

Results Approximately 25% of JCMHS annual psychiatric consultations were initiated by JCMHS parameters for polypharmacy. Corresponding consultations included education and recommendations discussed with treating psychiatrists regarding polypharmacy and optimal psychiatric management.

Conclusions JCMHS Psychotropic Parameters is a useful tool to identify polypharmacy and enhance psychiatric care of foster care youth.

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

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EW88

Assessment of adopted minors admitted to the inpatient unit in Hospital Clínico Universitario of Valladolid during the last 8 years

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Research about adjustment of adopted children indicates that they have more emotional and behavioral problems than non-adopted children. We have examined 28 adopted minors that have been admitted to the inpatient unit in Hospital Clínico Universitario of Valladolid. We examine the gender, age, diagnose and the number of hospital admissions. In the sample of 28 patients, there are 15 males (53.57%) and 13 females (46.42%). The most common diagnosis is attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (57.57%), followed by reactive attachment disorder of infancy or early childhood (46.42%). Readmission rate is 44.2%. Male patients have higher rates of readmission (60.86%) than females (39.1%). Males have higher rates of readmission (60.86%) than females (39.1%).

Discussion Results indicate a higher rate of admissions in adopted males than females, being attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and reactive attachment disorder of infancy or early childhood the most common diagnosis. Rate of readmission is higher in males.

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

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EW91

A study for development and validation of the computer-based working memory tasks for school-aged children

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Introduction Working memory (WM) is the ability to retain and manipulate information during a short period of time. According to previous studies, children who have neurocognitive dysfunctions, such as ADHD and learning disorder were found to have a WM problem, which was associated with frontal lobe dysfunction, especially dysfunctions in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex.

Objectives In the present study, we developed the computer-based WM tasks for school-aged children, which help to provide a timely assessment of risk and preventive intervention for children with subclinical attention problems.

Aims We evaluated the construct and concurrent validity of newly developed WM tasks.

Methods A hundred and fourteen 8- to 10-year-old children were recruited. The newly developed, computer-based WM tasks consist of two domains:

- auditory-verbal WM;
- visual-spatial WM.

We examined the construct validity of the tasks through examining the developmental trend of the WM abilities with age. To determine the concurrent validity of those tasks, we conducted correlation analyses between the participants' scores and their scores on well-known measures of verbal and visual WM; Arithmetic and Letter-Number Sequencing subtest of intelligence scale (KEDI WISC), and Corsi block test.

Results There are marked linear increasing trends of the response accuracy with age. Further, there were high correlations between the scores of two WM tasks and the corresponding scores of standardized assessment tools.

Conclusions This study showed promising evidence for the validity of computer-based tasks assessing WM, which might have the utility for school-aged children in research and clinical settings.

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

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EW92

Consumption of medicines for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder treatment per patient in children and adolescents in Slovenia from 2003 to 2012

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Background According to the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) treatment guidelines, atomoxetine (ATX) is a second line treatment after stimulants and therefore a serious monitoring of ATX prescribing is necessary to avoid inappropriate prescribing.

Objectives In most countries in Central Europe, except Germany, there is no data on drug consumption for ADHD medicines (expressed in defined daily dose (DDD)/ADHD patient/year).

Aim The main purposes of this study were: calculate and present the pattern and evolution of national consumption in Slovenia expressed in the percentage of DDD/patient/year consumption for the period 2003–2012.

Methods The national consumption and population data for this period were obtained from Slovenian databases. A DDD/ADHD patient/year was calculated. Only immediate-release methylphenidate (IR-MPH), methylphenidate-osmotic release oral delivery system (OROS-MPH) and ATX have been available and included in this study.

Results Less than 50% of patients with ADHD are treated with medications in Slovenia. A total consumption rose rapidly from 41.3 in 2003 to 148.5 DDD/ADHD patient/year in 2012. The total consumption for ATX and MPH is almost equal (140.9 for ATX and 150.3 for MPH in 2012). This result is lower as it has been seen in Germany (208 DDD/ADHD patient/year in 2008 for MPH).

Conclusions In the last decade in Slovenia, the total consumption is increasing rapidly, which indicates a positive trend. This pattern (low total consumption) has not been seen in Germany. After the new drugs have been available on the Slovenian market, the total consumption rose rapidly.

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

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