Child and adolescence mental health services in the community are becoming more and more popular between the Jewish populations in Israel, but also between non-Jewish communities, with less difficulties concerning “stigma” problem. Our stuff includes Arabic Psychiatrist and other stuff that can treat the children in their language. The joining of the Israeli army is still a target which a lot of parents are worried about the fact that using the psychiatric services might disturb it, although, there are more and more children who are sent to these services. The “Tirat Carmel” mental health center is spreading already few years’ mental services in the community by Mental Health stuff able to the center. The aim of these services is to enable the children to get professional services by psychiatrist and other mental health professionals who are able to keep the continuity of the treatment when it is needed between the community services and the department in the hospital. This is an ongoing service from community to hospitalization and vice versa.

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Su-S-032
Child psychiatry meets educational psychology, a model of trans-disciplinary collaboration
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Access to care in child and adolescent psychiatry has always been and still is a major public health problem. Among the reasons we can cite the lack of C&A practitioners, stigma, lack of insurance coverage, etc. School psychology has been a developing discipline in industrial countries since 1930th. In Tel Aviv municipality, psychological services in schools have been established in 1937 following the model of orthogenic child psychology. The child and adolescent psychiatrist work is integrated within the department of school psychology that includes 160 psychologists serving a population of 55,000 school age children. Currently a model of trans-disciplinary intervention combining consultation liaison model and systemic approach is employed and will be developed in the lecture.

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Su-S-033
Intersectorial actions between health and education sectors to contribute in the reduction of stigma
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The worldwide movement for social inclusion and education boosting the implementation of public policies for wide access to education and attention to the needs of students at all school levels. The objective of the study was to investigate the process of inclusion, highlighting aspects relevant to mental health of young people. Social representations related with the inclusion process were investigated through focus groups with teenagers from communities with low HDI. Analysis of reports shows the occurrence of labeling, creating negative stereotyping, discrimination and segregation with social rejection. We also identified seven categories of stigma, showing that the social dimensions and perceptions of controllability or piety modify in different groups. The data suggests that the stigma is a significant obstacle to school inclusion. We can conclude that inclusive policies on mental health and education should be proposed as integrated practices in order to minimize the process of stigmatization and its effects.

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Parents with borderline personality disorder

Su-S-034
Consequences for children of borderline disorder of the mother

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The hypothesis presented is that the child living on a daily base with a parent suffering from a borderline personality disorder will be exposed to repetitive situations whose cumulative effect will have a traumatic value. We will seek to identify the nature of this trauma which is inscribed both into the fantasy and the reality of the first significant links. Then we will focus on some of the effects of these early wounds by emphasizing the non-integration and the fragmentation of the thought, of the sensations and of the body image, as well as the alienation of the Self and the impossibility to integrate the whole experience into a subjectivated narrative. Finally, we will see how this can result in multiples manifestations on a child, by defining some of the intrapsychic and behavioral aspects.


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Su-S-035
Prevalence of BPD among parents of children followed in the center of youth protection and the impact on children
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Parental psychopathology and maltreatment are known to be major risk factors for the development of symptoms and psychosocial dysfunction in children. Yet there has been surprisingly little research on parents with borderline personality disorder (BPD), particularly those involved in Youth Protection Services (YPS), in order to examine the impact of this disorders on their children. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of personality disorders among parents involved with YPS and to determine if mothers with a diagnosis of BPD had more historic and current risk factors for childhood abuse and neglect than parents with other mental disorders. The second objective of the study was to examine if their children differ in abuse and neglect, symptomatology, and psychosocial functioning. This study of BPD mothers involved in YPS provides some empirical evidence pointing to the additional adversity of this form of parental psychopathology on children.

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Su-S-036
Understanding the relationship between BPD parent and child through the prism of attachment theory
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We will present our research focused on the consequences of their personality disorder on borderline parents. We studied the interactions between borderline mothers and their young children. Our sources come from theoretical knowledge and publications in specialized literature: because of their symptomatology and their frequent traumatic child history, very often mothers with borderline disorders have difficulties becoming parents, particularly to understand and respond correctly to the inner life of their child. As a result, their children may develop disorders either, which can be explained by the theory of attachment. So as to help the mothers and therefore prevent the children from growing disorders, we have built in partnership with the PMI in Toulouse (Mother and Infant

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