an accurate diagnosis for an early treatment in order to alleviate the consequences of the ongoing disease. This symposium will address the interest and limitations of making a precise diagnosis during adolescence through clinical cases.

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**Genetic research and ASD**

**Tu-S-360**

**Challenges in genetic studies of autism spectrum disorder and insights for future studies**

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Previous studies including large-scale genome wide associations (GWA) have identified a number of probable susceptibility genes in autism spectrum disorders (ASD), but most of the susceptibility genes may remain to be identified. This challenge could be due to heterogeneity of ASD as well as lack of biological markers in ASD. Recently, according to advances in the technology, focus of the studies may be moving to exome and other studies which aim to find rare variants of genes, including de novo variants. These new strategies may be promising, but might not be free from the same or larger challenges in statistical analyses as in previous studies including GWA. These issues as well as promising role of Asian collaborations in genetic studies of ASD will be discussed.

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**Tu-S-361**

**Integration of quantitative behavioral measures and genetic information in ASD**

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The objective of this presentation is to discuss the results of behavioral genetic studies of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) performed in Korea and to discuss it in the genotype-phenotype relationship and population genetics perspectives. In this project, 176 families (720 individuals) consist of probands, siblings and both biological parents and another set of 151 family trios are recruited, carefully phenotyped and assessed using Korean versions of ADOS, ADI-R, intelligence, language, and adaptive functions tests, executive functions tests and rating scales measuring behaviors associated with ASD. Genotyping and statistical analyses were done. This presentation is composed of 3 parts. Aggregation and divergence of ASD-related phenotypes in unaffected siblings of ASD: It describes behavioral and cognitive profiles of unaffected siblings empathizing possible influence of currently proposed revisions. We hope to foment interest in the development of a variety of models for the future.

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**Pediatric consultation-liason psychiatry**

**Tu-S-362**

**A cross-sectional survey of the mental health requirements of children with 22q11 deletion syndrome in Ireland, and how these are being met**

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22q11 Deletion Syndrome, also known as Velocardiofacial syndrome, arises as a spontaneous mutation in 80% of cases, and is autosomal dominant in inheritance. It is the most multi anomaly chromosomal disorder occurring in approximately 1/2000. Rates of psychiatric disorder are significantly increased yet routine screening is not in place in many countries. This study presents the findings of a postal survey sent to 40 families on the “22q Association” database. Unmet mental health needs and psychiatric disorders present significant stresses for families with 48% parents rating mental health and psychological wellbeing as their top concern for their child. Routine psychiatric evaluations are performed by nearly all parents (95%) to be essential in the overall management of children with 22q11DS, yet currently not available, despite their unprecedented high rate of psychiatric comorbidity. The study authors plan to pilot such a service.

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**Tu-S-363**

**Somatic symptoms disorders in DSM 5: Implications for pediatric psychosomatic medicine**

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**Objective.** – To present changes in the nomenclature, classification and diagnostic criteria of somatoform disorders, now Somatic Symptoms Disorders, in DSM-5 and discuss implications in pediatrics.

**Background.** – The current agenda for the 5th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders includes changes in somatoform and associated disorders. Research on the implications of these changes in pediatric populations is limited.

**Methods.** – Core and rationale for, changes in the Somatic Symptom Disorders category will be presented. Brief review of available literature in pediatric populations will be discussed. Dialogue regarding classification, developmental, cultural and family factors and their impact on diagnostic and treatment planning will be fomented.

**Results.** – Participants will demonstrate increased familiarity with core concepts of currently proposed revisions. We hope to foment interest in the development of an agenda for research, clinical, systems and cultural questions as to their application to pediatric patients.

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**Tu-S-364**

**Multidisciplinary delivery of paediatric liaison mental health service. What should the model for the future be?**

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This presentation describes a multidisciplinary model of liaison mental health service delivery in a paediatric hospital in Ireland and considers what future liaison service delivery should be when preparing for the amalgamation of three paediatric hospitals in 2015.

The service promotes an integrated, “whole child” approach within the hospital by working with children and families, including siblings where appropriate, and in close collaboration with referrers and all staff involved in the child’s care. The department sees children who are attending the hospital, psychological, behavioural, and/or psychiatric symptoms associated with their medical or sur-