

EW0336

Paternal smoking during early developmental period and risk of offspring's attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

H.S. Kim^{1,*}, W.S. Yang¹, C.H. Lee¹, Y.R. Bang², J.H. Yoo³, S.H. Kim¹, J.H. Park¹

¹ Dong-A University Hospital, Psychiatry, Busan, Republic of Korea

² Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Psychiatry, Seongnam, Republic of Korea

³ Dong-A University Hospital, Pediatrics, Busan, Republic of Korea

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Although prenatal maternal smoking is an established risk factor for offspring's attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), the studies of association between paternal smoking and childhood ADHD have produced inconsistent results. **Objective** The objective of the present study was to determine whether paternal smoking during early developmental period is associated with an increased risk of offspring's ADHD.

Methods We conducted hospital-based case-control study with 107 medically diagnosed ADHD cases and 205 controls (aged 6–12 years). The diagnoses of ADHD were assessed with DSM-IV based semi-structured diagnostic interviews. Paternal smoking behavior was assessed with spouse-report questionnaire. The association between exposure to paternal smoking and ADHD were analyzed using multivariate logistic regression analysis. The primary outcome of interest was an odds ratio (ORs) reflecting the risk of offspring's ADHD incidence associated with father's smoking during the index pregnancy, up to one year after birth, and current smoking status. Control variables in our regression model were age, sex, financial status, parents' education levels, low birth weight, and premature birth.

Results Our final regression model revealed that paternal smoking during pregnancy (OR = 1.68, 95% CI = 1.03–2.76) and up to one year after birth (OR = 1.69, 95% CI = 1.04–2.77) were significantly related to their offspring's ADHD.

Conclusions The current results suggest that exposure to paternal smoking during the fetal and newborn period is associated with increased risk of ADHD. This study warrants public health policies to reduce children's exposure to secondhand smoke and their risk of ADHD.

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

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EW0337

Adversity, parental mental illness, and risk of depression in youth

V. Patterson^{1,*}, L. Mackenzie², A. Zwicker³, V. Drobini⁴, J. Cumby¹, S. Abidi⁵, A. Bagnell⁵, L. Propper⁵, M. Alda⁶, R. Uher⁶

¹ Nova Scotia Health Authority, Psychiatry Research, Halifax, Canada

² Dalhousie University, Psychology, Halifax, Canada

³ Dalhousie University, Pathology, Halifax, Canada

⁴ Dalhousie University, Medical Neuroscience, Halifax, Canada

⁵ IWK Hospital, Psychiatry, Halifax, Canada

⁶ Nova Scotia Health Authority, Psychiatry, Halifax, Canada

* Corresponding author.

Background The association between parental severe mental illness (SMI) and depression in offspring may be due to genetic liability or adverse environments. We investigated the effect of parental SMI, SES, and adversity on depression in a sample of youth enriched for familial risk of mental illness.

Method We assessed 217 youth (mean age 11.95, SD 4.14, range 6–24), including 167 (77%) offspring of parents with SMI. We measured exposure to childhood maltreatment and bullying with the

Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) and Childhood Experiences of Care and Abuse (CECA) interview.

Results In total, 13.36% participants reported significant bullying and 40.76% had a history of childhood maltreatment. Rates of bullying and maltreatment were similar in offspring of parents with and without SMI. Maltreatment likelihood increased with decreasing socioeconomic status. Exposure to bullying (OR = 3.11, 95%CI 1.08–8.88, $P = 0.03$) predicted depression in offspring more strongly than family history of SMI in parents.

Conclusions Adversity, such as maltreatment and bullying, has a stronger impact on the risk of developing depression than family history of mental illness in parents. These adverse experiences are associated with socioeconomic status rather than parental mental illness.

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EW0338

Paradigm shift in the educational system of adolescents with disabilities

S. Paulino^{*}, C. Almeida, M. Croca, N. Santos

Hospital Santa Maria, Psychiatry Service, Lisbon, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction In the last years, there has been a paradigm shift in the educational system of young people with disabilities. Regular schools associated with specific support plans have become the destination of choice for these adolescents, instead of schools with special education. This integrated teaching seeks to reduce stigma and to promote tolerance but frequently these students become easy targets of psychological and physical violence or discrimination.

Objective To evaluate the integration of adolescents with disabilities in mainstream education compared to special teaching.

Methods Analysis of 32 patients with disabilities from the adolescence consultation of the psychiatry service of hospital de Santa Maria, between January 2015 and September 2016.

Results About 30% of the adolescents with disabilities who attend regular schools with special support complains of poor adjustment associated with some kind of mistreatment by peers.

Conclusion Violence among students in school is a current problem very difficult to fight. Young people with disabilities often find themselves in a significant minority presenting less efficient defense mechanisms. If unprotected, they may easily develop school phobia or refusal. These situations must be identified and avoided to prevent the associated suffering.

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EW0339

Association between irritability and depressive symptoms in children and adolescents

M. Busto-garrido¹, D. Gutierrez-castillo², J.R. Navas-gonzalez³, M. Gutierrez-bedmar³, J.R. Gutierrez-casares⁴,

M.T. Martin-lunar⁴, A. Rodriguez-rosado³, J.M. Pena-andreu^{3,*}

¹ Hospital Regional de Malaga, Psychiatry, Malaga, Spain

² Hospital Virgen de la Victoria, Psychiatry, Malaga, Spain

³ Universidad de Malaga. School of Medicine, Public Health and Psychiatry, Málaga, Spain

⁴ Complejo hospitalario universitario de Badajoz, Psychiatry, Badajoz, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Irritability is the most frequently reported symptom in child and adolescent depression. The association of both has been linked with high rates of chronicity, comorbidity and impairment.

Objectives To study the association between irritability and depressive symptoms in children and adolescents.

Methods We have studied 857 participants recruited from the only child and adolescent mental health clinic in a catchment area of 122,968 people under 18 (2004–2010). A sample of 857 participants (112 controls and 745 patients) was included to carry out a cross-sectional study. Irritability was measured by a Visual Analog Scale (VAS irritability)–scored from 0 to 10–, and depressive symptoms by the Children's Depression Inventory (CDI). The participants were categorized into controls and patients, and according to their irritability (≤ 4 [I], 5 [II] and ≥ 6 [III]). The mean of CDI score was calculated for each of the groups, adjusted by sex and age, and analyzed by ANCOVA.

Results The following means were obtained from the controls: 13,71 (group I), 9,82 (group II) and 17,45 (group III). Regarding to the patients: 13,92 (group I), 11,54 (group II) and 15,64 (group III). A quadratic association ($P < 0.0015$) was found between VAS irritability score and CDI score.

Conclusions There is not a linear association between irritability and depressive symptoms in children and adolescent. High rates of depressive symptoms were associated both with high and low rates of irritability. Several questions remain unexplained about the status of irritability in psychiatry, as Stringaris group has been pointed out.

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EW0340

Negative psychotic symptoms in 22q11.2 deletion and their association with neuropsychological profile

M. Pontillo^{1,*}, A. Lin², M. Armando¹, D. Menghini¹, G. Alvares², S. Vicari¹

¹ Children Hospital Bambino Gesù, Neuroscience and Neurorehabilitation, Rome, Italy

² Thelethon Kids Institute, Thelethon Kids Institute, Perth, Australia

* Corresponding author.

22q11.2 deletion syndrome (22q11.2 DS) is associated with a markedly elevated risk for schizophrenia spectrum disorders. The role of negative symptoms in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia in this population and their link to role, social and cognitive functioning is still unclear. Aims of this study were investigate the association between negative symptoms, social and role functioning and neurocognitive performance in the sample of individuals with 22q11.2DS and compare them to healthy controls. The study was conducted on a sample of 60 individuals with 22q11.2DS (mean age = 14.8; SD = 4.8) and 56 healthy control (HC) participants (mean age = 13.8; SD = 5.4). Individuals with 22q11.2DS and high level of negative symptoms showed significantly higher level of impairment in several neurocognitive domain (i.e. visuospatial abilities, verbal response inhibition) compared with individuals with 22q11.2DS and low level of negative symptoms and healthy controls. They showed also lower global functioning, specifically role functioning and not social functioning. Negative symptoms are frequent in 22q11.2DS and are associated with specific cognitive deficit and low role functioning. These results suggest that negative symptoms should be considered an important target in the assessment of risk of conversion to full-blown psychosis and in planning of psychological interventions for this population.

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EW0341

Correlations between the parents' ADHD score and the child's ADOS score in parents of children with comorbid ADHD–autism spectrum disorder

F. Rad^{1,*}, L. Kobylinska¹, I. Mihailescu², A. Buica², I. Dobrescu¹

¹ University of Medicine and Pharmacy Carol Davila, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Bucharest, Romania

² Prof. Dr. Al. Obregia Psychiatry Hospital, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Bucharest, Romania

* Corresponding author.

From assortative mating theory to genetic background, several ethipathogenic hypotheses in ASD deal with the traits of parents. Background several ethipathogenic hypotheses in ASD deal with the traits of parents. The objectives of our study were to measure the ADHD and autism spectrum disorder quotients in parents of children diagnosed with ASD comorbid with ADHD and to correlate the measurements for the tests in parents with those in their children. The specific aim was to identify whether any significant correlations exist.

Method Fifty-two pairs of parents of children with autism spectrum disorders and ADHD were included in this study, based on informed consent and the ethical committee's approval. The child's diagnosis was established by a specialist in child and adolescent psychiatry, based on the child's clinical symptoms and on specific diagnostic scales, such as the ADOS and ADHD-rating scale. The parents completed an Autism Spectrum Quotient Scale (ASQS) and an adult ADHD scale. The data were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 and Excel. The correlations were verified using Spearman's non-parametric correlation test.

Results There was a strong correlation between the parents' ADHD scores ($r = 0.5$, $P < 0.001$), and a reverse medium correlation between the mother's ADHD score and the child's ADOS score ($r = -0.32$, $P = 0.02$). The father's ASQS and ADHD scores correlated between each other ($r = 0.31$, $P = 0.02$). There were no correlations between the parents' and the child's ADHD score, nor between the child's ADOS score and the parents' ASQS scores.

Conclusion Our results suggest that ADHD symptoms in parents of children with autism spectrum disorders comorbid with ADHD might be predictors for the child's prognosis.

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EW0342

The co-occurrence of non-suicidal self-injury and attempted suicide among adolescents hospitalized in clinic for mental disorders “Dr Laza Lazarevic”

D. Randjelovic^{1,*}, S. Mihajlovic², D. Randjelovic³, D. Nikolic Dimitrijevic⁴

¹ Clinic for mental disorder “Dr Laza Lazarevic”, Clinical department for older adolescents, Belgrade, Serbia

² Clinic for mental disorders “Dr Laza Lazarevic”, Clinical department for psychotic disorders, Belgrade, Serbia

³ Medicom policlinic for child and adults, Psychiatry, Belgrade, Serbia

⁴ Clinic for mental disorders “Dr Laza Lazarevic”, Daily hospital, Belgrade, Serbia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The phenomenon of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) as an act of deliberate destruction of body tissue without suicidal intent is common in adolescence. NSSI and suicide attempts (SA), although distinct behaviors differing in intent, form and function, often co-occur in the same individual.