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Identifying the patterns of neurocognitive disorders in pubertal schizophrenia is actual.

Methods Benton Test of visual retention, methods of forward and reverse bills, Bourdon correction sample, Wechsler's subtests (subtest 11 – "Encryption", subtest 12 – "Labyrinths" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Trail Creating a Test Part A.

Results All patients were divided into 3 groups. The first group (schizophrenia) and second group (other psychic disorders) showed the worst results than healthy subjects. Qualitative analysis of the "Benton Test" results showed similar variations of difficulty and types of errors in the subjects of the first and second groups – ignoring the number of the figure sides, as well as difficulties in the structuring element of the image corners. The "Methods of forward and reverse bills" demonstrated the fatigue and attention instability. "Bourdon test" showed a high level of the stability index ($K=0.09$). Wechsler's subtest "Encryption B" obtained poor results, indicating a pathological decrease in visual-motor speed. During the subtest "Labyrinths 1, 2, 3, 4, 5" the subjects of first and second groups exceeded the allowable time limit, but the first group of schizophrenia patients allowed more blunders during pubertal study (ignored the walls of the maze, torn pencil despite the given instructions). The test groups 1 and 2 while passing "Trail Creating a Test Part A" have shown good results – job data did not cause difficulties and carried out in accordance with the specified instructions.

Conclusions Neurocognitive disorders allow to confirm the presence of morphological and functional brain changes when endogenous mental illness occurs.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.412>

EV0084

Does gender matter? A comparative study of post-traumatic stress disorder among children and teenager

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Introduction Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology seems to depend of many variables like age, exposition to trauma, environment. . .

Objectives Compare, basing on gender, socio-demographic and symptomatology of patients with PTSD.

Methods A retrospective and comparative study was conducted at the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department of Mongi Slim Hospital (Tunisia) from January 2013 until July 2016. We included all cases of patients followed for PTSD (DSM-5). They were divide into 2 groups according to the gender. Data was collected from patients' records.

Results Our study featured 30 patients: 16 boys and 14 girls. The average age was similar for both teams (boys: 8.43 years; girls: 8.53 years). Boys had twice more personal history of somatic, psychiatric illness (70%), and low socioeconomic status (62.5%). The beginning of the facts were significantly later for the female group ($P<0.001$). Females were more likely to be a witness, while males tented to be directly exposed to the trauma. Physical abuse was the major aggression for both groups.

Female gender was associated to parental trauma exposure ($P=0.023$) and to an ongoing event ($P=0.004$). Meanwhile, male gender was associated to a maternal history of psychiatric illness ($P=0.012$), a single traumatic event ($P=0.010$), and to a school

located aggression (0.04). Girls have developed more hypervigilance, guilt symptoms and aggressive behaviors. Low self-worth, regression, specific phobia and suicidal ideations occurred more frequently among boys.

Conclusions Health professionals must be aware of the youth PTSD warning signs in order to have the earlier right intervention.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.413>

EV0085

Lifestyle factors and internet addiction among school children

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Aim The aim was to determine the association between internet addition [IA] and fatigue, sleep disturbance, depression, and life style factors among school children.

Subjects and methods A cross-sectional survey based on multi-stage stratified random sampling and 1188 students (73.3%) gave consent during October 2011 to December 2012. Data including socio-demographic details, lifestyle and dietary habits Internet Addiction Test (IAT), Fatigue Scale, Epworth Sleepiness Scale [ESS] and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) test. Univariate and multiple logistic regression analysis were performed.

Results The overall prevalence of IA among school children was 19.8%. The proportion of IA was significantly more among males (56.4%) as compare to females (43.6%; $P=0.035$), school performance ($P<0.001$) and family income ($P=0.032$). Those with IA had significantly less number of sleep hours (6.16 ± 0.80 vs. 6.58 ± 1.29 ; $P<0.001$) as compared to normal. Those with IA had significantly high number of hours internet use (3.82 ± 1.64 vs. 3.03 ± 1.64 ; $P<0.001$) as compared to normal. A significantly larger proportion of IA than normal subjects reported having headaches ($P=0.010$), double vision ($P=0.037$), eye hurt ($P=0.021$), eye tired ($P=0.005$), dizziness (34.4% vs. 27.3%; $P=0.002$), fatigue, and hearing problem ($P=0.048$). A significantly larger proportion of students with IA most frequently gratifying site (19.9% vs. 11.6%; $P<0.001$), browsed games (38.6% vs. 29.9%; $P=0.010$), chat sites (29.7% vs. 22%; $P=0.013$), email (54.2% vs. 63.1%; $P=0.36$), and research (61.0% vs. 69.2%; $P=0.017$).

Conclusion The current study confirmed the of evidence linking problematic internet use with negative fatigue, greater numbers of symptoms, anxiety, sleeping disturbances, depressive and lifestyle risk factors, among vulnerable young children.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.414>

EV0086

Emotion regulation during looking in the mirror in patients with eating disorders

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Emotion regulation is complex ability involving many emotional processes. One of the main assumptions of adaptive emotion regulation is emotional awareness, or the ability to identify and interpret own emotions. The absence of these fractional skills at patients with eating disorders can lead to rigid maladaptive control