

wrist measures sleep and daily activity. Sleep-latency, total sleep time and awakenings are examined. Moderate-to-vigorous-activity (MVPA) is the measure for daily activity. Subjective observations from parents are provided through questionnaires. Furthermore we examine the stability of the sleep problem score from child behavior checklist, which parents fulfilled when their child was 27 months old and again at the age of 5.

**Results** The results will be presented at the EPA March 2016 in Madrid.

**Conclusion** Results from this study together with other findings of risk factors in the cohort may lead to a preschool ADHD risk-index, which can guide future early intervention.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1225>

## EV241

### Relationship between coping and anxiety in young university population

K. Cabas-Hoyos\*, N. German-Ayala, E.D.L. Nadia, M.B. Loreina, U.U. Alicia

Grupo CAVIDA, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Sede Montería, Cra. 6 No. 97A, 99, Montería, Colombia, Cordoba, Montería, Colombia

\* Corresponding author.

In Latin American countries the University Entrance occurs before 17 years of age, in adolescence. The literature proposes some tasks of this stage as the search for identity and definition of the plan of life (Casullo et Fernández-Liporace, 2001). This stage is characterized by changes that may lead to stress (Frydenberg et Lewis, 1991) and strategies and styles should be deployed to deal with situations surpluses. The aim of this paper is to explore the relationship between coping styles and anxiety in young university students. The total sample consisted of  $n=216$  university students (53.2% female,  $n=115$ , 46.8% male,  $n=101$ ; between 16 and 18 years of age:  $m=17.32$ ,  $SD=0.70$ ). The subjects answered the ACS (Frydenberg, 1997) which assesses coping styles in young people and the AMAS-E (Reynolds, 2007) assessing anxiety. The design was correlational, the data were analyzed using SPSS 21.0 statistical program.

**Results and discussion** As used style Troubleshooting reduces test anxiety, the tendency of these two variables is negative ( $P=0.01$ ). Implement the style Relating to others it will decrease test anxiety, the tendency of both variables is negative and statistically significant ( $P>0.05$ ). Stress in young people increases as gets underway unproductive type ( $P=0.00$ ). The results are consistent with the literature that suggests that late adolescents in academic challenges cause such hardship (Marote et Martínez, 2001).

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1226>

## EV242

### Strange behavior as defense mechanism related to sensorial impairment in autism

M.C. Cancino Botello\*, A. Peña Serrano, M.D.L.A. Canseco Navarro, J.M. Hernández Sánchez, F. Molina López

Consorcio Hospital General Universitario, Psychiatry, Valencia, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** So far, autism etiology is not known yet, it is believed that is due a combination of neurobiological, structural, genetic and environmental factors. This disorder is characterized by social interaction and communication impairments and presence

of restricted and repetitive behaviors. Some authors have spoken about Sensorial Perception Theory that tries to explain how sensorial impairment of people with autism causes “strange” conducts, as a protective mechanism to stimuli they perceive as disturbing.

**Objectives** To highlight the role of sensorial perception in people with autism in their way of interacting over the environment.

**Method** systematic review of the literature in English (PubMed), with the following keywords: “Autism”, “sensory perception”, and “Asperger syndrome”.

**Results** According to Sensorial Perception Theory, people with autism perceive sensorial information from environment in different ways. It is believed that each sense operates as a hyper or hyposensitive sense, according to the intensity and the moment the stimulus is produced. This fact provokes “abnormal” responses as repetitive or restricted behavior, in order to protect themselves from the disturbing stimuli.

**Conclusions** Sensorial hyper o hyposensitive may be related to the strange behavior that can be present in people with autism. If we could interpret such conducts, we will be able to imagine how patients are perceiving the world and then we could help them to develop strategies in order to function more properly.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1227>

## EV243

### ADHD and bipolar disorder challenge in diagnosis in children and adolescents

P. Cano Ruiz<sup>1,\*</sup>, A. Gómez Peinado<sup>1</sup>, S. Cañas Fraile<sup>1</sup>, P. Sanmartín Salinas<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> HNSPS, Psiquiatría, Albacete, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Universidad de Alcalá, Systems Biology, Alcalá de Henares, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The professionals in charge of children and adolescents with attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) should be prepared to treat a wide variety of psychiatric symptoms, as most have at least one comorbid psychiatric disorder. Sometimes the differential diagnosis between ADHD and bipolar disease is difficult because of overlapping symptoms between the two disorders (Geller et al., 1997; Biederman et al., 2000; Singh et al., 2006).

**Methodology** A literature review about the comorbidity between ADHD and bipolar disorder in children and adolescents was performed.

**Results** According to different studies, between 60 and 90% of children and adolescents with ADHD have comorbid bipolar disorder. However, the percentage of children and adolescents with ADHD that has comorbid bipolar disorder varied from 10 to 22% (puedes poner from 60 to 90% si no quieres repetir el and).

**Conclusions** The prevalence of bipolar disease, particularly among adolescents, is between 1 and 7%. This percentage is higher if all forms of bipolar spectrum are included. Some personal and family factors increase the probability of a patient having ADHD present bipolar disease: decreased IQ, delayed development, family history of ADHD or bipolar disease, and the combined subtype.

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

**Further reading**

Figueroa Quintana A, et al. Comorbid ADHD and bipolar disorder in children and adolescents: challenges in diagnosis and treatment. In attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity throughout life. Elsevier Spain SL, Masson, Madrid 2009 (pp 251–69). ISBN: 978-84-458-1907-4.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1228>