

Aims Are sleeping problems as measured by the use of hypnotics in toddlers a risk factor for ADHD?

Methods Prescription database information data was collected for 47,413 children participating in the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort, where mothers report on toddler drug use. These two datasets were used as predictors of diagnoses of ADHD as seen in the Norwegian Patients Registry in a 7-year follow up period.

Results Agreement between mother-reported drug use and hypnotics use as measured was less than 50% for all hypnotics (min 19% and max 48%). The two datasets will be further used to investigate the relationship between toddler drug use and a later childhood diagnosis of ADHD.

Conclusions Considering the low to moderate agreement between mother-reported survey data and data from prescription databases it is of value to use both data sources in a study looking at the predictive value of sleeping problems and hypnotics use in toddlers on later development of ADHD.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.444>

EV0116

Sluggish cognitive tempo symptoms and psychosocial well-being in adolescents – an epidemiological study in the Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1986

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Introduction The investigation of sluggish cognitive tempo (SCT) concept has renewed interest in recent years. Apart from previous studies linking SCT items to ADHD, current research now shows further evidence for the relationship between SCT items and impairment in several domains. Despite it is not a clinical entity, SCT items are often seen in clinical child and adolescent psychiatric populations and, thus, further investigation of these symptoms is clearly needed both in clinical and in community samples.

Objectives Our aim was to investigate the relations between SCT items and psychiatric symptoms, as well as psychosocial and academic functioning in a large general population sample of adolescents.

Methods Fifteen-year old adolescents from the Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1986 ($n = 9432$) completed a postal questionnaire on their health and well-being with a participation rate of 80%. The questionnaire included the Youth Self Report (YSR) which has the following SCT items: I feel confused or in a fog, I daydream a lot, and, I don't have much energy, as well as items constructing the subscales depressed/anxious, withdrawn, somatic complains, social problems, thought problems, attention problems, rule-breaking behavior, and aggressive behavior.

Preliminary results Around 8% of adolescents rated themselves above the 90% cut-off in the sum score of SCT items. They also reported more symptoms in all YSR subscales, lower grade marks in academic field, less friends, and lower life satisfaction than adolescents scoring below the 90% cut-off.

Conclusion SCT may relate to various psychiatric problems and reduced psychosocial well-being.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.445>

EV0117

Atypical onset of a manic episode in adolescence – case report

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Introduction The clinical practice and available literature attest the presence of affective symptoms in psychosis and affective disorders with psychotic elements, allowing their conceptualization as entities of the same nosologic spectrum.

Objective The description of a clinical picture that is part of the aforementioned pathology, installed under a treatment that has indication in the spectrum, which leads to supporting different pathophysiological mechanisms of those pathologies.

Aim Presentation of an atypical onset of a manic episode in adolescence.

Method At the age of 14, a male adolescent had an acute psychotic episode, in complete remission after three months of treatment with risperidone. The antipsychotic treatment continued for seven months, when the adolescent had a decompensation consisting in a manic episode.

Results Considering the mode of onset of the manic episode, we have assumed a lack of compliance with the antipsychotic medication. The mother denies this possibility. We have continued the treatment with risperidone, which had no effect over the manic clinical picture, and we added valproic acid, failing to alleviate the symptoms. The clinical picture improved, with complete remission, under treatment with aripiprazole and valproic acid. After a month in which he refused to take the medication, the patient had another decompensation in the form of a manic episode with psychotic symptoms. This time we have decided to start long-acting injectable antipsychotic medication.

Conclusion Through this case study, the authors wish to bring into notice the surprises that the clinical practice still offers and the necessity to research the underlining pathophysiological aspects of the disorder.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.446>

EV0118

Determining the relation between the internet addiction in Turkish secondary school students and the perceived family support

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Objectives The purpose of this study is to determine the relation between the internet addiction levels of secondary school students and the perceived family support.

Methods The study was conducted in the cross-sectional and descriptive design, and the data were collected from 3391 students who were studying at 5th and 7th grades at 23 secondary schools in the city of Burdur and its central villages. The Personal Information Form, the Internet Addiction Scale, and the Social Support Received from the Family Scale were used to collect the data. The data were collected between the dates 15.11.2013 and 15.01.2014. After the necessary explanations were made to the students, the informed