

outpatient child psychiatry clinic at Elhussin Hospital Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

Methods and subjects The study was based on 62 cases and 30 controls. The data collection instrument included socio-demographic & Children Attention and Adjustment Survey (House form){CAAS}. And interview by (Diagnostic Interview Kiddie-Sads-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL) to exclude other psychiatric morbidity, clinical data, serum 25(OH) Vitamin D. Descriptive statistical analysis were performed, Pearson Chi² test (χ^2) and Student (*t*) test.

Result 1-Vitamin D level was much lower in ADHD children compared to healthy children, and was a significant difference in the mean values of vitamin D between ADHD(23 ± 13) and control group means (44 ± 12) and *P* value was >0.001 and was significant difference between subgroup of ADHD, means of inattentive subtype was(20 ± 13) hyper active subtype (30.1 ± 5)and combined subtype(24.04 ± 4). *P* value 0.011*.

Conclusion Children with ADHD had significantly lower levels of VITAMIN D than healthy, and inattention subtype than other types of ADHD.

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

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EW62

Prevalence and determinants of common fears in children and their socio-demographic characteristic

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Objective Most children experience some degree of fear during their development. Excessive fears can create serious obstacles to children. The aim of this study was to identify the most common fears in a sample of children and adolescents and examine the socio-demographic correlates of fears.

Subjects and methods This cross-sectional study was conducted during the period July 2010 to February 2012 at Public and Private Schools of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, in Qatar. Out of 2188 students approached, 1703 students agreed to participate in this study, with a response rate of 77.8%. The questionnaire includes socio-demographic information, academic performance, behaviour at home and various fears.

Results More than half of the children experienced fears (56.7%). Most of them were in the intermediate level, 12–15 years old (46.1%). Overall, reported fears were significantly more frequent in girls (62.6%) than boys (37.4%) (*P*<0.001). A significant difference was observed between girls and boys who experienced fears in their age group (*P*<0.001), education of mother (*P*=0.04), household income (*P*=0.008) and academic performance (*P*<0.001). The most frequent reported fears were fear of someone dying in the family (85.2%), parents getting divorced (84.5%), breaking religious law (82%), being kidnapped (78.2%), family members ill (78%) and dying (76.7%).

Conclusions The study findings revealed that fears were highly prevalent in Arab children and adolescents in Qatar. Girls reported more fears than boys. There was a significant difference observed between girls and boys in their age group and academic performance for the reported fears.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EW63

Anticipating the unknown: A mixed method study assessing French psychiatrists opinions towards prognosis in adolescent and young adult psychiatry

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The early treatment of psychiatric disorders has become a central goal of mental health policies worldwide. Yet little is known about the attitudes of psychiatrists regarding prognosis in their daily work. When treating young patients with acute psychotic symptoms, how do psychiatrists manage diagnostic uncertainty? Do they anticipate the risk of schizophrenia or avoid making prognostications? To what extent do they communicate their expectations to patients and their families?

Methods This is a mixed method study. Firstly, a series of in depth interviews addressed French youth psychiatrists' opinions towards prognosis. Participants worked in a variety of settings, public institutions, private practice, and student help. Secondly, an online survey investigated French psychiatrists' opinion toward prognosis. The survey consisted of the presentation of a clinical vignette in which a psychiatrist communicates on prognosis to a young patient with acute psychotic symptoms. The vignette was randomly shown in four versions with different predictions and outcomes. Respondents were then asked questions regarding prognosis communication.

Results Qualitative analysis stresses psychiatrists' uncertainty in their daily work with teenagers presenting unclear symptoms that might be the sign of a beginning psychotic process or might as well reflect adolescent unease. Psychiatrists are reluctant to commit into prognosticating or using standardized tools. The contradiction between the expectations that psychiatrists be able to predict what will happen to a young patient and their impossibility to do so, raises an ambivalence that is only managed through a deep emotional involvement. The survey received more than 400 answers, and statistical analysis is in progress.

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EW65

Disorganized attachment and psychological symptoms in children with somatic symptoms disorders

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Introduction Somatic symptoms disorders (SSD) are one of the most neglected areas in child and adolescent psychiatry (Mohapatra et al., 2014). SSD are characterized by multiple and variable physical symptoms without demonstrable pathophysiological processes. Literature has investigated the role of several psychological variables in SSD, with inconclusive data. Moreover, there is a paucity of studies on middle-childhood and early adolescence in this clinical condition.

Objectives We focus on the role of attachment and on psychological aspects in children with SSD.

Aims The aims are to verify the presence of:

– an overrepresentation of attachment disorganization in these children;

– an overrepresentation of psychological symptoms.

Methods Fifty-six consecutive Italian patients with SSD, aged from 8 to 15, were administered Child Behavior Checklist (Achen-