

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.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.405>

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.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.406>

EV0078

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.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.407>

EV0079

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.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.408>

EV0080

Clinical case: Gynecological side effects caused by methylphenidate

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Introduction Methylphenidate drugs is prescribed in attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity. Among its rare side effects, include alterations in the gynecological. We report a clinical case and review current evidence regarding the tolerability this drug in this area.

Methods We performed a PubMed search of articles published in English of different types (case reports or case/controls studies). We collected the clinical practice guidelines conclusions regarding adverse drug reactions.

Case presentation Our patient is a 14-year-old male diagnosed of ADHD treated with methylphenidate (0.8–1 mg/kg). He developed bilateral and asymmetric gynecomastia under this treatment plan so a referral was made to rule out other causes of this event. After performing several work up tests, it was concluded that this clinical presentation was caused by methylphenidate. Hence, we initiated crossed titration swapping this drug to atomoxetine. Four months later, he was mentally stable and he experimented a volumetric decrease as concerns his gynecomastia.

As regards methylphenidate, in 2009 a couple of cases in which alterations in the sexual sphere presented with the oros presentation were reported. There are series of reported pharmacological side effects (gynecomastia) and also denoted an improvement of the same months after drug discontinuation.

Conclusions Gynecological clinic secondary to the use of psychotropic drugs in ADHD is uncommon. In line with our case, the current evidence suggests a drug suspension as adverse effects are usually reversible (although it may take several months to complete recovery). Further studies are needed to understand the mechanisms underlying these tolerability issues.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.409>

EV0081

Clinical case: Phelan–McDermid and pharmacological management

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Introduction The Phelan–McDermid syndrome is a chromosomal disorder consisting of a selection on chromosome 22q13.3 associated psychiatric and emotional level, behavioral and traits of autism spectrum disorders. During the neurodevelopmental such chromosomal deletion, which associated with haplo insufficiency Shank 3 causes alterations in the synaptogenesis altering the balance of activating and inhibitory transmission. Throughout the various studies, it is considered that this syndrome has a psychiatric disorder bipolar like.

Case presentation Here, we present s 13-year-old female diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders in childhood and presented regression with catatonia features and behavioral disorders. Interestingly, she presented mutation/microdeletion of the *SHANK3* gene, inducing a premature stop codon in exon 21. Different pharmacological treatments (antipsychotics at high doses and

benzodiazepines) failed to improve clinical symptoms and lead to multiple adverse events. In contrast, lithium therapy reversed clinical regression, stabilized behavioral symptoms and allowed patients to recover their pre-catatonia level of functioning. After the first menstruation there was a cycling psychiatric worsening with a similar clinical pattern so risperidone as adjunctive therapy. As a result of this, this patient recovered clinical and socio-functional stability.

Conclusions They are previous cases where there affective and behavioral improvement after use of mood stabilizer molecules such as valproate or lithium. There is also evidence of the benefit of risperidone low to have a beneficial effect on the balance of activatory and inhibitory transmission level doses of NMDA receptors.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.410>

EV0082

Is there a relationship between Gilles de la Tourette and psychosis? A case report considering the continuum psychosis perspective and vulnerability model

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Introduction There has been no evidence so far about significant relationship between Gilles de la Tourette and psychosis. Perhaps a continuum psychosis perspective and the vulnerability model could improve the comprehension of our patients.

Objectives To describe a case in which motor and obsessive symptoms evolve to schizophreniform symptoms and important psychosocial deterioration.

Methods Single case report and literature review.

Results A 20-year-old man, with clinical record of Gilles de la Tourette, and a psychosis episode 6 months before, is brought by his family with a syndrome consistent in motor retardation, whispered speech, poor visual contact, social withdrawal, hygiene neglect, abulia, apathy and blunted affect. In the one-year tracing conceptual disorganization and poor idea association are in the first place. Within child history, we found symptoms congruent with Gilles de la Tourette, obsessive symptoms and others that may be called mild psychotic symptoms (which did not fit in any diagnosis at that moment). We also found a pathological relationship between his parents and among him, as well as a poor economic and social condition.

Conclusions According to the continuum perspective, psychotic symptoms could be found within the obsessive spectrum. Related to the vulnerability model, we found in our case external factors that affected the clinical evolution: family dynamics affected, communication deviation, social and economic impairment, social withdrawal and vital aim loss. These factors should be attended in first place, as they are not only related with the triggering of illness but they also are the main way to recovery.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.411>

EV0083

Features of pubertal patients with schizophrenia neurocognitive profile

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