

RBS-R. Results of the *t*-test for independent samples indicated a significant difference in mean score for the children with autism of age 3–6 year old ($M=53.1$) and for control group ($M=11.9$), $t=-13.3$, $P<0.01$. Also, the mean score of children with autism of age 7–10 year old ($M=54.9$) is significantly higher, compared to control group ($M=13.7$), $t=-12.2$, $P<0.01$.

Conclusion This comparison provides information on particular forms of repetitive behavior to further our understanding on these important symptoms.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.479>

EV0151

The case of successful treatment of gender identity disorder of childhood

O. Pityk^{1,*}, V. Seliverstova²

¹ Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University, Department of Psychiatry, Narcology and Medical Psychology, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine

² Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Psychoneurological Hospital 3, Center of Psychological and Psychiatric Help to Children, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine

* Corresponding author.

Gender identity disorder of childhood refers to a rather rare disorders, but according to the literature girls with the disorder in the future may become homosexual or transsexual. The necessary diagnostic criterion for gender identity disorder of childhood is the presence of a constant desire to belong (or the conviction of belonging) to the opposite sex, coupled with a strong denial of the behavior, characteristics and/or clothing specific to the registered sex. Usually the disorder is manifested in the preschool years, but for diagnosing it is necessary that it manifests before the onset of puberty. Both sexes may have a rejection of anatomical structures inherent in his own sex; however, such unusual display is rare.

Patient V. came to the appointment with psychiatrist with parents 3 years ago. During the interview reported that she starts to feel the boy at the age of 9 years. This announcement provoked outrage from parents. With the beginning of the critical days began to position herself in a male person. The patient met all diagnostic criteria for gender identity disorder of childhood. The patient underwent a course of systemic therapy combined with nootropics. Currently, patient name is the name of a female, the patient wears women's clothing, identifies herself as a woman. The patient continues to meet with a psychotherapist, is satisfied with the treatment, thoughts on sex change does not express. Thus, in the case of diagnosis of this disorder can become effective systemic therapy in combination with nootropics.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.480>

EV0152

Access and participation: What factors influence the provision and utilisation of health care services by children with learning disabilities?

A. Rebowska

Tees, Esk & Wear Valley NHS Trust, Newberry Unit, Darlington, United Kingdom

Aims The aim of this literature review is to explore the range of factors that influence the degree of access to health care services by children and young people with learning disabilities.

Background Children with learning disabilities are at increased risk of a wide range of health conditions comparing with their peers.

However, recent reports by UK government as well as independent charities working with children and young people with learning disabilities demonstrated that they are at risk of poor health outcomes as a result of barriers preventing them from accessing most appropriate services.

Methods Comprehensive searches were conducted in six databases. Articles were also obtained through review of references, a search of the grey literature, and contacting experts in the field. The inclusion criteria were for studies evaluating access to healthcare services, identification and communication of health needs, organisational aspects impacting on access and utilisation, staff attitudes where they impacted on access, barriers, discrimination in patients with intellectual disabilities age 0–18. The literature search identified a sample of 36 papers. The marked heterogeneity of studies excluded conducting a meta-analysis.

Results Barriers to access included problems with identification of healthcare needs by carers and healthcare professionals, communication difficulties, the inadequacy of facilities, geographical and physical barriers, organisational factors such as inflexible appointment times, attitudes and poor knowledge base of healthcare staff.

Conclusion The factors identified can serve as a guide for managers and clinicians aiming to improve access to their healthcare services for children and young people with intellectual disabilities.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.481>

EV0153

Body image, food behavior and models esthetic in university students

A.M. Romero Otalvaro*, M. Munoz-Argel, C. Aguilar-Aruachan, G. Padilla-Vargas Gianina

Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Psicología, Monteria, Colombia

* Corresponding author.

A growing host is currently evident in young people all about sports culture where interest in body image and a strong cult of the body whose main purpose in many cases prevails is to achieve aesthetic purposes based body models of society, which may be related to an increase in risk eating behaviors and habits of excessive exercise. This research aims to examine the possible presence of three variables: eating behavior, aesthetics models and body image in male college gym users and nonusers. The variables were evaluated by applying Inventory eating disorder EDI 2, which measures the presence of symptoms associated with eating disorders. The Adonis complex Questionnaire which is used to assess the degree of concern about physical appearance and The Questionnaire Body Influences of Aesthetic Model CIMEC-40 which evaluates the internalization of cultural aesthetic ideals. The sample consists of 50 subjects, aged 18 and 24 years, students from the one University of the city of Monteria – Colombia.

The results indicate that the user group show greater trend scales obsession with thinness and social insecurity than non-users, like greater influence of verbal messages regarding the cultural aesthetic models, however none of the groups expresses serious or pathological concern about body image.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.482>

EV0154

The origins of mental toughness–internalizing and externalizing problems at the age of 5 years predict higher mental toughness scores at the age of 14 years

D. Sadeghi Bahmani^{1,*}, M. Hatzinger², M. Gerber³, S. Lemola⁴, P.J. Clough⁵, S. Perren⁶, K. von Klitzing⁷, A. von Wyl⁸, E. Holsboer-Trachsler⁹, S. Brand⁹

¹ University of Basel Psychiatric Hospital, Center for Affective, Stress and Sleep Disorders ZASS, Basel, Switzerland

² Psychiatric Services Solothurn, Department of Adult Psychiatry, Solothurn, Switzerland

³ University of Basel, Department of Sport, Exercise and Health, Sport Science Section, Basel, Switzerland

⁴ University of Warwick, Department of Psychology, Coventry, United Kingdom

⁵ Manchester Metropolitan University, Department of Psychology, Manchester, United Kingdom

⁶ University of Konstanz, Department of Psychiatry, Konstanz, Germany

⁷ University of Leipzig, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Leipzig, Germany

⁸ University of Zurich, Institute of Psychology, Zurich, Switzerland

⁹ Psychiatric Clinics of the University of Basel, Center for Affective, Stress and Sleep Disorders, Basel, Switzerland

* Corresponding author.

Background The concept of mental toughness has gained increasing importance among non-elite athletes for its psychological importance and explanatory power for a broad range of health-related behaviors. On the flip side, no study has focused so far on the psychological origins of mental toughness. Therefore, the aims of the present study were three-fold: to explore, to what extent psychological profiles of preschoolers at the age of five years predicted mental toughness scores and sleep disturbances at the age of 14 years, and to explore possible gender differences.

Method Nine years after their first assessment at the age of five years (preschoolers), a total of 77 adolescents (mean age: 14.35 years; SD = 1.22; 42% females) took part in the present follow-up study. At baseline, both parents and teachers completed the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), covering internalizing and externalizing problems, hyperactivity, negative peer relationships, and prosocial behavior. At follow-up, participants completed a booklet of questionnaires covering socio-demographic data, mental toughness, and sleep disturbances.

Results Preschoolers with high prosocial behavior and low internalizing and externalizing problems, as rated by parents and teachers, at the age of 14 years self-reported higher mental toughness and lower sleep disturbances. At the age of 14 years, and relative to their male counterparts, female participants reported lower MT scores and higher sleep disturbances.

Conclusions The pattern of results suggests that mental toughness traits during adolescence have their origins during pre-school years.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.483>

EV0155

Psychopathological approach of unsafe games among teenagers: A case report

A. Ben Hamouda, S. Bourgou, S. Ben Rejeb, M. Hamza, B.N. Saguem*, F. Charfi, A. Belhadj
Mongi Slim Hospital, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, La Marsa, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Voluntary asphyxiation by practicing unsafe games such as choking, hanging, strangulation or other means of inducing hypoxia/anoxia is not uncommon among adolescents and can lead

to unintended death but it stills not very well-known so underestimated by parents and underdiagnosed by health professionals.

Objectives Study of clinical, psychological and psychopathological features in adolescent practicing unsafe games through a case report and a literature review.

Methods We will present the case of a 14-year-old boy followed up in the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department of Mongi Slim Hospital (La Marsa, Tunisia) for behavioral disorders and recurrent syncope. This case report will be supported by a literature review.

Case report S.B., 14-year-old boy, unique child of two divorced parents, with precarious family socio-economic conditions, no apparent medical problems and no known history of drug or alcohol abuse, suicidal ideation or suicide attempts, consulted first time in the department for behavioral disorders. The diagnostic of dysthymia was made. Seven months later, he was hospitalized in the medical intensive care unit for postictal coma. All medical investigations were normal. In the following, S.B. revealed that he used to practice voluntary asphyxiation by compressing the two carotids using his fingers until loss of consciousness. The diagnosis of paraphilia (DSM-5) was established.

Conclusions Early recognition of such cases and awareness of psychological and psychopathological motivations might prevent serious complications and lethal outcome for these “unsafe-young-players”.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.484>

EV0156

Risk factors of problematic video game use among teenagers in Sfax

L. Cherif, C. Sahnoun*, K. Khemakhem, H. Ayadi, A. Walha, Y. Moalla, I. Hadjkacem, F. Ghribi
EPS Hédi Chaker, Child and Adolescent Department, Sfax, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Objective To identify correlates that might constitute risk factors for problematic video game use (PVU) among urban Tunisian secondary school students.

Methods This multivariate cross-sectional study was carried out on 587 secondary school students, aged 14 to 20 years. They were randomly selected from seven secondary schools in the urban area of Sfax. The self-administered Fisher's nine-item questionnaire was used in this survey. To identify an associated problematic internet use video game addiction, Young's eight-item questionnaire was used. A self-administered, anonymous questionnaire covered socio-demographic, individual and family data.

Results The prevalence of PVU was 14.01%. In multivariate logistic regression analysis, we found that the individual risk factors for problematic video game use were anxiety symptoms ($P = 0.034$) and an associated problematic Internet use ($P < 0.001$). Playing sport was a protective factor ($P = 0.011$). The poor relationships within the family ($P = 0.001$), the lack of parental supervision of time spent on playing video game ($P < 0.001$) and mother profession as mid-to upper level manager ($P = 0.002$), predicted PVU.

Conclusion The identification of risk factors can help to determine individuals at high risk, and alert mental health providers to be careful to screen these patients for PVU. Total avoidance of the Internet is unrealistic and inadvisable; but a sensibilisation outreach for youth, their families and health professionals may help to limit the onset of PVU among young people.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.485>