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Importance of developmental gesture of handwriting in children to better understand writing disabilities: Preliminary study

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Introduction There is currently a resurgence of handwriting difficulties in school-age children. Researches in literature focus on kinematics temporal and spatial measures of letters in the writing process and on clinical performances such as the handwriting scale (BHK). This assessment doesn't consider the organization and the maturation of the handwriting gesture.

Objectives We aim to study the developmental organization of the handwriting gesture to provide developmental standards of reference in order to complete performances measures allowing a better understanding of handwriting disabilities.

Methods Healthy children of elementary school aged between 6 and 11 years old are eligible for inclusion. All children are assessed with neuropsychological and neuropsychomotor evaluations and with handwriting assessment (BHK). Two groups are established, the one with handwriting difficulties and the other one (control group) without writing disorder or learning disabilities. The children were matched for age, gender and school level. All children are filmed with a camera suspended over to observe with specific handwriting tasks, the upper limb gesture about segmental organization of fingers, hand, forearm, arm, shoulder and postural organization. **Results** Preliminary findings show significant differences of the segmental organization of the writing gesture between the two groups. We will discuss the identified causes of the handwriting disorders with the analysis of neuropsychomotor and neurological assessments data in correlation with gesture segmental organization.

Conclusion Developmental organization of the writing gesture is a possible underlying mechanism of handwriting disabilities. Practically, it appears important to improve new tools of evaluations with gestural writing consideration and to implement it in intervention process.

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The moderating effect of irrationality on the relationship between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems in teenagers

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The main objective of this study was the investigation of the moderation effect of irrationality on the relationship between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems in youths, this last association having been demonstrated before in scientific

research. The data was collected from 40 patients of a pediatric psychiatry clinic, during the last 18 months.

We used the following instruments for measuring the main variables of the study: The Youth Self-Report (YSR, Achenbach, 1991) for the conduct problems, The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU, Frick, 2004) and The Child and Adolescent Scale of Irrationality (CASI, Bernard and Cronan, 1999).

The acquired data was analyzed with the SPSS 20 statistical software. First, we performed the descriptive statistics and then we conducted the hierarchical multiple regression analysis. The research design is predictive, moderation type.

The results showed a significant positive association between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems, a significant positive association between irrationality and conduct problems, no significant statistical association between callous-unemotional traits and irrational beliefs and no significant moderating effect of irrational cognitions on the relationship between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems. Nonetheless, callous-unemotional traits and irrationality explain 49.5% of the variance of behavior problems.

The results confirm the need of adapted individualized therapeutic strategies for children and adolescents with conduct problems, to address both their callous-unemotional traits and their irrational beliefs.

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EV250

Conversion disorder in adolescents: A review and case report

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Introduction Conversion disorder (CD) is an uncommon but highly disabling condition. Affected children and adolescents are often severely impaired and at risk of serious long-term physical and psychosocial complications. Despite the enormous personal suffering and health resource implications of CD, little research has been done.

Objectives To update our knowledge about CD in adolescents, with a comprehensive review of the literature with special focus in prevalence, psychosocial factors, diagnosis, treatment and outcome.

Aims To present the most relevant data of our review with a clinical illustration that provides a practical vision of this disorder.

Methods A systematic literature review was performed in MEDLINE, with particular interest in papers published in the last 10 years. Clinical illustration is provided by a case selected from an outpatient child and adolescent mental health service.

Results Few reliable prevalence data are available; the range goes from 0.2 in a German study to 31% in non-western clinical settings. Diagnosis is based on a constellation of features and treatment should involve several health care professionals. CD has a favourable outcome in children and adolescents. However, mood and/or anxiety disorders are encountered at a considerable rate even after recovery from conversion symptoms. Long clinical follow-up seems appropriate.

Conclusions The expression of emotional distress in the form of physical complaints is common in children. Nevertheless, the most severe presentation of physical symptoms is not a common topic

in literature. More research should be done to improve our understanding of this disabling disorder.

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EV251

Hoarding disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder

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Introduction Hoarding disorder is described in the DSM-5 as a new clinical entity whose essential characteristic is the persistent difficulty discarding or parting with possessions, regardless of their actual value, arguing reasons of utility, aesthetics, attachment or strong fear of losing information.

Objectives We present the case of an 11-year-old male patient brought to the Health Mental office when his mother found in the school bag debris that he had collected from the garbage, and useless objects in a bedroom drawer. The patient recognizes the nonsense of his behaviour but is unable to get rid of these objects but he allows his mother to do it. He had lowered school performance and showed irritable, shy and solitary, difficulties to sleep and cried often without apparent reason. They also noted since six months before, strange movements with the neck and eyes.

Methods After ruling out, underlying organic pathology, we started treatment with sertraline 50 mg, aripiprazole 2.5 mg and cognitive behavioural therapy, with complete disappearance of symptoms including the movement disorder.

Results Obsessive compulsive disorder 300.3 (F42); Hoarding disorder 300.3 (F42); Provisional Tic disorder 307.21 (F95.0).

Conclusions Hoarding behaviour of strange objects is very unusual in Hoarding Disorder but more common in the Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. In this case report, we consider the possibility of both disorders.

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

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EV253

When Ockham razor's principle is not applicable: Differential diagnosis of a rare case of child and adolescent psychosis

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Introduction The diagnosis of schizophrenia in children is rare. Less than 4% of schizophrenic patients begin before age 15 being much less stable than in adults as an entity in time. It is estimated that only 50% of diagnoses of schizophrenia in patients under 15 years are maintained over time. The most frequent differential diagnoses are bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and dissociative disorder.

Objective and methods A case of a patient of 18 years old admitted in our service with diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia due to the presence of delusional symptoms at age of 14 and due his evolution with impaired overall performance is presented. Upon arrival he presented delusions, self-referentiality and a strange phenotype

with a pitched voice. Clinical history included presence of sexual abuse prior to debut of psychotic symptoms and rare medical comorbidity (diagnosed at age 15 of hypertension and paroxysmal sinus tachycardia). A karyotype was done in a previous admission with normal results.

Results During hospitalization symptomatic remission was achieved in just two days by decreasing antipsychotic potency of the treatment, he also presented elevated metanephrines and also elevated plasma aldosterone and renin in blood tests.

Conclusions We discuss the differential diagnosis including schizophrenia, post-traumatic stress disorder with dissociative symptoms and endocrine pathology (pheochromocytoma and hyperaldosteronism).

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Serving the underserved: Communication activities conducted at home with children of the autism spectrum

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The increase in prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) demands that new strategies for delivering speech-language therapy services to them are tested and improved. Including families and familiar situations may be a way to provide more intensive stimulation. The aim of this study was to identify strategies to stimulate communication development of children with ASD that can be suggested to parents and followed-up systematically. Participants were 67 children with diagnosis within the autism spectrum that attended weekly speech-language therapy at a specialized service of a large university in São Paulo (Brazil). The study was conducted in four phases: planning of activities; four face-to-face meetings with the parents to suggest and discuss activities that should be conducted at home daily; during six weeks the parents continued to conduct the proposed activities at home, with systematic weekly follow-up by the child's therapist finally, individual the parents reported their impressions about the proposal and the outcomes regarding their child's development during individual interviews. Activities involved the main areas of disorders in ASD. They suggested that the parents used familiar situations as opportunities for games and plays involving language, cognitive and social demands. Parents reported difficulties in implementing the proposed routine of playing with their child for at least a few minutes every day. They mentioned "lack of time" and "being tired" as the main reasons for it. Nevertheless they all reported that they were more able to understand their child's needs and demands and that their child responded well to the suggestions.

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EV256

Psychiatric symptoms in patients with cystic fibrosis

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