

that in large groups' studies of adolescents treated with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors there have been no evidence of increased suicidal risk.

**Objective** Understand if there is a significant association between antidepressant treatment and suicidality in a 3-months follow-up study of the adolescent's consultation of Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte.

**Methods** Analysis of 81 adolescents with an initial diagnosis of major depression treated with an antidepressant for at least 3 months.

**Results** After the follow-up period there has been an improvement in sadness in 92.6% of the adolescents, a remission of death thoughts in 98.8% and an absence of suicides attempts. In 61.7%, it was necessary to introduce also an antipsychotic in a low dose and in 12.3% another antidepressant with a hypnotic effect.

**Conclusion** It is clear that untreated major depression carries significant suffering and disability. Although treatment with antidepressants may take several weeks before clinical improvement appear and depression may worsen in the first days, its therapeutic effect should not be underestimated even if becomes necessary to add another medication in the first days. In evaluating these kinds of concerns, we must always differentiate between media hype and scientific data.

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#### EV0148

### Is bipolar over diagnosed in adolescents?

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**Introduction** Since the mid-1990s, the diagnosis of bipolar disorder has increased significantly: two-fold among adults, four-fold among adolescents and 40-fold among children. Mood instability is a hallmark symptom of many psychiatric disorders but does not imply necessarily a diagnosis of bipolar disorder. Misdiagnosis is not just an academic issue: mood stabilizers have significant adverse effects and expose patients to side effects that range from mild to potentially life-threatening.

**Objectives** Discuss the potential overestimation of bipolar diagnosis in the adolescent population through a statistical analysis of a sample from the adolescence's consultation of Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte.

**Methods** Analysis of 106 patients taking into account the initial diagnosis and the diagnostic stability over 6 months. Non-systematic review of the literature.

**Results** From this sample, 39.2% of the adolescents have a diagnosis of unipolar affective disorder, 0.02% of bipolar disorder and 0.1% of disruptive mood disorder. These diagnoses did not change over the follow-up period.

**Conclusion** It is important to try to understand the reasons of this potential discrepancy (influence of pharmaceutical company marketing, of parents' desire, of doctors' fear) to reduce controversy and confusion and to adjust treatment.

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#### EV0149

### Emotion dysregulation and sex working belief in sample of adolescents

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**Introduction** In the last decade, international study attention to the problem of risk of sexual behavior in adolescents has grown. Some research has shown emotion dysregulation to be an important predictors of forbidding outcomes for example alcohol and drugs abuse or risky sexual behavior.

**Objectives** The aims of this study are analyze emotion dysregulation in adolescents and their belief regarding sex working of adolescents.

**Methods** The sample is composed by 123 participants (58 male adolescents, and 65 female adolescents, they is 14–15 years). All participants completed a self-report questionnaire, Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale. Them, participants responded to questions on prostitution.

**Results** Frequency analysis showed that 78% of participants believe that prostitution is wrong; 1.4% of adolescents believe that the voluntary prostitution is not wrong; 2.4% believe that prostitution is not wrong if it can economically help their parents; and 4.9% believe that prostitution is wrong only if the customer is an adult. Regarding emotion dysregulation, test t analysis highlights some differences between male and female. The female presents difficulties ( $P=0.025$ ) to strategies respect male adolescents and they manifest a tendency to significative difference in impulse ( $P=0.061$ ) and goals ( $P=0.067$ ).

**Conclusions** These preliminary results show that females may experience greater difficulties to take functional strategies to regulate emotions and could risk adopting risky sexual behavior such as prostitution.

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#### EV0150

### Repetitive behavior among autistic children 3–10 years old and a control group in Albania

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**Introduction** Autism is a lifelong disability that impairs 3 main areas: communication skills, social interaction and behavioral patterns.

**Objectives** To investigate the repetitive behavior in autistic children 3–10 years old.

**Aims** Comparison of repetitive behavior between autistic children with a control group of clinically healthy children matched for age and sex.

**Methods** Repetitive Behavior Scale (RBS-R) questionnaire was translated, validated and provided to examine children ( $n=70$ ) in each group.

**Results** Children with autism show significant behavioral problems as compared to healthy children in all subscales and the full