
PROFESSIONAL SCREENING OF "AT RISK" 14-16 YEAR OLD ADOLESCENTS IN FRENCH SCHOOLS: AN ANCILARY STUDY FROM THE SEYLE COHORT

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Introduction: The SEYLE ('*Saving and Empowering Young Lives in Europe*') randomized clinical trial is funded by the European Union (FP7). Its aims were to collect baseline and follow-up data on health and well-being among European adolescents and to test three different suicide-preventive interventions, in comparison with a control group, in order to recommend culturally adjusted models for promoting mental health and preventing suicidal behaviors. The present ancillary study presents results of the French Prof-Screen cohort.

Objectives: 1: to describe the psychopathological profile of 'at risk' students. 2: to compare the profiles of students referred vs. not referred to mental health services. 3: to analyse judgment criteria of the professional for referring pupils.

Methods: The questionnaire was a composite of psychopathology scales: Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II); Zung Self-Assessment Anxiety Scale (SAS), Paykel Scale, Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (DSHI) and other questions addressing issues of substances use, social relationships...

In the Prof-Screen arm, when critical scores were reached in the baseline questionnaire, the pupil was considered 'at risk' and was examined by a professional who had to decide, based on a semi-structured interview and his/her clinical global impression, whether the pupil had to be referred to mental health services.

Results: among the 235 pupils in the Prof-Screen arm, 168 (71,5 %) were considered 'at risk'. 156 (92,9 %) were evaluated in the clinical interview, among which 38 cases (24,4 %) were referred to mental health facilities.

Conclusion: major predictors for referral were depression, alcohol misuse and non suicidal self-injury.