

Objectives The Yin-Yang represents two opposing and complementary traits of nature such as introvert-extrovert and passive-active, and has been primary framework of medicine for thousands of years in the East. The purpose of this study was to examine the problem behaviors of the middle school students, which is a major social and psychopathological issue in Korea, from the Yin-Yang temperaments.

Methods Subjects of 670 middle school students (365 boys and 305 girls) finished Korean version of youth self-report (YSR) for describing the problem behaviors and Sasang personality questionnaire (SPQ) for measuring Yin-Yang temperament. The high (30%) and low (30%) SPQ score groups were shown to represent Yin and Yang temperament groups with acceptable reliability and validity. We examined the correlation between YSR and SPQ, and YSR subscale differences between high and low SPQ score groups.

Results The SPQ significantly ($P < 0.01$) correlated positively with YSR externalizing problem ($r = 0.148$, $r = 0.182$) and negatively with YSR Internalizing Problem ($r = -0.212$, $r = -0.177$) in boys and girls, respectively. The Yang temperament group (8.42 ± 6.24 , 8.36 ± 6.59) is significantly ($P < 0.01$) higher than Yin group (6.17 ± 4.82 , 5.83 ± 5.32) in Externalizing Problem, and the Yin temperament group (9.55 ± 7.72 , 11.38 ± 8.18) is significantly ($P < 0.01$) higher than Yang group (6.01 ± 5.95 , 8.28 ± 7.49) in Internalizing Problem with boys and girls, respectively.

Conclusion These results showed that the Yin-Yang temperament of traditional eastern medicine might be clinically useful for screening psychopathological problems in adolescents. Implications and suggestions for cross-cultural psychological study of the East and West are also suggested.

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EW0065

Cognitive vulnerability to depression in adolescents with depression, their healthy siblings and a control group: A cross-sectional study

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Introduction At least half of first depressive episode appear before adulthood. A negative cognitive bias is present among individuals who suffer from major depression. This bias is also reported among individuals at high risk of major depression (e.g. child of depressed mother). When present, cognitive vulnerability may predispose to major depression. No study to date aimed to evaluate the cognitive vulnerability of siblings of depressed individuals.

Objectives and aims To review the principles behind cognitive vulnerability. To assess cognitive vulnerability in depressed adolescents, in healthy siblings and in a control group.

Methods Eighty adolescents (27 adolescents treated for depression, 24 healthy siblings and 29 controls), aged between 12 and 20 years old, were recruited and assessed using validated measures of bio-psycho-social vulnerabilities. All diagnoses were confirmed using a K-SADS interview. Cortisol level samples were obtained through morning saliva. Cognitive vulnerability was assessed using self-report questionnaires (CES-D, LEIDS-R, EPQ) as well as computer-based tasks (Ekman's tasks of facial recognition and the movie for assessment of social cognition [MASC]). We translated the MASC from German to French. The parents of the adolescents also filled the LEIDSR and the CESD.

Results The LEIDS-R presented a significant increase in certain subscales (hopelessness, aggression and rumination) compared to

the healthy siblings and the controls. Interestingly, there was also a correlation between the LEIDS R results of the parents and of the depressed adolescent ($r = 0.43$, $P = 0.04$).

Conclusions The LEIDSR appears to be the most sensitive task to detect cognitive vulnerability. A relation between the parent response and the depressed adolescent response could be found.

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

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EW0066

The relationship between physical and mental disorders in a pediatric population

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Introduction Few studies examine comorbidity in a pediatric population. This poster presents results that extend our understanding of the relationship between mental disorder and physical disorders using a population-based study approach.

Objectives and aims To review the evidence behind comorbidity of psychiatric disorders and other medical disorders. To propose an informatic approach that evaluates those comorbidity on a population-scale.

Methods Using an informatics approach, a dataset containing physician billing data for 235,968 (51% male) individuals up to 18 years old spanning sixteen fiscal years (1994–2009) in Calgary, Alberta, was compiled permitting examination of the relationship between physical disorders and mental disorders, based on the International classification of diseases (ICD).

Results All major classes of ICD physical disorders had odds ratios with confidence intervals above the value of 1.0, ranging from 1.08 (Perinatal Conditions in 4–6 year olds) to 4.95 (Respiratory Conditions in 0–3 year olds). Distinct major class ICD disorder patterns arise in comparing all children with adults and specific age strata for those under 19 years of age.

Conclusions This study represents the first evidence reported in a population-based data set of the effect of mental disorders on each major class of ICD diagnoses related to a physical disorder. The focus on the early intertwinements between physical and mental disorders in a pediatric population may help to target strategic areas for future research and investment.

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EW0067

Psychosis in adolescence: A prognosis or a diagnosis? Integrated treatment with psychodynamic peer support

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Introduction Our work comprises an integrated intervention strategy for the treatment of psychotic manifestations and functioning in adolescents which, following the theories of Laufer and Chan, questions the usefulness of the diagnosis 'psychotic' during adolescence. We apply an "open light treatment" (IPOLT), which includes psychodynamically oriented peer-support.

Objectives To build a new form of therapeutic alliance with peer-support based on shared real life experiences enabling adolescents to reintegrate within their environment and re-establish cogni-