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From ADHD to psychosis. . . executive functions and time

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Introduction Cognitive impairment is present from the early stages of psychotic disorders. Alterations are found mainly in areas of attention, memory work and executive functions. During adolescence, ADHD patients often suffer from secondary disorders to lack of efficient procurement processes information by the poor development of executive functions.

Objective Evaluation of a patient whose diagnosis of ADD evolve to acute psychotic episode.

Method Review by clinical and psychometric tests developments in executive functions disorders.

Results Twelve years old patient who comes to the hospital since 2012, was initially diagnosed with literacy difficulties and low academic performance, after MFF-20 speaks of Learning Disabilities. It presents lack of motivation, apathy, difficulty in scheduling and organization and adherence to schedules, so they diagnosed ADD. It is given treatment with methylphenidate and atomoxetine, presenting erratic path.

After a year without treatment and the presence of a major stressful life event, at 17, has a first episode, consisting in mutiste attitude, phenomena of self-referenciality, experiences of control, enforcement and dissemination of ideas and auditory hallucination imperative type.

Conclusions The presence of emocional dysregulation and alterations in the executive functions atribuyen to ADD, in this case, were premorbid symtomatology of a first psychotic episode. The presence of positive symptoms allows to clarify the diagnosis.

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The body image and psychopathology in children

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Introduction The body image development begins at an early age. Children with psychopathology may have body image disturbances. It is important to determine nosological specificity of body image disturbances in children.

Objectives To reveal body image disturbances in: 20 people (12 boys, 8 girls) having schizophrenia; 18 people (8 boys, 10 girls) with detected fact of sexual abuse (catamnesis study over a 5-year period); control group – 5 boys, 5 girls with normal psychophysical development.

Aims To reveal body image disturbance in children in case of psychopathology.

Methods All the children were examined clinically and paraclinically by psychiatrist and clinical psychologist (projective techniques; standardized personality questionnaires and semantic method [analysis of statements]).

Results and conclusions In children having schizophrenia specific disturbances of proprioceptive self-awareness in the form of senestopathy (feelings of compression, deformation, size loss or size gain of the body) and the idea of physical defect, are considered as the early symptoms of the body dysmorphic disorder. In this group of children disturbances of body scheme, difficulties in right/left orientation were detected. In the group of children with detected fact of sexual abuse the following disturbances took place: the body dysmorphic disorder (self-disgust, considering body to be tainted

by the abuser, feeling dirty, compulsive body washing, sensitivity to touch) and senestopathy below one's waist, in the area of genitals, feeling dirtiness of the skin and clothes. In the pictures drawn by the children, they represented themselves older, grotesquely painted their faces, pictured strange haircuts, preferring bright and extravagant clothes.

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Symbolic development in TD, DS and ASD

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This study is about symbolic processes in atypical populations, which is presumed to lead to a deeper understanding of the ontogenesis of normal symbolic development. Exactly, we aimed to explore the emergence of symbolic play in children with Down syndrome (DS) and in children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). A typically developing (TD) control group was also involved in the study. Fundamentally, we applied the qualitative method and focused on the replica play of the children that could be observed during their dyadic interaction with their parents. The activity of the individuals was recorded on video. The data were analysed with Noldus Observer XT 8.0 program software. The results confirmed atypical patterns of replica play in DS and ASD. Although both of these children groups demonstrated impairments in representational abilities, the autistic children seemed to have a basic cognitive defect. While children with DS were more often able to demonstrate coherent play activity, children with ASD could not use replica toys in the appropriate context verifying impairments in the social-communicative system. However, further studies are needed to cover the characterizations of psychopathological-specific disorders, to plan new diagnostic tools and more effective interventions.

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Virtual sexuality of the Tunisian teenagers

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Introduction The digital boom and the media coverage of the sexuality urge the youngest to expose itself more and more via the social networks and other digital applications.

Aims/objective To explore the virtual sexuality of the Tunisian teenagers.

Methods It's a cross-sectional study made in August 2015, including 104 Tunisian teenagers from different social backgrounds and living in Tunis, chosen aimlessly. An auto-railling drafted in Arabic, anonymous and carrying on various items was distributed.

Results We included 52 boys and 52 girls. Seven of them (6.1%) was not schooled and 68.3% ($n=71$) were at high school. Ninety-one of the teenagers (87.5%) reported not have sexual education at school and 74% ($n=77$) have already turned to web sites to inquire about sexuality. A regular practice of cybersex at the rate of at least once a week, was founded at 36.5% ($n=36$) and 41 teenagers (39.4%) have reported to have already undressed in front of their webcam. The candidates have already consulted a pornographic site at least once in their life in 76.9% ($n=80$) of the cases. The allocated time