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Andrea Fiorillo

Professor of Psychiatry, University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli", Largo Madonna delle Grazie, 80138, Naples, Italy.

E-mail: andrea.fiorillo@unicampania.it

Sophia Frangou, MD, PhD, FRCPsych

Professor of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, 1425, Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10029, USA,

Tel.: (01) 212-659-1668; E-mail: sophia.frangou@mssm.edu

Reinhard Heun

Professor of Psychiatry, Radbourn Unit, Royal Derby Hospital, Uttoxeter Road, Derby, DE 223WQ UK, Tel.: (44) 1332-623877;

E-mail: reinhard.heun@derbyshcft.nhs.uk

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EPA Administrative Office

15 avenue de la Liberté, 67000 Strasbourg - France

Phone: +33 388 239 930; E-mail: europeanpsychiatry@gmail.com

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nomenclature and clinical characteristics of BPD in children. We present an 8 years old child who gets into our inpatient unit because of behavioural alterations.

Methods.– The parents describe symptoms like mood changes intense irritability and outbursts of anger. All of these symptoms are associated psychomotor restlessness and distractibility. He started to threaten his parents (“I’ll cut your head off”) and also verbalizes unusual contents, which impress of grandiloquence expressing their own omnipotence (“I am going to destroy the sun and the moon with spell”). Finally, the diagnose was an maniac episode in pediatric age.

Results.– Most DSM-5 symptoms of mania were common in the children and adolescents with BPD with the most common symptoms being increased energy, distractibility, and pressured speech. On average, four of five bipolar cases also showed threshold levels of irritable mood and grandiosity, and more than 70% of all cases showed elated/euphoric mood, decreased need for sleep, or racing thoughts. Roughly 69% of cases also showed poor judgment, whereas only half of bipolar cases demonstrated flight of ideas, and slightly more than one-third showed hypersexuality or psychotic features.

Conclusions.– The clinical picture that emerges is that of children or adolescents with periods of increased energy (mania or hypomania), accompanied by distractibility, pressured speech, irritability, grandiosity, racing thoughts, decreased need for sleep and euphoria/elation

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

EV0119

Psychotherapy integrative model of mental and behavior disorders children moved out of “anti-terrorist operation” zone

B. Mykhaylov^{1*}, A. Kaafarani¹, M. Vodka², I. Vashkite², T. Aliieva²

¹ Kharkiv medical academy of postgraduate education, Psychotherapy, Kharkiv, Ukraine; ² International Charity Fund Alexander Feldman Fund, Psychotherapy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

* Corresponding author.

Introduction.– Contemporary one of the most pressing problems in the Ukrainian health care is children’s mental health. The reason of this problem is the increasing number of extreme situations (military operations in the territory of Ukraine). Due to this we established the training model of specialists capable of carrying out psychosocial rehabilitation to victims of “anti-terrorist operation” (ATO).

Objectives.– The mental and behaviour disorders children affected of ATO. We studied 280 family: 110 adults and 170 children. The aim of the project was to optimize the provision of psychosocial support for children with problems of the psychic sphere by developing a system of psychotherapy adjustment and psychological education at the Centre for psychosocial rehabilitation of children. The basic component was the creation of the necessary conditions that expand the comfort and a safe space for the child to enhance positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts of the social environment.

Methods.– The leading role was played by a combination of three areas of work: psychotherapy (individual and family) psychocorrection (trainings, art-, hypno-therapy) and social work.

Results.– In 86.5% of the children showed stabilization of mental and emotional state, reducing aggression, increasing motivation to social activity. In 58.0% of families - reducing conflict relations. **Conclusions.**– The non-standard integrative psychotherapy model, psycho-correction allowed organizing a fruitful and cre-

ative leisure. Provided of this model resulted in the reduction of aggression and anxiety, increased motivation for the successful development of new activities and problem-solving skills and conflict situations with peers and family members.

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

EV0120

Use of asenapine in childhood, our experience

L. Nuevo Fernández^{1*}, V. Muñoz², L. Mella³, E. segura⁴, B. Mata⁵, L. Asensio⁴, P. Baos²

¹ Ciudad Real University Hospital, Psiquiatria Uhbij, Ciudad Real, Spain; ² Hospital general Ciudad real, uhbij, ciudad real, Spain; ³ Hospital general Ciudad real, usmij, ciudad real, Spain; ⁴ Hospital general Ciudad real, uhb, ciudad real, Spain; ⁵ Hospital general Ciudad real, usm, ciudad real, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction.– In a childhood and adolescent inpatient unit, we could find different kind of pathologies (bipolar disorder, schizophrenia. . .) who need an hospitalization. In this study we are going to pay attention in those ones which we used asenapine like antipsychotic. In spite of the few studies presented to date, in our dairy practice we use them with efficacy and low secondary effects. Aim of the study: Analyze the use of asenapine in our unit.

Methods.– We analysed all the patients minors under 18 years old (N=1117) who were admitted in our inpatient unit a between 2009–June 2016. Our data were analysed with the SPSS program.

Results.– In the last 8 years (2009-2016), in our unit of hospitalization for children and adolescents (UHBIJ), 1711 children were evaluated in our emergency room (we do not include the patients in review or consultation). 1117 have been hospitalized with different pathologies. (approximate 139 admissions per year). We have reported, in last three and a half years, 14 cases treated with asenapine. Their diagnoses were 71,4% bipolar disorder, 7,1% Attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity, 7,1% schizoaffective disorder, and 14,2% disrupt behaviour. We also analyzed other parameters like treatment dose (since 5 mg yo 10 mg), evolution, sex, age. . .

Conclusion.– The use of asenapine is a good treatment in patients who have mania and bipolar disorder but we find another uses (disrupt behaviour, schizoaffective disorder. . .) like others second-generation antipsychotic.

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

EV0121

Family functioning and socio-demographic features of children diagnosed with night terrors at a tertiary treatment center

N. Özgedik^{1*}, A.E. Tufan², M. Sari²

¹ Abant İzzet Baysal University, Faculty of Medicine, Psychiatry, Bolu, Turkey; ² Abant İzzet Baysal University, Faculty of Medicine, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Bolu, Turkey

* Corresponding author.

Introduction.– Besides the biological function of sleep is still largely unknown, sleep is seen as an important part of the healing process and is considered essential to life in the physical, neurological, and emotional areas.

Methods.– Records of patients evaluated in the past year (i.e. August 2016– August 2017) at the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry of the Abant İzzet Baysal University Medical Faculty were