The EEG Classifier can serve as a useful screening tool for differences in ADHD where evaluated and the results show a delay in brain maturation measured in children with and without ADHD with a simple EEG recording. The EEGs of children with and without ADHD are sensitive to metabolic activity in the brain. There are significant changes in power spectral frequencies with development of the cerebral cortex in children.

The study of brain development is an important aspect of the diagnostic evaluation of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Electroencephalogram (EEG) records the electrical activity in the cerebral cortex and is sensitive to metabolic activity in the brain. There are significant changes in power spectral frequencies with development of the cerebral cortex in children. We are developing an EEG Classifier, a standardized tool which can screen for ADHD with a simple EEG recording. The EEGs of children with and without ADHD where evaluated and the results show a delay in brain maturation measured with quantitative EEG in the ADHD group compared to normal controls. The EEG Classifier can serve as a useful screening tool for differences in development of children with disorders such as ADHD. It meets the need for objective diagnosis of neuropsychological disorders and has the potential of becoming an instrument measuring the effect of different treatment modalities.

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Su-S-008

EEG research in ADHD
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Su-S-009

ADHD: The Icelandic situation
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Iceland has about one child and adolescent psychiatrist per 10,000 children. Since the financial collapse in 2008, there has been an increase in the demand for psychiatric services for children. The public school system mandates a psychiatric diagnosis to finance special education. Only child and adolescent psychiatrists and neuropsychiatrists may formally diagnose ADHD and apply for use of methylphenidate. If an application is approved, family doctors as well can then write out prescriptions for the child. There has been a steady increase in prescription rates over the years, and more expensive long acting substances have added financial burden on the economy. The last few years, the prescription rate has leveled out in youths but an increase has been seen in adults. Of particular concern is that methylphenidate is being abused by drug addicts. When death by overdose has occurred, the media in Iceland has criticized the high rate of prescription. This in turn has stigmatized the use of these medications negatively impacted the compliance in children with ADHD. Icelandic child and adolescent psychologists are in favor of strict regulations but perhaps a more open debate on the merits of this treatment is needed.

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Su-S-010

The compromise promote autonomy
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The ethical dimension concerns the field of human sciences, and as a child psychiatrist I think that is necessary to base our practice on the humanistic anthropology that is inspired on the values of the Judeo–Christian Western Society. The logos of the modern rationality try to understand the human experience in order to elaborate the conditions of our action. In order to precise the Field of ethic and morality I want to refer to the work of Paul Ricoeur who proposes us to distinguish between ethic and morality. Ethos comes from Greek and “mores” comes from Latin. To be a good or a bad person, are not realities by themselves, because in the law dimension it is indispensable to recognize a transcendent dimension. When Marina wrote his book “Ethic for navigators”, he proposes that “Navigate is a victory of the willness upon the determinism”. For a concrete person, it means that to become the author and the protagonist of his own life, through a life turned towards the meeting of the others is the only possibility to arrive to oneself.

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Su-S-011

Ethics and therapeutic choice. Pharmacology
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Psychopharmacological medication of children and adolescents is related to ethical issues to resolve. The principles of “Beneficence” and “Nonmaleficence” the child and adolescent psychiatrist must know deeply the medication used as for therapeutic indications and in relation to risk of adverse effects, toxicity