

(CBTC) circuitry. We hypothesize that the polymorphisms of the dopaminergic pathway should be associated the abnormal CBF in the CBTC circuitry.

**Objective** To investigate the association of the polymorphisms throughout the dopaminergic pathway with the cerebral blood flow (CBF) of PMR in MDD.

**Methods** The blood sample of 63 patients (23 PMR, 40 NPMR) were collected for genotyping the dopaminergic polymorphisms (92 SNPs from 10 genes). After quality controlling, 15 SNPs in 8 candidate genes were entered into the mass univariate modeling analysis. For the statistical analysis, patients with unqualified fMRI image and unmatched demographic data were ruled out. Consequently 56 patients (23 PMR, 33 NPMR) were taken into the statistical analysis.

**Results** Genotype-by PMR associations with the CBF differences predominately distributed in bilateral prefrontal cortex (PFC), temporal cortex, and striatum, the left thalamus, the right primary motor cortex, insular cortex, fusiform gyri, and lingual gyri. There were significant negative correlation between the CBF of the PFC and the PMR severity. However, the CBF of the striatum and the thalamus were positively correlated with the PMR severity.

**Conclusions** The polymorphisms of dopaminergic pathway are associated with not only CSTC circuitry, but also some other brain regions involving in cognition and emotion controlling. While the increased CBF of PFC might suppress PMR, the increased CBF of striatum and thalamus adversely aggravate PMR.

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## e-Poster walk: E-mental health

### EW0121

#### The association between time spent on computer tablets and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) among children from 3 to 12 years old

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**Introduction** ADHD is one of the most common neuropsychiatric disorders in children. The worldwide prevalence is estimated to be between 2–18%. The exact cause of ADHD is still unknown, but some factors have been found to increase the risk of having ADHD like increase TV exposure time and video games.

**Objectives** To study the association between time spent on computer tablets (iPads or Android tablets) by children and ADHD.

**Methods** This cross sectional study targeted children from 3 to 12 years old who use computer tablets. Two non-random sampling techniques were used to distribute self-administered questionnaires to one of the caregivers of 275 children, 36 of them installed an application in their children's computer tablets that measures the actual time spent by the children. The questionnaire contains demographics, validated Arabic ADHD rating scale and questions to assess the parental attitude. The SPSS package was used for statistical analysis.

**Results** The results showed that the overall prevalence of ADHD is 22.2% and it is higher in males. There is no statistically significant association between ADHD and all variables except for the time spent on computer tablets, which showed that children using computer tablets more than the average time have an increased chance of having ADHD with an odds ratio of 1.9 with 95% confidence interval from 1.08 to 3.40.

**Conclusion** This study shows an association between time spent on computer tablets by children and ADHD. There is need for longitudinal studies to demonstrate the temporality and to confirm the association.

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

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### EW0122

#### “Tell me more and help me to decide, doctor” – Information seeking attitudes and use of information resources in patients with depression

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**Introduction** Shared decision-making (SDM) has shown to improve adherence, decrease hospitalization, and enhance knowledge of the illness and satisfaction with mental health services. Eliciting each patient's preferences for information allows tailoring the physician behavior according perspectives and expectations. Patients with depression (PWD) have frequently limited information regarding the availability and efficacy of psychiatric treatments.

**Aims/objectives** Unveil information seeking attitudes of patients with depression and their a priori use of digital sources of information.

**Methods** A convenience sample of PWD was submitted to a battery of self-report questionnaires. Standardized instruments were used to measure information seeking attitudes and the accessibility and usage of digital information resources.

**Results** Thirty-six patients were inquired, with a mean age of 39.8 (13.4) years. Information-seeking preferences were high, with an API-I score of 90.1 (13.8). Preferences for information-seeking behaviors were higher in severely depressed ( $P=0.010$ ) and less educated ( $P=0.026$ ) patients. Preferences were negatively correlated with length of psychiatric treatment ( $r=-0.514$ ;  $P=0.002$ ). Sixty-one percent had a priori information regarding their psychiatric problem, and 68.8% considered it was influential in the decision-making behavior. Access and use of digital resources were correlated with education level (0.644;  $P=0.000$  and 0.554;  $P=0.003$ ), age ( $-0.357$ ;  $P=0.001$  and  $-0.559$ ;  $P=0.007$ ) and illness severity ( $-0.431$ ;  $P=0.04$ ).

**Conclusion** Patients with depression want to be informed about their mental condition and treatment options. Few resources are used and decision mostly relies on health professional's opinion and guidance. Accessible resources seem scarce and future research shall address the acceptance and impact of decisional-aid instruments on this population.

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