

EV0157

Quality of life in parents of children with attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder

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Aim The aim of our study was to investigate and compare the quality of life of parents of children with ADHD and parents of children within psychiatric troubles.

Methods We conducted a cross sectional and comparative study, on 20 families of children with ADHD, followed in child and adolescent psychiatry department of Sfax, Tunisia, and 20 control families. We used the Short Form Health Survey (SF 36) translated and validated in Arabic to evaluate the quality of life of the parents of the two groups.

Results The average age of the patients of our survey was 9 years 8 months with a predominance of boys. We objectified a significant difference between the overall scores of the quality of life of parents of children with ADHD and the control sample. A highly significant difference was noted in the following areas: mental health, bodily pain and social functioning. The difference was significant in vitality score. The difference was not significant in 4 scores: general health, physical functioning, role physical, and role emotional.

Conclusion Families with a child with ADHD have many challenges which impact certainly in their quality of life. As a child and adolescent's psychiatrics, we should be aware of these consequences in order to help the parents to improve their quality of life.

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Developing and implementing digital-assisted parent training intervention for disruptive behavior in primary health care

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Background According to many epidemiological studies early prevention of mental health problems is essential in childhood. The objectives are:

- to determine whether a digital-assisted intervention using whole-population screening that targets the most symptomatic 4-year-old children is effective at 12 months after the start of treatment;

- to describe the Finnish Strongest Families intervention model in primary health care.

Methods The target population was children with high level of DBD symptoms screened from the population of 4-year olds attending annual child health clinic check-ups. The RCT study was conducted in southwest-Finland between 2011 and 2013. In the control group, participants ($n = 232$) were given access to a parent training website and a telephone call from a coach. Participants ($n = 232$) in the intervention group received internet and telephone delivered the Finnish Strongest Families program.

Results During the 12-months follow-up results of the intervention showed the behavioural problems of the four-year-old children reduced significantly in the families who participated in the 11-week program compared to the control group. So far, this evidence-based intervention has been implemented in 13 municipalities in Finland and the nationwide implementing process is in progress.

Conclusions Training parents online and over the telephone significantly decreases preschool children's disruptive behavior. Therefore, it is important to provide low threshold, digitally delivered, family oriented promotion, prevention and early intervention programs in the primary care. More studies are needed to evaluate the long-term effects and cost-effectiveness of digital interventions in preventive mental health care.

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Communication in ASD – parents as partners for improving language development

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The increase in the prevalence of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has important consequences to the health and educational systems. The need for specialized care that can improve the chances for a good prognosis must be considered in the research about intervention proposals. Parents can be very important participants in this process. Several intervention programs include the participation of parents but there is relatively little information in the literature about the results of these proposals. This poster will present the results of three different intervention programs with the participation of parents in three different regions of Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro, the parents were instructed about everyday attitudes and interactive management in six monthly group sessions discussing specific issues. In Rio Grande do Sul, specific themes regarding communication awareness and language development were discussed with parents in eight individual sessions conducted once each month. In Sao Paulo, parents were instructed once a week, during ten weeks, about executive functions stimulation. Participants were 18 children and they were all receiving regular speech-language therapy before, during and after the period of instruction to the parents. The results regarding the social-cognitive and communicative performance show a clear effect of the parents' instruction. Each program's results will be discussed individually but the overall results point out to the value of including parents as partners in language and communication intervention processes.

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Neurobiological marker for child and adult ADHD diagnoses

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Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorder. It is a chronic disease where 50–60% of ADHD cases persist into adult life. ADHD is associated with a range of clinical and psychosocial impairments. In children hyperactivity, impulsivity and inattention are the core