

trated by actigraphy. Studies investigating early ADHD risk factors could lead to a preschool ADHD risk index to help guide future early intervention.

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#### EW0061

### Executive functioning, response inhibition and attentional process impairments in impulsive children

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Impulsivity is a multidimensional concept that incorporates failure of response inhibition, rapid processing of information, novelty seeking, and inability to delay gratification. Aggressive, suicidal and violent behaviors have been shown to be associated with impulsivity and difficulty in inhibiting responses. As explorers of executive function (EF) and impulsivity research areas believe this two are generally considered conceptually distinct, and suggest that they may be antipodes (i.e., widely separated on a common continuum, upon which they are related), We selected subjects with high ( $n=25$ ) and low ( $n=25$ ) levels of impulsivity among 537 students of ages 8 to 10 years-old, who were measured by Conners Teacher Rating impulsivity Scale. Using computerized versions, response inhibition was examined by their performance in a Go/No Go task, general performance in executive functions (EF) was measured by tower of London Test and continuous performance test (CPT) was used to assess their attentional processes. Using independent t-test and ANOVA, the results revealed that overall performance of executive functions in impulsive children in all three areas were remarkably damaged: they had impaired performance regarding Go/No Go task results; also have consumed more time and committed more errors and a worse general performance; and had more errors and weaker performance in attentional processes. The results of this study along with similar results would be effective in achieving a brighter image of impulsive children's cognitive problems in order to provide efficient treatments focused on improving their executive functions.

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#### EW0062

### Assessing discomfort and avoidance of social situations due to weight and physical appearance in adolescents: An exploratory factor analysis of a new measure

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**Introduction** In adolescence experiencing weight and physical appearance concerns is common. These body and weight-related preoccupations are associated with anxiety and may lead adolescents to avoid social situations where their body image is exposed.

**Aim** The present study aimed to conduct an exploratory factor analysis and explore the psychometric properties of a new measure of social situations discomfort and avoidance due to weight or physical appearance (DASSWPA) in a sample of adolescents.

**Methods** The sample comprised 357 adolescents aged between 12 and 18-years-old, 195 males and 162 females, with a mean age of 14.69 (SD = 1.68). Participants completed a set of self-reported questionnaires concerning anxiety, stress and depression symptoms (DASS-21), bullying experiences (BIVES-A) and body image related shame feelings (BISS).

**Results** The DASSWPA is comprised of two separate scales: one regarding discomfort/anxiety and another one related to avoidance of social situations. Results suggested that both scales presented a similar two-factor structure. Both scales revealed good psychometric properties, including high internal consistency ( $\alpha=0.91$ ) and an excellent temporal stability. Moreover, DASSWPA showed significant and positive associations with body image related shame feelings, victimization experiences, and anxiety, stress and depression symptoms. Gender differences were also found, with girls presenting significantly higher levels in the anxiety/discomfort scale than boys.

**Conclusion** The DASSWPA proved to be a reliable and stable measure to assess anxiety and avoidance of social situations due to one's physical appearance and weight in adolescents.

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## e-Poster walk: Child and adolescent psychiatry–part 2

#### EW0063

### Medication effects on EEG biomarkers in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

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EEG biomarkers have become increasingly used to aid in diagnosis of ADHD. Despite several studies suggesting that EEG theta/beta ratio may help discriminating ADHD from other disorders, the effect of medications on theta/beta ratio is not known. Forty-three children with ADHD that were evaluated with quantitative EEG before and after methylphenidate were included in the study. Theta/beta ratio, theta and beta powers for whole brain, central and frontal areas were calculated. Theta/beta power decreased significantly after treatment; however this change was largely due to an increase in beta power, rather than a fall in theta power. The results suggest that beta power is sensitive to medication effects, while theta power remains as a trait biomarker unaffected by medication status. The value of EEG biomarkers for monitoring neuropsychological performance and clinical status should be explored by future studies.

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#### EW0064

### The association between problem behaviors and Yin-Yang temperament in Korean middle school students

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**Objectives** The Yin-Yang represents two opposing and complementary traits of nature such as introvert-extrovert and passive-active, and has been primary framework of medicine for thousands of years in the East. The purpose of this study was to examine the problem behaviors of the middle school students, which is a major social and psychopathological issue in Korea, from the Yin-Yang temperaments.

**Methods** Subjects of 670 middle school students (365 boys and 305 girls) finished Korean version of youth self-report (YSR) for describing the problem behaviors and Sasang personality questionnaire (SPQ) for measuring Yin-Yang temperament. The high (30%) and low (30%) SPQ score groups were shown to represent Yin and Yang temperament groups with acceptable reliability and validity. We examined the correlation between YSR and SPQ, and YSR subscale differences between high and low SPQ score groups.

**Results** The SPQ significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) correlated positively with YSR externalizing problem ( $r = 0.148$ ,  $r = 0.182$ ) and negatively with YSR Internalizing Problem ( $r = -0.212$ ,  $r = -0.177$ ) in boys and girls, respectively. The Yang temperament group ( $8.42 \pm 6.24$ ,  $8.36 \pm 6.59$ ) is significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) higher than Yin group ( $6.17 \pm 4.82$ ,  $5.83 \pm 5.32$ ) in Externalizing Problem, and the Yin temperament group ( $9.55 \pm 7.72$ ,  $11.38 \pm 8.18$ ) is significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) higher than Yang group ( $6.01 \pm 5.95$ ,  $8.28 \pm 7.49$ ) in Internalizing Problem with boys and girls, respectively.

**Conclusion** These results showed that the Yin-Yang temperament of traditional eastern medicine might be clinically useful for screening psychopathological problems in adolescents. Implications and suggestions for cross-cultural psychological study of the East and West are also suggested.

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#### EW0065

### Cognitive vulnerability to depression in adolescents with depression, their healthy siblings and a control group: A cross-sectional study

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**Introduction** At least half of first depressive episode appear before adulthood. A negative cognitive bias is present among individuals who suffer from major depression. This bias is also reported among individuals at high risk of major depression (e.g. child of depressed mother). When present, cognitive vulnerability may predispose to major depression. No study to date aimed to evaluate the cognitive vulnerability of siblings of depressed individuals.

**Objectives and aims** To review the principles behind cognitive vulnerability. To assess cognitive vulnerability in depressed adolescents, in healthy siblings and in a control group.

**Methods** Eighty adolescents (27 adolescents treated for depression, 24 healthy siblings and 29 controls), aged between 12 and 20 years old, were recruited and assessed using validated measures of bio-psycho-social vulnerabilities. All diagnoses were confirmed using a K-SADS interview. Cortisol level samples were obtained through morning saliva. Cognitive vulnerability was assessed using self-report questionnaires (CES-D, LEIDS-R, EPQ) as well as computer-based tasks (Ekman's tasks of facial recognition and the movie for assessment of social cognition [MASC]). We translated the MASC from German to French. The parents of the adolescents also filled the LEIDSR and the CESD.

**Results** The LEIDS-R presented a significant increase in certain subscales (hopelessness, aggression and rumination) compared to

the healthy siblings and the controls. Interestingly, there was also a correlation between the LEIDS R results of the parents and of the depressed adolescent ( $r = 0.43$ ,  $P = 0.04$ ).

**Conclusions** The LEIDSR appears to be the most sensitive task to detect cognitive vulnerability. A relation between the parent response and the depressed adolescent response could be found.

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#### EW0066

### The relationship between physical and mental disorders in a pediatric population

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**Introduction** Few studies examine comorbidity in a pediatric population. This poster presents results that extend our understanding of the relationship between mental disorder and physical disorders using a population-based study approach.

**Objectives and aims** To review the evidence behind comorbidity of psychiatric disorders and other medical disorders. To propose an informatic approach that evaluates those comorbidity on a population-scale.

**Methods** Using an informatics approach, a dataset containing physician billing data for 235,968 (51% male) individuals up to 18 years old spanning sixteen fiscal years (1994–2009) in Calgary, Alberta, was compiled permitting examination of the relationship between physical disorders and mental disorders, based on the International classification of diseases (ICD).

**Results** All major classes of ICD physical disorders had odds ratios with confidence intervals above the value of 1.0, ranging from 1.08 (Perinatal Conditions in 4–6 year olds) to 4.95 (Respiratory Conditions in 0–3 year olds). Distinct major class ICD disorder patterns arise in comparing all children with adults and specific age strata for those under 19 years of age.

**Conclusions** This study represents the first evidence reported in a population-based data set of the effect of mental disorders on each major class of ICD diagnoses related to a physical disorder. The focus on the early intertwinements between physical and mental disorders in a pediatric population may help to target strategic areas for future research and investment.

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#### EW0067

### Psychosis in adolescence: A prognosis or a diagnosis? Integrated treatment with psychodynamic peer support

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**Introduction** Our work comprises an integrated intervention strategy for the treatment of psychotic manifestations and functioning in adolescents which, following the theories of Laufer and Chan, questions the usefulness of the diagnosis 'psychotic' during adolescence. We apply an "open light treatment" (IPOLT), which includes psychodynamically oriented peer-support.

**Objectives** To build a new form of therapeutic alliance with peer-support based on shared real life experiences enabling adolescents to reintegrate within their environment and re-establish cogni-