

with a total of 178 subjects, 90 girls and 88 boys, divided in control ($n=94$) and experimental groups ($n=84$), with average age of 3.7 y. Children were evaluated in receptive and expressive vocabulary, central auditory processing and behavior. Subjects of the experimental group were engaged in intervention for three months for the development and refinement of language and behavior through activities developed in software used in tablets and orientation provided to their parents and teachers by a professional team composed by speech therapists, psychologists and psycho-pedagogues. The subjects improved their performance in all tests. There was a significant difference in the performance of behavioral and language tests in posttest, indicating that improvement was due to the intervention proposed. This research was supported by the Foundation for Research Support of the State of São Paulo (FAPESP) and Maria Cecilia Souto Vidigal Foundation (FMCSV) whose agreement aims to develop and support projects with potential application in society. These results are meant to guide the design of a project, which will allow the early identification of communication disorders and behavioral difficulties and the development of continuing education actions for the teachers.

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EV610

Scientific research providing behavioral support for teachers on the modification of inadequate behavior among adolescents enrolled in a language course in Brazil

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Education can benefit from psychological research concerning students' behavioral problems in order to provide teachers information on how to handle those behavioral issues, since those can predict late psychiatric disorders and interfere negatively with academic achievement. This research investigated problem behavior of students (10–12 yrs) of a language course in Brazil. Behavior was investigated through a problem behavior questionnaire considering the potential effects of peer and teacher attention. The initial hypotheses that there would be a positive correlation between problem behavior and poor academic performance was partially confirmed once correlation between some items of the problem behavior questionnaire and the performance in academic assessment was found. Among all the 15 elected problem behaviors, most of them appear to have the functionality of gaining peer attention and avoiding teacher attention; followed by gaining both teacher and peer attention and gaining teacher attention. These results were used as parameters for the suggestion of positive behavioral support, which contributed to an improved academic performance and to behavioral changes among the students. There was an increase of one point in the academic performance and reduction of 27.8% of the emission of deviant behavior. Nevertheless, a teacher training program showed to be necessary for the teachers to learn how to handle adolescent behavioral problems. These results indicate that scientific research should be put at the service of education, especially in developing countries where lack of resources urges health and education policy makers to take into account findings which may impact a child's health and learning.

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EV611

Educating to legality. A tool to prevent crimes of psychiatric patients

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Introduction Be a citizen means having rights but also duties and be subject to laws. Educating to legality is essential for mutual respect in the community, for the rules of social life and to exercise own rights of citizenship. A psychiatric patient can commit crimes because of mental disorders but also in absence of psychopathological problem. When a patient commits an offence, it is correct to know whether he was due and if he is actually a danger to society. The law do not allow ignorance but what patients really know about the law is not clear.

Objective In this study, we want to investigate the legal knowledge in citizens with mental disorders. Moreover, we want to build pathways to increase compliance with the law.

Methods We collected a cohort of 10 offenders and asked them if they were interested in an educational course on legality. We interviewed a sample of patients at risk of breaking the Penal code to assess their basic knowledge.

Results The reasons to undertake an educational program on compliance with the law were higher for offenders, maybe for fear of damaging sanctions. Those at risk of being sued for their behavior seemed to have more background than other group.

Conclusions It is essential to develop educational programs about crime prevention within the psychiatric field through training courses that increase the knowledge and awareness of effects of the Penal code. Moreover, citizens with mental disorders at risk of crimes should be supported by specific interventions aimed to social ethics.

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Emergency psychiatry

EV613

Gender differences and characteristics of psychiatric patients assessed in the emergency department of a regional hospital in Canada

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Background Epidemiological studies of emergency room (ER) psychiatric settings can help monitor unmet needs and improve the quality of care.

Objectives To characterize the patients presenting to emergency department with psychiatric complaints in a medium sized health centre in oil sands region of the Northern Alberta.

Methods Information on a data assessment tool designed to capture all relevant demographic and clinical characteristics of psychiatric patients in the ER was compiled as part of a clinical audit process.

Results Overall, 477 patients were assessed by the psychiatric team over the 12 month period, comprising 230 (48.2%) males and 247 (51.8%) females. There was a fairly balanced distribution by age, ethnic background, and relationship status between the male and female patients. The majority of patients with a history of self-harm or childhood sexual abuse were female while male patients were significantly more likely to report medication non-compliance. A higher proportion of the female patients had depressive disorders and personality disorders while a higher proportion of male patients had anxiety disorders, bipolar and related disorders, schizophrenia spectrum disorders, and substance-related disorders. Approximately half of all the patients had an impaired clinical insight. Majority of the patients had a GAF score of 70 or less. Nearly one in five patients were admitted for inpatient treatment with a significantly higher proportion of male patients being admitted involuntarily.

Conclusion There are sex-specific differences in many of the demographic and clinical measures collected in our ER psychiatric sample.

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EV614

Preventing self-harm and reducing suicidal ideation through an expedited regular supportive psychotherapy and assertive case management – protocol for a three-arm partial randomised controlled trial

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Aim To conduct a three-arm partial randomised controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of expedited regular supportive psychotherapy and assertive case management for patients presenting with suicidal ideation or self-harm to the emergency department (ED).

Hypothesis We expect expedited regular supportive psychotherapy plus assertive case management will reduce the suicidality and/or suicidal behaviour in patients by at least 20% at 4 weeks compared to patients receiving only assertive case management or routine care and these differences will be sustained at 6 months.

Methods This will be a longitudinal, prospective, three-arm controlled single-rater-blinded partial randomized clinical trial with a recruitment period of 12 months and an observation period of 6 months for each participant. Patients in the intervention group will receive regular face-to-face or over the phone brief supportive psychotherapy during weekdays following presentation to the ED with suicidal ideation or self-harm until patients are actively enrolled in regular community mental health services with active case management by the therapist. Patients in the control and the assertive outreach arms will each receive the usual follow-up services offered routinely to regular patients and assertive outreach patients respectively who present to the ED with suicidal ideation or self-harm.

Results Recruitment will commence in February 2016 and we expect the results of the study to be available by September 2017.

Conclusion If our hypothesis is proved correct, our intervention will be a new model for caring for patients with self-harm and suicidal ideation and is expected to reduce suicide rates.

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EV615

Parasomnias and panic attacks: A case report

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Introduction Parasomnias are a category of sleep disorders in which abnormal events occur during sleep, due to inappropriately timed activation of physiological systems.

Case report We report the case of a 41-year-old female who has no psychiatric history. The patient went to emergency department because when she was starting to sleep, in the first state of sleep, she felt a sensation of paralysis in all her body, with incapacity for breathing, chest oppression and tactile hallucinations like something or someone was touching her entire body. Due to that, the patient awoke frightened, with high levels of anxiety, with heart palpitations, shortness of breath, trembling, choking feeling, sweating, nausea and fear of dying. When the patient arrived to the emergency department, she was suffering a panic attack, thinking that she could have some kind of neurological disease or she was suffering a heart attack. After treating the panic attack with 1 mg of lorazepam, all the symptoms subsided gradually.

Discussion In this case report, we present a patient with a new-onset parasomnia, with hypnagogic hallucinations and a panic attack at the awakening. It is known that stress factors are closely associated with parasomnias, as we can see in this case because the patient was moving and she was sleeping in a new place.

Conclusions Parasomnias are very frequently present in general population and they can trigger intense anxiety status that can lead to panic attacks.

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EV616

Hyperthyroidism and psychotic symptoms: A case report

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Introduction Hyperthyroidism may lead to high anxiety status, emotional lability, irritability, overactivity, exaggerated sensitivity to noise, and fluctuating mood, insomnia and hyporexia. In extreme cases, they may appear delusions and hallucinations as psychiatric symptoms.

Case report We report the case of a 53-year-old female who was diagnosed of hyperthyroidism and generalized anxiety disorder. The patient went to emergency department because of high levels of anxiety, with heart palpitations, trembling, shortness of breath and nausea. She was presenting auditory hallucinations and delu-