

with ADHD and severe CD. Limitations are the small number of cases and those related to the controlled observation method used.

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EV0125

The psychological profile and the counter attitudes of encopretic children's mothers: A Tunisian study

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Introduction Persistent encopresis is part of a fairly specific pathologic complex including personality, and familial factors. To a very large extent, interest in encopresis issues has revolved around the mother–child relationship.

Objectives In this study, we aimed to assess the psychological profile and the counter attitudes of encopretic children's mothers.

Methods We led a retrospective and descriptive study carrying on 91 medical records of children with encopresis, followed in the outpatient child psychiatry department of the Hédi Chaker university hospital of Sfax over a period of seven years, going from January 1st, 2000 till December 31st, 2006.

Results In our study, emotional deprivation was noted in 62.2% of cases. Besides, repeated separations from mothers were noted in 26.4% of cases with 2.2% cases of prolonged separations. Our study also revealed that 19.8% of mothers have obsessive personality traits while 14% have rather anxious traits. Furthermore, 6.6% of encopretic children's mothers were found to have anxio-depressive spectrum disorders according to the DSM-IV-TR. Mothers' intolerance towards encopresis was estimated at 53.3%. This intolerance was mainly reflected in physical punishment, depreciation, blame and humiliation. Toilet training was rigid in more than half of cases (62.2%).

Conclusion Childhood encopresis can be viewed as a result of a maternal-child conflict. In fact, the mother–child relationship appears to be directly involved in the genesis of encopresis. Nevertheless, the role of the own child neurodevelopmental state in response to the family system should not be ignored.

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The synergistic relationship between perceived autonomy and environmental factors in adolescents with prosocial behaviour

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Introduction Perceived autonomy (PA) can be considered as the key mediating variable in promoting intrinsic motivation. Therefore, an environment that encourages autonomy increases intrinsic motivation and leads to continuance intention.

Objectives The main purpose of this study was to assess the social conditions which give rise to autonomous forms of motivation.

Methods We led a transversal study, over four months, from June until September 2016. It included 90 adolescents aged 14–20 years and members of voluntary association in Sfax (Tunisia). PA was assessed using the “perceived autonomy in life domains” (PALD) for the life spheres of leisure, interpersonal relationships, school, and general domains.

Results The average age of participants was 16 (14 to 20 years). The sample was female-dominated (53%). All participants were secondary school pupils. Almost 70% were from a high socioeconomic level and over 60% had parents' high level of education.

The mean scores of PA ranged from 117 (SD = 4.5) in general domain to 15 (SD = 4.5) in school domain.

There was a significant correlation between PA and parents' level of education ($P=0.01$), parental relationship ($P=0.01$), level of family communication ($P=0.00$), giving compliments ($P=0.01$) and rights in decision-making ($P=0.05$). The other factors that significantly enhance PA were having a good network of friends ($P=0.01$) and having sports and extracurricular activities ($P=0.03$).

Conclusion The present findings provide additional support for the synergistic relationship between family dynamics and family relationship perceptions and PA, and emphasize the role of parents to encourage autonomy.

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EV0127

Social and family characteristics of children with stuttering in Tunisia

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Introduction Stuttering constitutes for children a psychological and social disability, in which the environmental context plays an important role in the installation, stabilization and aggravation or attenuation.

Objective Our study aims to describe the socio-familial characteristics of children with stuttering.

Patients and methods This is a descriptive and analytical-retrospective study carried out on 80 children with stuttering and had been followed-up in the child psychiatry department of UMC Hédi Chaker Sfax (Tunisia) for more than 3 years (January 2012 to 31 December 2013).

Results In our study, the prevalence of stuttering in child psychiatry consultation department of Sfax is 4%. Most of the patients were either the youngest (36.25% of cases) or seniors (35% of cases). Personal history of speech disorder had been reported in 8 children (10% of cases). Family history of speech disorder was reported in 33.75% of cases. These disorders had been kind of stuttering in 60.66% of cases, speech delay in 18.52% of cases and sound speech disorder in 7.41% of cases.

The parent–child relationship is marked by a parental rigidity in 18.6% of cases. The existence of triggering factor was noted in 37.5% of cases: traumatic situation (30% of cases), the birth of a younger sibling (22% case).

Conclusion The emergence and evolution of stuttering depend on predisposing, precipitating and chronicising factors. Identifying these factors and adopting a favorable parental attitude contribute to the fight against stuttering in children and, at least, avoid aggravation and chronicity of this disorder.

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