Mo-S-196

A qualitative analysis of the transcultural aspects of international adoption
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The international adoption consultation of the Cochin’s Hospital’s Maisons des Adolescents (Prof. Marie Rose Moro’s department) receives families who have adopted a child abroad, whatever his age. The transcultural approach is used to complexify the question of the child’s birth culture. In a clinical research related to this consultation, we met 32 adoptive parents and 16 adoptive children or adolescents to explore the adoptive families’ relationship to the child’s country and culture of origin. Parent’s and children’s semi-structured interviews were subjected to an interpretative phenomenological analysis. This qualitative approach revealed several salient themes: the family’s alterity representations of the child, the child’s loyalties’ multiplicity and his feelings of belonging, parent’s cultural countertransference and their questions of genetic transmission, the denial of the child’s racism experiences and parents’ traumatic experiences during the period of their first encounter with the child.
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Mo-S-195a

Mixing qualitative and quantitative methods: Cross cultural validation of a rapid screening tool for psychological distress in children 3–6 years old
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Background.– Cross cultural validation of mental health tools involved both qualitative and quantitative methods. This study aims to present the qualitative methodology used during the process of validation of a screening tool for young children in a humanitarian context.

Methods.– A standard cross-cultural validation was implemented using qualitative methods. This method included adaptation, translation of the tool, as well as a qualitative research on child development and psychopathology using focus groups and individual interviews.

Results.– Qualitative research provided useful information to support the external validity of the scale and strengthen the validation results.

Conclusions.– Using both methodologies provided a reliable and a valuable tool in screening for psychological distress in children 3 to 6 years old. To our knowledge, this is the first validation of a screening tool for young children, with a cross-cultural validation component, for use in humanitarian contexts.

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Mo-S-197

Efficacy of psychotherapy in the treatment of adult ADHD – a randomized controlled multicentre trial
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Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a serious risk factor for co-occurring psychiatric disorders and negative psychosocial consequences in adulthood. Given this background, there is great need for an effective treatment of adult ADHD patients.

Therefore, our research group has conducted a first controlled randomized multi-centre study on the evaluation of disorder-tailored DBT-based group program in adult ADHD compared to a psychopharmacological treatment (COMPAS).

Between 2007 and 2010, in a four-arm design, 433 patients were randomized to a manualized dialectical behavioural therapy (DBT) based group program plus methylphenidate or placebo or clinical management plus methylphenidate or placebo with weekly sessions in the first twelve weeks and monthly sessions thereafter. Therapists are graduated psychologists or physicians. Treatment integrity is established by independent supervision. Primary endpoint (ADHD symptoms measured by the Conners Adult ADHD Rating Scale) is rated by interviewers blind to the treatment allocation (Current Controlled Trials ISRCTN54096201).

The trial is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Research and Education.

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Qualitative research: issues and challenges

Mo-S-195b

Qualitative research on adolescent’s violence: Between history and identity
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The “riots” in autumn 2005 provoked astonishment and misunderstanding in French society. According to a sociological study, the teenagers engaged in the rebellion were “French from immigrant origin”, and more than 55% from a North African background. So these young people may be considered as “children” of the relationship of French history to its ancient colonies. Numerous attempts to interpretate the “riots” have been proposed, but none of them analyzed the traumatic impact of “silenced” colonial history upon their filiation. The study we present analyses the understandings of 15 French teenagers from Franco-Algerian background, exploring the links they establish between these recent facts and colonial and post-colonial history.

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Molecular genetics and psychotherapy of adult ADHD
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There is an increasing body of evidence pointing to cerebral alterations in patients with ADHD. However, while in childhood and adolescence ADHD there are several large studies pointing to structural as well as functional and neurochemical brain alterations in the striatum, the prefrontal brain, parietal brain and the cerebellum in adult ADHD the evidence is less clear. Some authors found visual cortex abnormalities as the only findings whereas others also reported abnormalities of prefrontal, striatal and cerebellar brain areas. In this presentation, we will present the baseline data of a large adult sample of more than 150 patients and 100 control subjects that took part in a large multi-centre-controlled study comparing the effects of psychotherapy and psychostimulant medication in adult patients. We will present the baseline data with respect to brain volumes as measured with quantitative T1-weighted MRI, brain connectivity and white matter integrity as measured with DTI imaging and brain neurochemistry as measured with MRI spectroscopy.

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Mo-S-199
Molecular genetics and psychotherapy of adult ADHD
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ADHD affects not only children and adolescents but persists into adulthood in about half of the patients. This implies potential impact on all domains in life, including social, academic and personal development. Thus, optimization of treatment in ADHD and insight into neurobiological aspects of response to therapy are tasks in current research efforts. Genetic approaches are combined with imaging techniques and potential impact of genetic variants on therapeutic response is widely discussed. In a German multicenter network on adult ADHD these topics, including interplay between candidate genes, neurophysiological activation and therapeutic outcome are currently addressed. Data still are processed and first results of this multilevel study are presented.

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Mo-S-200
Treatment outcome of behavioral parent-child training in childhood ADHD as a function of the treatment of maternal ADHD
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As a consequence of high heritability of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), children and parents are frequently conjoinly affectioned by the disorder. Parental ADHD may constitute a significant barrier to a successful treatment of the child’s ADHD. The objective of our randomized controlled multicentre trial was to evaluate whether the treatment of maternal ADHD improves the efficacy of a behavioural parent training for children’s ADHD. One hundred and forty-four mother-child-pairs – both affected by ADHD according to DSM-IV – were treated at five study sites in Germany (children: mean age 9.4 years, 73.5% males). Mothers (mean age: 38.3 years) were randomised to cognitive-behavioural group psychotherapy plus open methylphenidate treatment or to control treatment (supportive counselling). After 13 weeks of treatment of maternal ADHD, a behavioural parent training was administered to all mother-child-pairs on a weekly basis for 12 weeks. The primary endpoint referred to the change in the children’s externalizing symptoms from baseline to week 26 (after parent training). Maintenance therapy was administered for the following 6 months. A follow-up two years from baseline was carried out. Therapists were trained graduated psychologists or physicians. Treatment integrity was established by independent supervision and the use of adherence scales. Intention-to-treat analysis will be performed within a linear regression model. After pre-screening out of 444 mother-child pairs, 206 were evaluated for trial participation and 144 were randomized. 52.8% of the children and 65.3% of the mothers had combined ADHD subtype. Current axis-I comorbidity rates were 47.2% in children (Kiddie-SADS) and 31.3% in mothers (maternal axis-II comorbidity was 20.1%; SCID-I/II). At baseline, 74.3% of the children received psychostimulant medication. At the time of abstract submission data clearing was still under progress. Outcome data will be presented at the congress. To our knowledge, our study is the first randomized controlled trial on a combined treatment of ADHD in affected mothers and children (CCT: ISRCTN73911400, source of funding: BMBF 01GV0605).

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Après le traumatisme psychologique : narration, silence, secrets et mensonges

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Deux éléments de la vie universelle, le silence et le mensonge sont incontournables, même si nous ne le savons pas. Le silence est un acte de résistance, un moyen de se défendre contre la pression quotidienne. Le mensonge est une façon de se protéger contre les attentes des autres. Il est donc important de comprendre comment nous utilisons ces deux éléments dans nos vies personnelles et dans nos rapports sociaux.

Mo-S-201
Transmission de la destructivité et du non-sens.
Conséquences pour le développement des enfants de la génération suivante et le sentiment d’exister
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