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It has been suggested that a modified version of PCIT could be delivered to children younger than 2 years but there have been no studies examining the effectiveness of PCIT in this younger age group. This study examined outcomes of a developmentally tailored version of PCIT delivered to 25 families younger than 2 years but there have been no studies examining the effectiveness of PCIT in this younger age group. This study examined the effectiveness of PCIT in the younger age group to display less behaviour disruption than children in the older age groups, both before and after treatment (P < .05). After treatment, there were statistically significant improvements in child behaviours (P < .05), parental concern about child behaviours (P < .05) and parental depressive symptoms (P < .05), for each of the three age groups. After treatment there was a significant decrease in parental negative talk and increase in parental praise of children. Parents of children in all age groups rated the program positively.

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PCIT in Germany: Implementation and case series

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Objective.– This case series examines the feasibility of Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for German families.

Method.– All relevant PCIT materials were translated and backtranslated. Fifteen families started PCIT; all children met criteria ICD-10 oppositional defiant conduct disorder and 12 had ADHD. Children’s mean age was 5.4 years; three were girls. PCIT was conducted based on the 1999 version of the therapy manual, using in-room coaching procedures and fidelity checks.

Results.– Twelve families completed PCIT and three dropped out. Mean pre-treatment ECBI intensity scores of 157.3 (range 128–211) dropped to 89.8 (range 72–105) at graduation, indicative of a large effect size (ES = 1.5). Average session number was 21 (range 14–36), with a mean of 10 Child Directed Interaction sessions (range 5–20) and 11 Parent Directed Interaction sessions (range 4–16). Follow-up assessments after 6–18 months showed continued improved ECBI scores in the majority of cases (ES = 1.8).

Conclusion.– Even though these findings represent a case series without a control group, results indicate that PCIT is a promising and feasible treatment modality for German families. Results will also be discussed in light of newly established German ECBI norms which show lower mean intensity and problem scores compared to US norms.

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Measurement of clinical outcomes

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Predicting child psychiatry clinical outcomes based on admission function and problem severity

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Introduction.– The ability to predict clinical outcomes at the time of admission is an important consideration for treatment.

Methods.– Based on data (n = 2752) drawn from our regional access and intake registration system, three groups emerged for each of the two variables–function and problem severity, which included patients who were judged clinically at outcome to be worse, the same, or improved compared to their admission baseline measurement.

Results.– Compared to those who had no change or worsened in function or problem severity or both on discharge were distinct from the group that improved on discharge in one or both domains of function or problem severity.

Discussion.– Future research is needed to determine the accuracy of the different profile groups, as well as the effect of increased intervention on those flagged...