ing problem levels while controlling for pre-treatment trajectory, and to seek evidence of a dose-response relationship.

Methods   Six-year follow up data were used from the Tracking Adolescents' Individual Lives Survey (TRAILS). We identified adolescents with a clinical level of problem behaviour on the Child Behaviour Checklist or Youth Self Report and first SMHT between the ages 13 and 16. Adolescents with a clinical level of problem behaviour but without SMHT use served as control group. A psychiatric case register provided data on number of treatment contacts. Using regression analysis, we predicted the effect of treatment on post-treatment problem scores.

Results   Treated adolescents more often had a (severe) diagnosis than untreated adolescents. Pre-treatment trajectories barely differed between treated and untreated adolescents. Treatment predicted an increase in follow-up problem scores, regardless of the number of sessions.

Conclusion   The quasi-experimental design calls for modest conclusions. We might however need to take a closer look at real-world service delivery, and invest in developing treatments that can achieve sustainable benefits.

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

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1945

EW0077

Perceived competence in adolescents having prosocial behaviour: A Tunisian study

N. Charfi [1], W. Kammoun [2,*], J. Ben Thabet [1], M. Mâalej Bouali [1], N. Zouari [1], L. Zouari [1], M. Mâalej [1]
[1] *Hedi Chaker University Hospital, psychiatry, Sfax, Tunisia*
[2] *Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Child and adolescent psychiatry, Sfax, Tunisia*
* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction   Perceived competence (PC) is a self-perception of an individual in its capabilities and ability to control his environment. It is posited to orient individuals to the possibility of success and to facilitate the adoption of approach goals.

Objectives   We aimed to assess the PC of adolescents engaged in prosocial activities and to determine factors that influence it.

Methods   We led a transversal study, over four months, from June until September 2016. It included 90 adolescents aged 14–20 years and members of voluntary association in Sfax (Tunisia). PC was assessed using the "perceived competence in life domains" (PCLD) for the life spheres of leisure, interpersonal relationships, school, and general domains.

Results   The average age of participants was 16 (14 to 20 years). The sample was female-dominated (53%). All participants were secondary school pupils. Almost 70% were from a high socio-economic level and over 60% had parents' high level of education.

The mean scores of PC ranged from 19 (SD = 5.4) in leisure domain to 16 (SD = 4) in interpersonal relationships domain. PC was significantly correlated with socio-economic level ($P = 0.00$), participating in sports and extra- curricular activities ($P = 0.00$), academic proficiency ($P = 0.01$) and smoking ($P = 0.00$).

Conclusion   Overall, our results evidenced the positive self-perception of competence among adolescents having prosocial activities. It indicated that high socio-economic level, participating in sports and extra-curricular activities and smoking were enhancing factors of adolescents PC.

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

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1946

EW0078

Evaluation of anxiety in children with acute leukemia: A prospective study of 20 cases

K. Baccouche [1,*], A. Walha [1], M. Medhaffar [2], W. Kammoun [1], H. Ayadi [1], Y. Moalla [1], M. Elloumi [2], F. Ghribi [1]
[1] *Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Child and adolescent psychiatry, Sfax, Tunisia*
[2] *Hedi Chaker University Hospital, hematology, Sfax, Tunisia*
* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction   The occurrence of acute leukemia (AL) in childhood causes a profound upheaval in the child itself and also within his family. Exposure to this test could contribute to the emergence of anxiety.

Objective   Our work aims to describe the characteristics of anxiety in this population during the management of the AL.

Patients and methods   Our study, still in progress, is prospective and conducted among 20 children hospitalised in hematology department of UMC Hedi Chaker Sfax (Tunisia) during the year 2015–2016. It is performed in two times. The anxiety was assessed using the STAI scale.

Preliminary results   The average age of our population is 7 years (minimum age = 4 years, maximum age = 11 years). The majority of our patients come from urban areas (76.9% of cases). About their sibling rank, they are mostly the youngest in 53.8% of cases, the oldest in 30.8% of cases and juniors in 7.7% of cases. The most common diagnosis is the lymphoblastic B AL (46.2% of cases).

Referring to the STAI scale, 30% of our patients were anxious and had high scores during the first evaluation. Then, the anxiety level attenuates gradually during management period and only 15% were anxious at the 2nd evaluation time.

Conclusion   Several factors such as hospitalisation, diagnosis announcement and cancer treatment contribute to the triggering and maintaining of anxiety. Early detection of anxiety and the good listening between the care team and the parents could appease the high level of anxiety and ensure better management.

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

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1947

EW0079

Early screening for autism spectrum disorder

C. Kamuk [1,*], C. Cantio [2], N. Bilenberg [2]
[1] *University of Southern Denmark, Faculty of Health Sciences, Odense C, Denmark*
[2] *Institut of Clinical Research- University of Southern Denmark, Department of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Odense-Research Unit, Odense, Denmark*
* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction   Most parents to children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) can report concerns about their child's development within the first year of life. In spite of this, children with ASD are rarely diagnosed before the age of 3–4 years. Early identification allows early intervention, which seems to be substantial for improvement of core behavioural symptoms in children with ASD. The Child Behaviour Checklist for ages 1½ to 5 (CBCL/1½–5) have shown promising utility for early detection of children with ASD.

Objectives   This study will estimate the positive predictive value of CBCL/1½–5 Pervasive Developmental Problems (PDP) scale in a 2 phase screening study. Furthermore, it will analyse the stability of the CBCL/1½–5 PDP-score in pre-school children from 2½ to 5 years.

Aims   The present study aims to validate CBCL/1½–5 for early screening of ASD in a general population sample.