

\* Corresponding author.

The book “I conquered my fears” was created as a result of the clinical experience of the author. It is a therapeutic tale, which is valid as a resource to be used by health workers and parents so as to help children overcome their fears at bedtime.

Because experience is important for an adult so as to better reflect on the theme, the book also includes an appendix to help accordingly.

The adult is invited to express what he/she likes to hear the most and the least, when waking from a sleepless night, and is also invited to dynamically interact with the book, give answers and create hypothesis, with no fear of making mistakes.

The parents, after reading the book, refer a better stress management capacity at critical moments experienced with the children at bedtime.

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EV0135

### Children’s trilogy “LILI, from conflict to conflict Meditation” (“Lili, do Conflito à Mediação de Conflitos”)

C. Gabriela<sup>1</sup>, C. Lima<sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Mediare, Conflict Meditation, Porto, Portugal*

<sup>2</sup> *ForAll, Desenvolvimento Pessoal e Bem-Estar, Unipessoal, Lda., Psicologia, Porto, Portugal*

\* Corresponding author.

The author has devoted her life to matters relating to communication, whether in business contexts, or as a mediator, trainer and moderator.

The trilogy “Lili, do conflito à Mediação de Conflitos” aims to help create more informed citizens, starting from an early age, namely in terms of the new forms of solving conflicts.

In the first book: “Lili and the conflicts” (“Lili e os Conflitos”), we find the theme of conflicts; how to deal with them; respect for the different other; to put oneself in the place of the other.

In the second book: “Lili and Conflict Meditation” (“Lili e a Mediação de Conflitos”), we find the space created by conflict mediation so the parts in conflict can be heard; the enormous need to listen to the other; the needed empathy so as to know the reality of the other.

In the third and final book: “Lili and the Conflict Mediator” (“Lili e o Mediador de Conflitos”), we explain what it is to be a conflict mediator, this “new” profession, distinguishing it from other professions which also use the word “Mediator”.

The author makes presentations of the books and its topics, bringing these issues to debate and making them known to the school environment, both to students and teachers, as well as staff and parents.

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EV0136

### A study on adolescent suicide ideation consulting in emergency

M. Moalla<sup>1,\*</sup>, I. Feki<sup>1</sup>, R. Sellami<sup>1</sup>, A. Ktata<sup>2</sup>, S. Feki<sup>1</sup>,

J. Masmoudi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Hédi Chaker Hospital, Psychiatry “A”, Sfax, Tunisia*

<sup>2</sup> *Manzel Bouzayen Hospital, Emergency Department, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia*

\* Corresponding author.

*Introduction* Suicide is one of the most leading cause of death for teenagers in the world. Suicide ideation is known risk factor for suicide completion. Suicidal adolescents rarely asked for help. The

contact with the health care system is an opportunities to screen for suicidal ideation.

*Aims* The aim of this study is to examine the prevalence and the risk factors of suicidal ideation among adolescents consulting in emergency.

*Methods* Our study was a transversal type, descriptive and analytic. It was conducted with 106 adolescents consulting in emergency for somatic complains. Each participant filled out demographic questionnaire and suicidal ideation questionnaire (SIQ). The SIQ is a self-report instrument for suicidal ideation, appropriate for adolescents. The SIQ has 30 items. The respondent is asked to choose from a 7-point continuum (6 = “Almost every day” to 0 = “I never had this thought”) to assess the frequency of that particular thought within the last month. Cut-off score for the SIQ is a sum of 41 and higher, indicating the presence of serious suicidal ideation.

*Results* Adolescents were aged between 12 and 19 years with an average age  $16.34 \pm 2.54$  years; 47.2% were boys. According to the SIQ, the prevalence of suicide ideation during the last month were 14.2%.

The risk factors for suicidal ideation among Tunisian adolescents were the female gender, middle school level, low family income, parents’ divorce, parental neglect, family conflicts and previous psychiatric disorder.

*Conclusion* General physicians should regularly screen for suicidal thoughts in their adolescent patients with these characteristics.

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EV0137

### Screening for depressive symptoms among adolescent consulting in emergency

M. Moalla<sup>1,\*</sup>, I. Feki<sup>1</sup>, R. Sellami<sup>1</sup>, A. Ktata<sup>2</sup>, S. Feki<sup>1</sup>,

J. Masmoudi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Hédi Chaker Hospital, Psychiatry “A”, Sfax, Tunisia*

<sup>2</sup> *Manzel Bouzayen Hospital, Emergency Department, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia*

\* Corresponding author.

*Introduction* Amongst adolescents, depression is a common mental health problem. Adolescent depression is associated with distress, functional impairment and difficulties in relationships with peers and family members. Depressive symptoms, even if sub-threshold to meet diagnostic criteria for a depressive disorder, are also risk factors for these difficulties. Adolescents rarely consult for their psychological distress. Emergency departments, which are often used by adolescents in this context, constitute a privileged place to detect this suffering.

*Objectives* The objective of this study was to estimate the prevalence and correlates of psychological distress among adolescents seen in emergency department.

*Methods* Our study was a transversal type, descriptive and analytic. It was conducted with 106 adolescents consulting in emergency department. All adolescents completed a sociodemographic data and the Adolescent Depression Rating Scale (ADRS), a screening questionnaire for depression.

*Results* The study included 106 adolescents. All of them consult for a somatic complain and none of them goes to the emergency department for a psychiatric reason. The mean age was  $16.34 \pm 2.54$  (12→19 years). Sex ratio ( $\sigma/\varphi$ ) = 0.89. The ADRS score was considered normal (score < 4) for 54.7% of the sample ( $n = 58$ ) and 45.3% of adolescents ( $n = 48$ ) had depressive symptoms (score  $\geq 4$ ). Depression was significantly correlated to bad school results ( $P = 10^{-3}$ ), tobacco use ( $P = 0.014$ ), personal psychiatric history ( $P = 10^{-3}$ ) and family problems ( $P = 10^{-3}$ ).

**Conclusion** Depressive symptoms are frequent among adolescents. Their consultations within emergency department provide a potential opportunity for their identification and for signposting to appropriate specialist services.

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

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#### EV0138

### Retarded sexual maturity and adolescent conflicts

M. Mohammadi

*Education Organization, Physics, Tehran, Iran*

Most of the educational psychologists believe that co-education can help the young people to have their sexual instincts activated so that they could release their sexual emotions easily during puberty. In contrast, Islamic educational authorities in Iran strongly insist that children arriving elementary schools must be separated and the teachers and textbooks are chosen according to their sexes. Therefore, men are teaching in boys' schools and women in girls' schools. There has been great effort to include men's pictures in boys' textbooks to prevent from the sexual arousal. As there are not enough universities in the country, the university candidates are mixed in their classes and courses. This can bring flame to the ashes of hidden sexuality and involve the students in abnormal behaviours to control or suppress them. The conflict of interaction with the opposite sex in university with that in the family setting or even society has been proved to create depression among the first year students especially those coming from small and closed environments and rural settings. The statistics of referrals to the counselling office in the university show that self-involvement to control sexual instincts have been the great concern of the students. They spend most of their time thinking about their classmates of different sexes. This paper aims to study the psychological and social outcomes of suppressed instincts for young people having entered the university and the effect on marriage.

**Keywords** Sex; Education; Segregation; Sexual instinct

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV0139

### Autism, psychosis and marfan: The Lujan–Fryns syndrome

G. Montero\*, I. Alberdi

*Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Servicio de Psiquiatría, Madrid, Spain*

\* Corresponding author.

**Objectives** We report the case of a 19-year-old male who was brought to our psychiatry consultation by his family for behavioural disorders and poor school performance of years of evolution.

**Results** We found ourselves before a tall, thin, childish, suspicious, perplex, inhibited and minimizer patient, so we sent him to our hospital for psychiatric admission, where he showed a flowery delirium of mystic, religious and megalomaniac content; complex visual and auditory hallucinatory phenomena; and where he was diagnosed of acute polymorphic psychotic disorder and autism spectrum disorder with marfanoid habit. Therefore, we suspected a Lujan–Fryns syndrome and requested genetic confirmation. Risperidone was prescribed as solo treatment, with a rapid control of the symptoms.

**Conclusions** Lujan–Fryns syndrome, first described in 1984, corresponds to a sequence mutation in exon 22 of med12 gene of chromosome X. It is hard to suspect and diagnose before puberty. Those affected have marfanoid habit and also other psychiatric manifestations such as autistic behaviour, mild-moderate mental retardation (there are some reported cases

with normal intelligence), language disorders, emotional instability, aggressiveness, hyperactivity, shyness which can be extreme, obsessive-compulsive disorder, isolation, delusions, visual and auditory hallucinations, and there are cases that describe schizophrenia. Its diagnosis requires adequate physical and psychopathological examination, and it is established with clinical suspicion and genetic confirmation. There are very few cases described and there is little bibliography available about Lujan–Fryns syndrome [1].

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

**Reference**

[1] Gastaminza XA, et al. Síndrome de Lujan–Fryns. Revisión bibliográfica y presentación de un caso seguido durante 16 años. *Rev Psiquiatr Infanto-Juvenil* 2013;2:110–3 [AEPNyA.2013].

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#### EV0140

### Investigating the effectiveness of transactional analysis therapy group on improving parent–child relationship among adolescent girls in Tehran City

A. Taheri, T. Zandipour, M. Pourshahriari, M. Nafian Dehkordi\*  
*Alzahra University, Department of Education and Psychology, Tehran, Iran*

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Adolescence has significant effect on parental relationship. Group therapy in transactional analysis method is an effective method for the treatment program.

**Aim** Therefore, in this study, transactional analysis group therapy to improve the quality of parent–child relationship in adolescent female, were used.

**Method** The sample was 40 adolescence high school girls were divided randomly into an experimental group and a control group. Both groups responded to measures of parent–child relationships. Eight sessions of one and a half hours, the components of the experimental group was trained in transactional analysis. The results were analyzed using *t*-test.

**Findings** The results showed significant effect of transactional analysis group therapy on parent–child relationship adolescence, compared with the control group.

**Results** Transactional analysis in the area of parent–child relationship requires further attention.

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

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#### EV0141

### Effectiveness of attention-shaping training in reinforcing attention and academic development and self-efficacy for primary school children with attention deficit hyperactive disorder

M. Nazer

*Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Psychiatry, Kerman, Iran*

**Introduction** The present research have done with concentration on examining the impact of selected and divided attention-shaping training in reinforcing attention and the academic improvement and self-efficacy of primary school children with attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder.

**Method** The research method was a quasi-experimental design with per- and post-test and follow-up with control group. Sta-