender dysphoria own. Having no such care in our community has been necessary to make a referral to another community to attend this demand.

Currently it is giving adequate attention to these cases, but except for referral to another community. However, as we are seeing progression care in our area in the future could be feasible. Therefore, we consider as a first step dysphoria quantify each case in our area.

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EV239

Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome with psychotic symptoms in a severe case of anorexia nervosa: A case report

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Introduction The Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome comprises a complex of symptoms including Wernicke's encephalopathy and the Korsakoff's syndrome. While the former is characterized by a classic clinical triad of ataxia, ophthalmoplegia and a global confusional state; the Korsakoff's syndrome is characterized by memory impairment and confabulation. These two entities are now considered as a clinical spectrum of a same disease caused by deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B1).

Objective To describe a case of Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome with psychotic symptoms in a 13-year-old female patient with anorexia nervosa.

Method The patient and family were interviewed. Literature relevant to the case was reviewed.

Results A 13-year-old Caucasian female was admitted to the emergency department with bradycardia (38 bpm) and a two-month history of weight loss totaling 6 kg. This loss of weight was a result of dietary restriction and over-exercise because she "felt too fat". On admission she has a body mass index of 12.17. She was diagnosed with anorexia nervosa and was hospitalized. On day 11 after hospitalization, patient initiated alteration in behavior, fluctuating mental state with periods of lucidity and periods of confusion, memory impairment and psychotic symptoms, with paranoid delusions and auditory hallucinations. The classic triad of Wernicke's encephalopathy was not present. The treatment with thiamine was initiated and the symptoms including psychotic symptoms improved.

Conclusion Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome should be considered in cases of anorexia nervosa with a confusional state and memory impairment even if the classic symptoms are not present.

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

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EV240

Disturbed sleep and activity as early signs of ADHD in preschool children

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Introduction Attention-deficit-hyperactivity-disorder (ADHD) is the most frequent psychiatric disorder present in childhood, and sleep-problems are a prominent, pervasive and clinically important feature of ADHD. Our understanding of whether sleep-problems mimic or exacerbate daytime ADHD-symptom expression remains insufficient. Furthermore we lack knowledge about the connection between objective measuring and subjective observations in children with early symptoms of ADHD.

Objective Future research that examines sleep-problems and daily activity in very young children with and without ADHD-like symptoms might help us identify early risk factors and achieve a better understanding of the importance of sleep in ADHD.

Aims To investigate if sleep-problems and activity level during day time is associated with early signs of ADHD.

Methods A sample of 50 preschool children ages 2–3 and their parents recruited in a birth cohort are invited to participate and divided into two groups of 25 cases and 25 controls based on ADHD-symptom score. An actigraph on the child's non-dominant

wrist measures sleep and daily activity. Sleep-latency, total sleep time and awakenings are examined. Moderate-to-vigorous-activity (MVPA) is the measure for daily activity. Subjective observations from parents are provided through questionnaires. Furthermore we examine the stability of the sleep problem score from child behavior checklist, which parents fulfilled when their child was 27 months old and again at the age of 5.

Results The results will be presented at the EPA March 2016 in Madrid.

Conclusion Results from this study together with other findings of risk factors in the cohort may lead to a preschool ADHD risk-index, which can guide future early intervention.

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EV241

Relationship between coping and anxiety in young university population

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In Latin American countries the University Entrance occurs before 17 years of age, in adolescence. The literature proposes some tasks of this stage as the search for identity and definition of the plan of life (Casullo et Fernández-Liporace, 2001). This stage is characterized by changes that may lead to stress (Frydenberg et Lewis, 1991) and strategies and styles should be deployed to deal with situations surpluses. The aim of this paper is to explore the relationship between coping styles and anxiety in young university students. The total sample consisted of $n=216$ university students (53.2% female, $n=115$, 46.8% male, $n=101$; between 16 and 18 years of age: $m=17.32$, $SD=0.70$). The subjects answered the ACS (Frydenberg, 1997) which assesses coping styles in young people and the AMAS-E (Reynolds, 2007) assessing anxiety. The design was correlational, the data were analyzed using SPSS 21.0 statistical program.

Results and discussion As used style Troubleshooting reduces test anxiety, the tendency of these two variables is negative ($P=0.01$). Implement the style Relating to others it will decrease test anxiety, the tendency of both variables is negative and statistically significant ($P>0.05$). Stress in young people increases as gets underway unproductive type ($P=0.00$). The results are consistent with the literature that suggests that late adolescents in academic challenges cause such hardship (Marote et Martínez, 2001).

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EV242

Strange behavior as defense mechanism related to sensorial impairment in autism

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Introduction So far, autism etiology is not known yet, it is believed that is due a combination of neurobiological, structural, genetic and environmental factors. This disorder is characterized by social interaction and communication impairments and presence

of restricted and repetitive behaviors. Some authors have spoken about Sensorial Perception Theory that tries to explain how sensorial impairment of people with autism causes “strange” conducts, as a protective mechanism to stimuli they perceive as disturbing.

Objectives To highlight the role of sensorial perception in people with autism in their way of interacting over the environment.

Method systematic review of the literature in English (PubMed), with the following keywords: “Autism”, “sensory perception”, and “Asperger syndrome”.

Results According to Sensorial Perception Theory, people with autism perceive sensorial information from environment in different ways. It is believed that each sense operates as a hyper or hyposensitive sense, according to the intensity and the moment the stimulus is produced. This fact provokes “abnormal” responses as repetitive or restricted behavior, in order to protect themselves from the disturbing stimuli.

Conclusions Sensorial hyper o hyposensitive may be related to the strange behavior that can be present in people with autism. If we could interpret such conducts, we will be able to imagine how patients are perceiving the world and then we could help them to develop strategies in order to function more properly.

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EV243

ADHD and bipolar disorder challenge in diagnosis in children and adolescents

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Introduction The professionals in charge of children and adolescents with attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) should be prepared to treat a wide variety of psychiatric symptoms, as most have at least one comorbid psychiatric disorder. Sometimes the differential diagnosis between ADHD and bipolar disease is difficult because of overlapping symptoms between the two disorders (Geller et al., 1997; Biederman et al., 2000; Singh et al., 2006).

Methodology A literature review about the comorbidity between ADHD and bipolar disorder in children and adolescents was performed.

Results According to different studies, between 60 and 90% of children and adolescents with ADHD have comorbid bipolar disorder. However, the percentage of children and adolescents with ADHD that has comorbid bipolar disorder varied from 10 to 22% (puedes poner from 60 to 90% si no quieres repetir el and).

Conclusions The prevalence of bipolar disease, particularly among adolescents, is between 1 and 7%. This percentage is higher if all forms of bipolar spectrum are included. Some personal and family factors increase the probability of a patient having ADHD present bipolar disease: decreased IQ, delayed development, family history of ADHD or bipolar disease, and the combined subtype.

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

Further reading

Figueroa Quintana A, et al. Comorbid ADHD and bipolar disorder in children and adolescents: challenges in diagnosis and treatment. In attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity throughout life. Elsevier Spain SL, Masson, Madrid 2009 (pp 251–69). ISBN: 978-84-458-1907-4.

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