

**Methods** We identified 87 relevant papers (JSTOR, OVID Medline, Cochrane, PubMed, Science Direct, Taylor & Francis and Wiley). We excluded non-English papers and qualitative analyses. Nine studies used quantitative techniques (Neuroimaging) for assessing emotional change using musical and non-musical stimuli ( $n=77$ ). Of these, four studies used fMRI and two used PET scans.

**Results** fMRI demonstrates a significant relation between amygdalar activation and emotional response to visual imagery ( $P < 0.05$ ,  $n=45$ ). Early information using PET scanning shows a significant association between activation of different parts of brain with varied visual imagery (one study,  $n=5$ ) and varied music (one study,  $n=10$ ). There is similarity in the activation of specific cortical areas using musical and non-musical stimuli. Two separate studies of patients with damaged amygdala due to disease ( $n=6$ ) showed significant impairment of emotional processing and response.

**Conclusions** There is early encouraging data providing evidence of possible relationships between music and visual imagery in emotional processing. Further studies are needed to examine these in detail, especially in children/adolescents. Music with visual imagery may be a useful adjunct in the self-guided processing of milder emotional disorders with components of anxiety, depression, adjustment and emotional dysregulation.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.197>

#### EW80

### Time-course of treatment-emergent adverse events in a long-term safety study of lisdexamfetamine dimesylate in children and adolescents with ADHD

I. Hernández Otero<sup>1,\*</sup>, T. Banaschewski<sup>2</sup>, P. Nagy<sup>3</sup>, C.A. Soutullo<sup>4</sup>, A. Zuddas<sup>5</sup>, B. Caballero<sup>6</sup>, B. Geibel<sup>7</sup>, B. Yan<sup>8</sup>, D.R. Coghill<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University Hospital Virgen de la Victoria–Maritime Hospital, Unit of Child and Adolescent Mental Health USMIJ, Torremolinos, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Mannheim, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Vadaskert Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Hospital and Outpatient Clinic, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Budapest, Hungary

<sup>4</sup> University of Navarra Clinic, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology, Pamplona, Spain

<sup>5</sup> University of Cagliari, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Section of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, Cagliari, Italy

<sup>6</sup> Shire, Neuroscience, Zug, Switzerland

<sup>7</sup> Shire, Neuroscience, Wayne, USA

<sup>8</sup> Shire, Biostatistics, Wayne, USA

<sup>9</sup> University of Dundee, Division of Neuroscience, Dundee, United Kingdom

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The long-term safety and efficacy of lisdexamfetamine dimesylate (LDX) in children and adolescents with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) was evaluated in a European 2-year, open-label study (SPD489-404).

**Objective** To evaluate the time-course of treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) in SPD489-404.

**Methods** Participants aged 6–17 years received open-label LDX (30, 50 or 70 mg/day) for 104 weeks (4 weeks dose-optimization; 100 weeks dose-maintenance).

**Results** All enrolled participants ( $n=314$ ) were included in the safety population and 191 (60.8%) completed the study. TEAEs occurred in 282 (89.8%) participants; most were mild or moderate. TEAEs considered by the investigators as related to LDX were reported by 232 (73.9%) participants with the following reported for  $\geq 10\%$  of participants: decreased appetite (49.4%),

weight decreased (18.2%), insomnia (13.1%). TEAEs leading to discontinuation and serious TEAEs occurred in 39 (12.4%) and 28 (8.9%) participants, respectively. The median (range) time to first onset and duration, respectively, of TEAEs identified by the sponsor as being of special interest were: insomnia (insomnia, initial insomnia, middle insomnia, terminal insomnia), 17.0 (1–729) and 42.8 (1–739) days; weight decreased, 29.0 (1–677) and 225.0 (26–724) days; decreased appetite, 13.5 (1–653) and 169.0 (1–749) days; headache, 22.0 (1–718) and 2.0 (1–729) days. Reports of insomnia, weight decreased, decreased appetite and headache were highest in the first 4–12 weeks.

**Conclusions** TEAEs associated with long-term LDX treatment were characteristic of stimulant medications, with the greatest incidence observed during the first 4–12 weeks.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.198>

#### EW81

### Integrative approach to the construction of psychosocial rehabilitation of mental and behaviour disorders in children moved out of “Anti-Terrorist Operation” zone

B. Mykhaylov<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Vodka<sup>2</sup>, T. Aliieva<sup>1</sup>, I. Vashkite<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kharkov Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Kharkov, Psychotherapy, Kharkov, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup> The International Charity Fund “Alexander Feldman Fund”, Director, Kharkov, Ukraine

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The problem of children’s mental health in Ukraine – it is one of the most pressing problems in the country’s health. This is due to the increasing number of extreme situations (military operations in the territory of Ukraine) for the last time that calls for the training of specialists capable of carrying out psychosocial rehabilitation to victims of “anti-terrorist operation”(ATO).

**Objectives** The mental and behaviour disorders in children affected of ATO. We studied 261 families: 107 adults and 154 children. The aim of the project was to optimize the provision of psycho-social support for children and adolescents with problems of the psychic sphere by developing a system of psychological adjustment and social education at the Centre for psychosocial rehabilitation of children, as well as the creation of the necessary conditions that expand the comfort and a safe space for the child to enhance positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts of the social environment.

**Methods** The leading role was played by a combination of two areas of work, namely the psychocorrection (trainings, art-, individual-, family-, hyppo-therapy) and social work.

**Results** In 85.4% of the children showed stabilization of mental and emotional state, reducing aggression, increasing motivation to social activity. In 56.3% of families – reducing conflict relations.

**Conclusions** The non-standard way of psycho-correction allowed organizing a fruitful and creative leisure, which resulted in the reduction of aggression and anxiety, increased motivation for the successful development of new activities and problem-solving skills and conflict situations with peers and family members.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.199>