

of this study was to assess the stress levels of parents of children with autism and to verify its association with the inability of verbal communication and the relationship to quality of life. Participants were parents of 75 children with autism and 100 parents with no complaints about their children development. They were divided in 3 groups. All participants responded to questionnaires regarding: socio-demographic date, stress level and quality of life. Most parents presented medium level of stress. Presence of speech did not yield to significant differences. More parents of children with autism reported high levels of stress. Associations between the stress level and the quality of life were also observed. It can be concluded that the stress level of parents of children with autism not influenced by their lack of verbal communication.

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EW0071

Improvement of autism symptoms after comprehensive intensive early interventions in a clinical setting

N. Haglund^{1,*}, S. Dahlgren², M. Råstam³, P. Gustafsson³, K. Källén⁴

¹ Lund University, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Lund, Sweden

² University of Gothenburg, Department of Psychology, Gothenburg, Sweden

³ Lund University, Department of Clinical Sciences Lund, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Lund, Sweden

⁴ University of Lund, Department of Clinical Sciences Lund, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Center of Reproduction Epidemiology, Lund, Sweden
* Corresponding author.

Introduction The last two decades increase in early detection and diagnosing children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) has challenged child and youth habilitation centers to offer the best and most appropriate treatment and support.

Objectives and aims To evaluate an ongoing Comprehensive Intensive Early Intervention (CIEI) program for children with ASD based on principles of behaviour learning and developmental science, implemented in the child's natural setting.

Method The change in autism symptoms among children participating in CIEI (intervention group, $n=67$) was compared with children who received traditional habilitation services only (comparison group, $n=27$). Symptom changes were measured as evaluation-ADOS-R-scores, total-, severity-, and module-adjusted-scores (ADOS-MAS), minus the corresponding baseline-scores, divided by the time between baseline and evaluation, and estimated using ANOVA adjusting for confounders. The ADOS-MAS were developed to allow improved communicative functions to be counted in the overall symptom improvement.

Results Children in both study groups improved their autism symptoms as measured with the ADOS-MAS, and the improvement was statistically significantly larger among children without any developmental delay ($P<.001$). When adjustments were made for developmental delay, there was a statistically significant larger improvement of ADOS-MAS among children in the intervention group than in the comparison group ($P=0.047$). Similar results were found for ADOS-R-total and ADOS-severity scores ($P=0.023$ and $P=0.060$, respectively).

Conclusion The results of the current study indicate that the CIEI program significantly improve social and communicative skills among children with autism, and that children with developmental delay could benefit to a similar degree as other children.

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

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EW0072

Emotional and behavioral problems in early adolescents and association with socio-demographic risk factors

L. Dostovic Hamidovic

University Clinical Center Tuzla, Department of Pediatrics, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Aim The aim is to analyse the frequency emotional and behavioural problems early adolescents and association with socio-demographic risk factors.

Subject and methods We analysed a group of 240 early adolescents (11–15 years) from the area of Tuzla Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the general population. For the assessment of children's emotional and behavioural problems, the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire – SDQ is used. Data were processed by descriptive statistics. For the assessment association between socio-demographic risk factors and emotional and behavioural problems in early adolescents we used Pearson correlation test.

Results The result show that the frequency of emotional and behavioural problems are present in 3% of cases, The results of correlation sociodemographic risk factors and emotional and behavioral problems, showed that unemployed mothers have a significant increased risk of developing behavioral disorders in early adolescents ($P<0.05$). Low family economic status leads to a significantly higher frequency of emotional symptoms in early adolescents, poor attitude towards society and significantly higher overall difficulties ($P<0.05$). Higher levels of parental education was significantly associated with a higher frequency of behavioral problems and illness in the family leads to a much more emotional problems ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion The obtained results of this study indicate that early adolescents showed low levels of emotional and behavioral problems. There is a significant correlation between socio-demographic risk factors and emotional and behavioral problems early adolescents.

Keywords Emotional problems; Behavioral problems; Children; Early adolescents; Sociodemographic factors.

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EW0073

What are the mental health impacts on adults coming from childhood bullying?

A. Hashorva, T. Pengili*, M. Lici, I. Prifti

University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa", Psychiatric department, Tirana, Albania

* Corresponding author.

Though there is no universal definition of childhood bullying, the term is often used to describe when a child repeatedly and deliberately says or does things that causes distress to another child. Research shows that persistent bullying can cause depression and anxiety and contribute to suicidal behaviour.

This paper will bring into focus some studies done by the Department of Mental Health that show that the impact of bullying in childhood can cause depression, anxiety and especially OCD in adult. Also strongly contributes to bullying in suicidal behaviour. The study involved 177 children aged 9–15 years old and were followed until they were 19–25 years old. The study ended in 2013. The subjects in this group were found to be 6 times more likely to have a serious physical illness, or develop a psychiatric disorder in adulthood than those who were not involved in bullying.

Another study in 2014 found that the negative effects at social, physical and mental health of childhood bullying are still evident up to 40 years later. Victims of bullying are 6 times more likely to