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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.

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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.

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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.

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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

strategies that are underlying etiological factor of eating disorders. Sixteen patients underwent a psychological diagnostic focused on work with emotions. In the experimental part, patients were exposed to their own image through the mirror, during which were supposed to regulate their emotions, according to specific instructions. While patients were looking into the mirror, we monitored psychophysiological activity. Latest results based on the data processing of averages excitation of skin conductance describe the course of the experiment as we expected. Calming phases alternated with mirror exposure were clearly noticeable and consistent during changes in skin conductance and varies almost significantly [$F(3,6) = 2.5, P = 0.068, \eta^2 = 0.22$], which supports the suitability of the selected eliciting material. The difference between mirror exposures with instructions on how to regulate emotions and without them is not statistically significant, but the continuance of the skin conductance describes the phases of the experiment consistently. The most striking response was detected at the first exposure to the mirror, which may suggest a lack of internal resources to regulate such an important stimulus as their own body. The results indicate that exposure to mirror is a negative emotional stimulus, with whom the patient can hardly cope.

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EV0087

Prospective predictors of onset, maintenance and cessation of self-injurious behavior during adolescence

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Introduction Epidemiological studies indicate a high prevalence of self-injurious behavior in adolescents in the general population. So far, there are only very few studies on the course of self-injurious behavior in adolescents and young adults.

Objectives The aim of the present population-based study was the analysis of prospective predictors of onset, maintenance and cessation self-injurious behavior in adolescents.

Methods A representative sample of the normal population of adolescents from Germany (initial sample: $n = 1444$; mean age = 14.7, $SD = 0.80$, 52% female adolescents) was studied over a two years period on 4 consecutive points of measurement in the context of the European school-based intervention study SEYLE.

Results There was a high remission rate (70.4%) of self-injurious behaviors at 24-month follow-up investigation. However, there was a substantial rate (29.6%) of adolescents who continued the self-injurious behavior, as well as a group of “new starters”. Self-injurious behavior during the baseline examination proved to be the strongest predictor of self-injurious behavior 2 years later. The extent of depressive symptoms and quality of peer relationships were significantly associated with maintaining self-injurious behavior two years later. Furthermore continued self-injurious behavior over the first 12-month was highly associated with suicide plans/suicide attempts at 24-month follow-up investigation.

Conclusions While both, onset and maintenance of SIB are prospectively associated with an increased risk for suicidal behaviour in late adolescence, SIB cessation significantly reduces the risk for later suicidal behaviour.

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EV0088

Children with opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome: Types of psychological development

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Introduction Opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome (OMS) in childhood still remains unexplored from the perspective of clinical psychology.

Objectives and aims The research was aimed at defining types of psychological development in the group of children with OMS. The study included 18 children between ages 2 years 4 months and 9 years with OMS (8 boys, 10 girls).

Methods The following methods were used: analysis of patient's development and medical record, psychological interview with parents, neurological state assessment and pathopsychological assessment.

Results Patients were divided into three groups according to cognitive development level:

- group with normal intelligence level ($n = 4$);
- group with developmental delay ($n = 11$);
- group with intellectual disability in different forms ($n = 3$).

Several children in group 1 ($n = 3$) and in group 2 ($n = 4$) expressed neurotic behavior with increased levels of anxiety and fear of trying unusual actions during psychological assessment. Children with delay in psychoverbal development ($n = 7$) and with developmental delay ($n = 1$) expressed psychopathy-like states with verbal aggression and had difficulties controlling their emotions. In some cases ($n = 2$), the psychological state of the patient was defined as borderline state with emotional instability, especially in mother–child interaction.

Conclusion Psychological features of children with OMS indicate heterogeneity of their development types that implies different prognosis and developmental dynamics for each type. The results point out the necessity of detailed psychological examination aimed at correlation of psychological help to children with OMS and their families with their psychological state.

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Dog assisted therapy for teenagers with emotional and behavioural issues: A multicentre study

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