Tu-S-422

Self-harm behavior in Taiwanese adolescents: Prevalence and associated factor
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The objectives of the research were to study the prevalence rates and the familial factors of self-harming behavior (SHB) in junior-high school adolescents in Taiwan. The study is a cross-sectional questionnaire one. One junior-high school from Keelung, Taipei, Tao-Yuan, and Yun-Lin were invited to participate in the study. An invitation letter with consent form was delivered to parents of the adolescent through teachers. A total of 1489 students' parents signed the consent. Among them, 1489 students returned the questionnaires, but only 1271 were valid for analyses. The analyses reveal that familial factors correlate between adolescents without deliberate self-harm (DSH) in which DSH significantly correlated with psychological factors of stressors, family support, communication, hopelessness, and depression, and that significant odds ratios significantly correlated with psychological factors of stressors, family support, communication, hopelessness, and depression. Children receiving more than 4 hours of extracurricular education per day showed a sharp increase in depressive symptoms as well as a decrease in the amount of time spent with caregivers.

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Tu-S-425

Narcolepsy in children
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Disorders of sleep and alertness are common in children and adolescents and may lead to severe impairment social skills and academic performances. Three life long disorders which may occur during early childhood and are characterized by severe alterations of sleep and alertness will be presented including therapeutic outcome. The symposium will be clinically orientated, based on clinical cases with focus on pediatric Narcolepsy, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Restless Leg Syndrome (RLS) and their possible interactions. Narcolepsy in children and adolescents is still under diagnosed and is often mistaken in its onset for other diseases or even neglected. Young patients affected by the disorder often show dramatic and abrupt due to excessive daytime sleepiness, fatigue and lack of energy. Better understanding of the relationship between sleep/alertness alterations and ADHD might provide useful insights into the pathophysiology of ADHD, with the ultimate goal of developing specific pathophysiological oriented treatments.

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Tu-S-424

Foster parents’ schools
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Background.– From the 2001 in Russia special schools for people wanted to adopt a child function under The Government Department of Family and Youth Policy. Today there are 26 foster parents’ schools in Moscow. Their aims are to prepare candidates for adoption a child and to support the adopted families. The graduating from such school is the indispensable condition to adopt a child for a candidate.

Methods.– The curriculum includes the lectures to make acquaintance of candidates with psychological and medical issues of adoption and legal foundations; special discussions, trainings and workshops; family psychological counselling. The main results: to one third of participants abandons their plans to adopt a child; those who adopted a child were more ready for difficulties and more open for collaboration with the specialists. The expected results are the decrease of returning of adopted children to institution (8–12% for today) and the increase of successful adoptions.

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Adoption internationale et vulnérabilité psychologique

Tu-S-423

Vulnérabilité et psychopathologie de l’enfant adopté à l’international
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Child psychiatry consultations specialised in filiation and international adoption help adopted children with psychological troubles and their adoptive parents. Regardless to this experience and to recent issues in the field of attachment and narrativity, psychotraumatism and transcultural, some psychological risk factors for internationally adopted children are described, requiring specialised psychological help.

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Tu-S-426

Assessing daytime somnolence in child psychopathology
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Physiological, psychological and social changes related to growth and puberty can trigger or worsen both sleep disorders and cognitive, affective or behavioral impairments. Child psychiatrists should therefore be aware of the most efficient exams to recognize an excessive diurnal sleepiness and evaluate the often bi-directional links with the associated psychopathology. The evaluation of sleepiness requires a complete physical examination (especially focused on the upper airways and dentition), the use of scales and questionnaires developed for pediatric patients and a sleep diary of no less than two weeks. Sometimes biological or electro-physiological exams such as polysomnography are indicated to assess primary sleep disorders (for the diagnosis of sleep apnea, narcolepsy, and periodic limb movement disorder). We’ll discuss the various steps of this assessment and expose the links between somnolence and child psychopathology.

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