

Objectives The Yin-Yang represents two opposing and complementary traits of nature such as introvert-extrovert and passive-active, and has been primary framework of medicine for thousands of years in the East. The purpose of this study was to examine the problem behaviors of the middle school students, which is a major social and psychopathological issue in Korea, from the Yin-Yang temperaments.

Methods Subjects of 670 middle school students (365 boys and 305 girls) finished Korean version of youth self-report (YSR) for describing the problem behaviors and Sasang personality questionnaire (SPQ) for measuring Yin-Yang temperament. The high (30%) and low (30%) SPQ score groups were shown to represent Yin and Yang temperament groups with acceptable reliability and validity. We examined the correlation between YSR and SPQ, and YSR subscale differences between high and low SPQ score groups.

Results The SPQ significantly ($P < 0.01$) correlated positively with YSR externalizing problem ($r = 0.148$, $r = 0.182$) and negatively with YSR Internalizing Problem ($r = -0.212$, $r = -0.177$) in boys and girls, respectively. The Yang temperament group (8.42 ± 6.24 , 8.36 ± 6.59) is significantly ($P < 0.01$) higher than Yin group (6.17 ± 4.82 , 5.83 ± 5.32) in Externalizing Problem, and the Yin temperament group (9.55 ± 7.72 , 11.38 ± 8.18) is significantly ($P < 0.01$) higher than Yang group (6.01 ± 5.95 , 8.28 ± 7.49) in Internalizing Problem with boys and girls, respectively.

Conclusion These results showed that the Yin-Yang temperament of traditional eastern medicine might be clinically useful for screening psychopathological problems in adolescents. Implications and suggestions for cross-cultural psychological study of the East and West are also suggested.

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

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EW0065

Cognitive vulnerability to depression in adolescents with depression, their healthy siblings and a control group: A cross-sectional study

G. Chartier^{1,*}, P. Garel², C. Herba³, L. Booi⁴

¹ The University of British Columbia, Psychiatry, Vancouver, Canada

² CHU Ste-Justine, Psychiatry, Montréal, Canada

³ Université du Québec à Montréal, Psychologie, Montréal, Canada

⁴ Université de Concordia, Psychologie, Montréal, Canada

* Corresponding author.

Introduction At least half of first depressive episode appear before adulthood. A negative cognitive bias is present among individuals who suffer from major depression. This bias is also reported among individuals at high risk of major depression (e.g. child of depressed mother). When present, cognitive vulnerability may predispose to major depression. No study to date aimed to evaluate the cognitive vulnerability of siblings of depressed individuals.

Objectives and aims To review the principles behind cognitive vulnerability. To assess cognitive vulnerability in depressed adolescents, in healthy siblings and in a control group.

Methods Eighty adolescents (27 adolescents treated for depression, 24 healthy siblings and 29 controls), aged between 12 and 20 years old, were recruited and assessed using validated measures of bio-psycho-social vulnerabilities. All diagnoses were confirmed using a K-SADS interview. Cortisol level samples were obtained through morning saliva. Cognitive vulnerability was assessed using self-report questionnaires (CES-D, LEIDS-R, EPQ) as well as computer-based tasks (Ekman's tasks of facial recognition and the movie for assessment of social cognition [MASC]). We translated the MASC from German to French. The parents of the adolescents also filled the LEIDSR and the CESD.

Results The LEIDS-R presented a significant increase in certain subscales (hopelessness, aggression and rumination) compared to

the healthy siblings and the controls. Interestingly, there was also a correlation between the LEIDS R results of the parents and of the depressed adolescent ($r = 0.43$, $P = 0.04$).

Conclusions The LEIDSR appears to be the most sensitive task to detect cognitive vulnerability. A relation between the parent response and the depressed adolescent response could be found.

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EW0066

The relationship between physical and mental disorders in a pediatric population

G. Chartier¹, D. Cawthorpe^{2,*}

¹ The University of British Columbia, Psychiatry, Vancouver, Canada

² University of Calgary, Psychiatry, Calgary, Canada

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Few studies examine comorbidity in a pediatric population. This poster presents results that extend our understanding of the relationship between mental disorder and physical disorders using a population-based study approach.

Objectives and aims To review the evidence behind comorbidity of psychiatric disorders and other medical disorders. To propose an informatic approach that evaluates those comorbidity on a population-scale.

Methods Using an informatics approach, a dataset containing physician billing data for 235,968 (51% male) individuals up to 18 years old spanning sixteen fiscal years (1994–2009) in Calgary, Alberta, was compiled permitting examination of the relationship between physical disorders and mental disorders, based on the International classification of diseases (ICD).

Results All major classes of ICD physical disorders had odds ratios with confidence intervals above the value of 1.0, ranging from 1.08 (Perinatal Conditions in 4–6 year olds) to 4.95 (Respiratory Conditions in 0–3 year olds). Distinct major class ICD disorder patterns arise in comparing all children with adults and specific age strata for those under 19 years of age.

Conclusions This study represents the first evidence reported in a population-based data set of the effect of mental disorders on each major class of ICD diagnoses related to a physical disorder. The focus on the early intertwinements between physical and mental disorders in a pediatric population may help to target strategic areas for future research and investment.

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EW0067

Psychosis in adolescence: A prognosis or a diagnosis? Integrated treatment with psychodynamic peer support

L. Ciampa*, F. Gucci

Villa Camaldoli Alma Mater s.p.a., Psychodynamic Integrated Psychiatry Department, Napoli, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Our work comprises an integrated intervention strategy for the treatment of psychotic manifestations and functioning in adolescents which, following the theories of Laufer and Chan, questions the usefulness of the diagnosis 'psychotic' during adolescence. We apply an "open light treatment" (IPOLT), which includes psychodynamically oriented peer-support.

Objectives To build a new form of therapeutic alliance with peer-support based on shared real life experiences enabling adolescents to reintegrate within their environment and re-establish cogni-

tive functioning which has become disorganised, aiding a gradual return of the cohesion of ego and self and in some cases, cessation of psychotic symptoms.

Methodology An observational study of one year on a group of ten adolescents aged 17 to 20 in institutional and private settings with psychotic manifestations and functioning. The group were tested at the start and end of the study using WAIS-IV and MMPI-A.

Results The adolescents recruited showed a faster recovery of the cohesive processes of their fragmented ego as well as a quicker resumption of social relations. Our model provided an organising function and a flexible yet secure 'container' (Bion, 1988) for the young people's psychic structure. The tests showed a demonstrable improvement in their verbal comprehension, visual-spatial reasoning, fluid reasoning, working memory and processing speed.

Conclusions Psychotic manifestations occurring in adolescence may decrease with an immediate integrated and rehabilitative intervention, without need of an institutional psychiatric setting. In conclusion, we find that "psychosis" in adolescence is a prognosis and not a diagnosis.

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EW0068

Pregnancy and cord vitamin D status and symptoms of autism spectrum disorders in toddlers: An Odense child cohort study

S.S.B. Clausen^{1,*}, H.T. Christesen², C. Dalgård³, S. Lykkedegn², P. Munk-Jørgensen⁴, N. Bilenberg⁵

¹ Institute of Clinical Research- University of Southern Denmark, Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Department, Odense C, Denmark

² Hans Christian Andersen Children's Hospital, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark

³ Environmental Medicine, University of Southern Denmark, Department of Public Health, Odense, Denmark

⁴ Psychiatric Department, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark

⁵ Institute of Clinical Research, Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Department, Odense, Denmark

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Vitamin D deficiency is widespread globally in pregnant women and is suggested to contribute to offspring risk of symptoms of autism spectrum disorders (ASD), but findings are inconsistent.

Objectives To investigate whether low prenatal 25OHD exposure and 25OHD status in early life increase risk of early symptoms of ASD.

Aims To investigate early signs of ASD.

Methods From the prospective birth cohort, Odense child cohort ($n=2.549$), Denmark, we included singletons with their mothers with available serum concentrations of 25OHD at early pregnancy ($n=1.231$), late pregnancy ($n=1.361$), and birth ($n=2.082$). ASD symptoms were rated by parents on the pervasive developmental problem (PDP) scale of the Child behavior checklist for ages 1½-5 (CBCL 1½-5). Associations between 25OHD and PDP score were analyzed by multiple linear and logistic regression models. A priori included covariates were gestational age, child gender, birth weight, season of birth, parity, parental psychiatric diagnoses, maternal age, smoking habits, alcohol consumption, education level, vitamin D supplementation, and pre-gestational BMI.

Results Means (SD) of 25OHD for early pregnancy, late pregnancy, and cord were 65.5 (21.5), 78.7 (27.0), and 47.0 (21.7) nmol/L, respectively. PDP data were obtained at a mean (SD) of 2.7 (0.6) years of age. Data from the regression analyses are pending.

Conclusions In this well-off cohort with relatively high levels of cord 25OHD, power calculations allows us to detect a true change

of 0.02 PDP scores per 10 nmol/L change in 25OHD. Further studies will clarify whether early PDP scores track later ASD diagnosis.

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EW0069

Psychiatric assessment of cases with self-inflicted poisoning in a sample of Egyptian children and adolescents

H. El Rafei*, M. Ghanem, H. Gamaluddin, M.M. Mohamed, A.M. Abdel Samiee', N. Shaker

Psychiatry Institute, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt, Psychiatry Department, Cairo, Egypt

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Suicide in children and adolescents is commonly underreported and studied. It is an interplay area of multiple static (sociodemographic), and modifiable (impulsivity, psychiatric morbidities, adverse life events (ALE), abuse, bullying) variables.

Objectives and aim To assess and identify relative significance of dependent and independent risk factors in youngsters attempting self-inflicted poisoning.

Methods Consecutive recruitment of patients aged 7–18, with normal IQ, admitted to poison control centre over 13 continuous months, with self-induced poisoning. All were assessed after guardians' written informed consent for different risk factors identified for suicidal behavior using appropriate scales (PPS, SRRS-Y, FSSCS, BIS-11, J-TCI, Mini-Kid). Controls with no history of suicidal attempt were matched for age, sex and sociodemographics among their families.

Results One hundred and twenty cases (16.7 years \pm 1.6 SD, 91% females) and 100 controls (age 16.4 years \pm 1.7 SD, 90.8% females) were assessed. In cases, 90.8% were of low/middle socioeconomic status, 73.5% had previous attempt, average within 10 months, 17.5% planned their attempt, 10.8% had a witnessed attempt. Stressor within 2 days was reported in 75.9%, severe in 40%. Impulsivity was more in its cognitive, planning and motor components ($P=0.001$ in each) among attempters. Cases scored more on Novelty seeking, harm avoidance and reward dependence than controls who had more persistence, self-directedness and cooperativeness. Attempters had significantly more past medical and psychiatric history ($P=0.001$, 0.05 respectively), 77.5% had a working psychiatric illness, 2% in controls.

Conclusion Repeated suicidal attempts were the majority, with impulsivity as a predictive risk, especially if psychiatric morbidity or ALE in youths were encountered.

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EW0070

Families of children with autism spectrum disorders: Communication and mental health

F.D. Fernandes*, S. Leticia

University of São Paulo, FMUSP, Cotia-SP, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

Persons with autism need special care during all life and therefore the caretakers need attention too. Parental stress in families with children with autism is significantly higher than the observed in families with children with other disorders or with typical development. Communication is specially affected in autism, is one of parent's first concerns and may increase stress. This study asked if parents of non-verbal children with autism have higher levels of stress than parents of verbal children with autism. The purpose