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Introduction Encopresis is a not very common disorder. The prevalence of this disorder is about 1.5% after the age of 5 years old and decreased even more as age increased, being very rare in adolescence.

Aim Here we present a clinical case of an 11-year-old girl, with a diagnosis of functional encopresis with constipation and overflow incontinence for 4 years.

Method In this case, we followed a program consisted of 12 sessions combining different techniques that are on experimental phase. The program we designed consist of toilet training, establishment-token economy- of a diet high in fiber with a progressive remove of laxative medication and a family intervention with both parents that got divorced 4 years ago.

Results Having both parents the same frame the patient's problem easily started to decrease. In follow-up (6 and 12 months), we observed good toilet habits and not constipations episodes.

Conclusions Even though all the techniques used were in experimental phase, we considered that because of the chronicity of this problem a multidisciplinary approach was the best option.

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

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Brain development in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: A neuroimaging perspective review

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Introduction Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a challenge in child and adolescent psychiatry. In the recent decades many studies with longitudinal designs have used neuroimaging with ADHD patients, suggesting its neurodevelopmental origin.

Objectives Study the findings of neuroimaging (MRI, fMRI, DTI, PET) techniques on ADHD patients from a longitudinal point of view, looking also for the potential influence of treatments and other predictors (i.e. genetics).

Aims To provide a global perspective of all the recent findings on ADHD patients with the neuroimaging technics, focusing on longitudinal measurements of the changes in brain development.

Methods We conducted a review of the literature in the databases Pubmed and ScienceDirect (terms ADHD, neuroimaging, MRI, fMRI, DTI, PET, functional connectivity, metilphenidate and cortical thickness). We focused on studies using neuroimaging techniques with ADHD patients, looking at their populations, methodologies and results.

Results The studies found abnormalities in the structure of grey matter, activity and brain connectivity in many neural networks, with particular involvement of the fronto-parietal and Default Mode Network. There is also convergent evidence for white matter pathology and disrupted anatomical connectivity in ADHD. In addition, dysfunctional connectivity during rest and during cognitive tasks has been demonstrated.

Conclusions This evidence describe ADHD as a brain development disorder, with delays and disruptions in the global development of the central nervous system that compromises grey and white matters, most evident in the prefrontal cortex, parietal and posterior cingulate cortices, as well as basal ganglia, damaging activity and

structural and functional connectivity of various brain networks, especially the fronto-striato-parietal and default mode network.

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Emotion regulation strategies in adolescents with mitral valve prolapse

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Introduction Two thirds of adolescents with mitral valve prolapse (MVP) show signs of anxiety disorders. They display difficulty in emotion regulation (Van Der Ham et al., 2003; Scordo, 2007).

Objective To investigate into emotion regulation strategies in MVP adolescents.

Methods A projective study of emotion regulation was undertaken with our modified version of Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test (Zinchenko, Pervichko, 2014). Thirty-six adolescents with MVP (mean age was 17.1 ± 0.8 years) and 40 healthy adolescents (mean age was 16.7 ± 0.6 years) took part in the study.

Results MVP adolescents significantly more frequently ($P < 0.001$) would mark Rosenzweig's situations as potentially traumatizing. Ego-defence (E-D) and extrapunitive (E) reactions appear to be significantly ($P < 0.05$) more frequent among MVP adolescents. MVP adolescents are more than healthy subjects prone to avoid open verbal revelations of their thoughts and feelings that emerge in the situation of frustration. Content analysis of responses conditioned by cognitive control (when the task was to taper off arbitrarily the traumatizing effect of the situation) revealed that suppression of emotions was displayed by MVP adolescents in 52% of answers, and for healthy participants - 29% of answers ($P < 0.001$). Cognitive reappraisal strategy was displayed by MVP adolescents in 27% of answers, and for healthy participants - 38% of answers ($P < 0.05$). Twenty-one percent of answers of MVP adolescents and 33% of answers of healthy participants suggested cognitive transformation of emotional experience and actualization of new meanings in traumatic situations ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions MVP adolescents appear to be more sensitive of frustrations and differ from healthy peers in more frequent use of the strategy of suppression of emotions.

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

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Adolescent prostitution: Which role plays psychopathology?

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Introduction The characteristics and the mental functioning of adolescent prostitutes were examined in several studies. Literature associates externalizing problems (i.e. impulsivity) with high rates of sexual activity and high rates of prostitution (Donenberg et al., 2005). Research has identified a link between psychopathology and high rates of health-risking sexual behavior and conduct problems. Despite the identification of psychopathology as a risk factor for the development of health-risking sexual, its role in prostitution has not been well examined.