

higher than LA group ($P=0.04$). When the other parameters were controlled in regression analysis, only CDI scores predicted CPSRI scores in LA group ($P=0.02$), and TA scores predicted CPSRI scores in the GA group ($P=0.03$).

Conclusion Children who witness the surgical procedure of the circumcision do not develop serious PTSD symptoms. In contrast, children who experience general anesthesia procedure during circumcision develop more serious PTSD symptoms than children operated with local anesthesia. Trait anxiety and depressive symptom severity may be important in developing PTSD symptoms after circumcision operation.

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EV0077

Parenting styles and anxiety disorders in children – A study in an Albanian clinical population

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Introduction About 20% of children suffer from an anxiety disorder and symptoms may persist in adulthood. About 13 in every 100 children from 9 to 17 years old experience anxiety disorders, girls seem more vulnerable than boys. Theoretical models of anxiety emphasize the effect of parenting on development and maintenance of child anxiety.

Objectives This research aims to study the nature of correlation between parenting styles and anxiety in children who attend Tirana Child & Adolescent Psychiatric Service.

Methods One hundred and seventy-five children and 175 their parents filled Spence Children Anxiety Scale (SCAS) and Parenting Styles & Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) was found a significant correlation between parenting styles and anxiety in children.

Conclusions Parental overprotection produces vulnerable children who become adults ready to give up in front of life difficulties therefore; it is necessary parents' awareness in practicing a balance in their parenting styles, in order to reduce children's anxiety.

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

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Knowledge of kindergarten and elementary schools' teachers regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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Background Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common mental disorders that manifest among children. Despite the fact that the teacher's role is essential in the assessment and management of pupils with ADHD and the recommendation of participation of teachers for the success and efficiency of diagnoses and treatment, the vast majority of teachers have neither understanding nor knowledge of ADHD.

Objectives The current study explores the kindergarten and elementary school teachers' knowledge regarding early detection and management of ADHD.

Methods Cross sectional survey using stratified random sampling technique was carried out in governmental and private elementary and kindergarten schools in four cities of Qassim region, Saudi Arabia.

Results The study included 1095 teachers, 711 (59.3%) did not get information about ADHD during undergraduate studies. Teachers' overall ADHD knowledge mean was 21.7 + 5.5 out of 38 marks. Teachers with high qualification degree and kindergarten specialty scored 56.4% and 60.2%, respectively. Teachers who attended conferences related to ADHD scored 64.5%, while teachers who read about ADHD or have been ever asked to diagnose/teach an ADHD student had 59.4% and 62.1%, respectively. The sources for those who got their information through reading were statistically significant in overall knowledge, general knowledge and treatment dimensions. As scientific studies and books were the highest with percentage of 24.6% and 23.3%, respectively, 4% and 3.6%, respectively, 3% and 3%, respectively. The level of ADHD knowledge perception showed that 76% of teachers were knowledgeable in relation to overall ADHD perception.

Conclusion Teachers who have higher qualifications or training in identifying ADHD children scored higher in our study.

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Affective attitudes towards health are more ambivalent among older adolescents

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Introduction Attitudinal ambivalence is a mediator between attitudes and health behaviors. The present study contributes to our understanding of affective attitudes ambivalence.

Objectives We studied the ambivalence of affective attitudes towards health among adolescents.

Aims We compared the affective attitudes ambivalence between younger (10–14 years) and older (15–16 years) adolescents.

Methods Older ($n=51$, $M_{age}=15.09 \pm 0.30$) and younger adolescents ($n=28$, $M_{age}=12.96 \pm 0.99$) performed a modified Etkind Color Test. We calculated the associations between 13 factors related to health (e.g. sport, risky behavior) and positive emotions, as well as the associations between same factors and negative emotions. Thompson, Zanna and Griffin ambivalence index was a measure of attitudinal ambivalence.

Results Among younger adolescents all 13 correlations between negative and positive attitudes towards health related factors were significant and negative: $-0.402 < r < -0.804$ (which means the greater is the association between a word and positive emotions, the smaller is the association between the same word and negative emotions; and vice versa). Only 5 correlations were significant and negative among older adolescents ($-0.209 < r < -0.463$): environment, risky behaviors, family, sleep, my psychological well-being. The difference in ambivalence indexes was significant in two groups of adolescents [$F(14,64)=5.97$, $P=-0.0001$]. Younger adolescents had significantly lower ambivalence indexes in affective attitudes towards all 13 factors.

Conclusions Older adolescents had more ambivalent affective attitudes towards health related factors compared to younger adolescents.